

WEST JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY TASK FORCE

WEST LOUISVILLE AIR TOXICS STUDY

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

PART 1

PROCESS and FRAMEWORK

APRIL 2003

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WEST LOUISVILLE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

Part 1, Process and Framework

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Risk management for the West Jefferson County Community Task Force (WJCCTF) is the process of identifying, evaluating, selecting and implementing actions to reduce risk to human health. Beginning in 1996, air quality professionals, business and industry leaders, elected officials, community leaders, and concerned citizens have collaborated on this effort. Now, our community is taking additional, proactive measures to identify ways to assure that air quality in the West Jefferson County area does not pose unacceptable public health risks. The West Louisville Air Toxics Study (WLATS) will assess cancer and non-cancer health risks from exposure to toxic air emissions. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA), the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (APCD), the West Jefferson County Community Task Force (WJCCTF), the University of Louisville (U of L), and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and others have been working cooperatively since 1999 to monitor toxic air emissions and develop approaches that our community can use to assure safe air for present and future generations. This Risk Management Plan (RMP) outlines a process by which stakeholders will respond to the result of the WLATS and recommend actions to reduce health risks from exposure to toxic emissions to below target levels or eliminate them. The results of the WLATS risk assessment is scheduled to be released in the late Spring of 2003.

Throughout this plan, the word "emission" is used to name or describe the primary focus of the study. However, occasionally the term "chemical" may be used for a slightly different meaning or context.

The terms "pollutant" and "pollution" have intentionally not been used as those terms are often used to describe chemicals or emissions that are or may be above some formal legal limit. The focus of this study has been more broadly on emissions from sources regardless whether they may be either present in the air or emitted by a source higher than an allowed legal limit.

Louisville/Jefferson County Metro faces many challenges as we strive to achieve the goal of improving air quality and protecting public health and fostering economic growth. A dynamic transportation infrastructure, including major freeways cross through Louisville, and millions of cars and trucks travel them every year. Businesses, industry, construction activities, barge and recreational boat traffic, and other, non-regulated consumer activities all contribute to emissions. Power plants and other sources in nearby states also influence our air quality. West Louisville faces significant challenges to ensure acceptable air quality now and for future generations.

Once the WLATS risk assessment is completed and the sources of emissions are identified, the stakeholders will recommend measures that could be taken to eliminate or reduce known or likely health risks.

The Task Force is very interested in developing integrated, wholistic approaches to reducing risks. This means, where possible, considering the sources of risk: stationary, area, mobile, even indoor air quality risks – together as approaches are sought to reduce risks.

The Risk Management Work Group, which is a committee of the Task Force, will be assigned the responsibility, by the Task Force, to thoroughly review the Risk Assessment Report and to develop the best possible understanding of any unacceptable public health risks posed by chemicals of concern.

Then, the Risk Management Work Group, whose membership is listed at the end, will follow the process and approach identified in this Part 1 to identify the most likely sources of those chemicals and the options that would be the most appropriate to address the risks and make a Report and Recommendations to the Task Force. (RMP, Part 2)

The Task Force will then use a transparent, open process to receive necessary and appropriate stakeholder and public review and input on the report and recommendations.

Then, the Task Force will adopt a final Risk Management Action Plan (RMP, Part 3) which will propose the options which should be implemented with all necessary detail as to responsibility for implementation, acceptable and appropriate time frames for implementation, addressing issues such as institutional capacity and resource needs, how to evaluate implementation and any other appropriate category of issue or concern which should be addressed to maximize the possibility of complete and successful implementation of the plan.

It is hoped and expected that the many, various stakeholders which have actively participated in this process – citizens, government, industry, academia and others will continue to play meaningful roles in the future in the activities which should occur from this project.

In particular, it is hoped that those governments and governmental agencies with the requisite authority and responsibility will undertake to exercise their authority consistent with the goals and objectives of this project and its findings and recommendations.

Achieving clean air is not just the responsibility of air quality professionals, elected leaders, businesses, and industries. Each citizen of Louisville/Jefferson County Metro can help reduce toxic emission levels. For example, to reduce emissions from cars, we can combine several errands, instead of making frequent trips. We can maintain our vehicles so they are operating at peak, clean-running efficiency. We can carpool to work or take mass transit. We can use less polluting forms of lawn care equipment such as electric, battery-powered or push mowers. The RMP will recommend other ways citizens can play a role in improving air quality in our community.

Through a range of types of efforts from voluntary to regulatory, Louisville/Jefferson County Metro can achieve and maintain safe air quality.

WEST LOUISVILLE AIR TOXICS STUDY

RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

THE WEST LOUISVILLE AIR TOXICS STUDY

The West Louisville Air Toxics Study (WLATS) is a voluntary study that will evaluate air toxics emitted from point, mobile, and area sources or otherwise existing in the Western Jefferson County area and determine the health risks associated with the inhalation of these emissions. From April 2000 through April 2001 twelve sites throughout Jefferson County were identified and equipped with instruments to measure the level of toxic emissions in the air. The samples collected were analyzed for 83 Volatile Organic Compounds, several hundred Semi-volatile Organic Compounds and several particulates. A community-based project, the WLATS is being carried out with the cooperation of the West Jefferson County Community Task Force (WJCCTF), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA), the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District (APCD), the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the University of Louisville, and many community stakeholders. The WLATS Risk Assessment is scheduled to be released by the Spring of 2003.

The WLATS will assess the risks to human health in West Jefferson County from daily exposure to toxic air emissions monitored during a 12-month period and calculated over a 70-year span for cancer-causing compounds, which is a well-accepted scientific approach. The monitoring results will be combined with estimates of each chemical's known toxicity to estimate cancer and non-cancer risks.

It must be noted that zero risk cannot be achieved. There are naturally occurring chemical hazards that exist apart from any human action such as the presence of radon in soils and geologic formations, toxic gases from volcanoes and radioactivity from certain rocks and mineral formations. In addition, reducing risk to a background level for all emissions may not be achievable through technical means. Additionally, some sources might find it economically difficult or even impossible to impose additional controls and remain economically viable. Within our community, there is a continuum of increasing risk based on the level of emissions of various chemicals from many different sources. The intent of this plan is to set priorities for action to ensure we secure and apply the necessary resources to improve air quality as effectively as possible. Numerous factors will play a role in how officials will determine the appropriate action to take to eliminate or reduce health risks, including existing or pending regulatory and voluntary programs to reduce risk and uncertainties associated with the process of completing the WLATS.

The WLATS provides an indication of toxic air emission concentrations during the period in which the air samples were collected. Depending on the results from the WLATS, leaders in the community may proactively suggest additional evaluation of specific emissions to determine what steps need to be taken. Among the most likely next steps are further monitoring and risk assessments and the development and implementation of specific options to address emissions that may be above target risk levels.

The WLATS risk assessment is a tool used to determine whether there is a likelihood that emissions will cause harm to people. The WLATS focuses on risks resulting from breathing airborne emissions by residents in the West Louisville area.

A risk assessment involves four main steps:

1. understanding the toxic or hazardous nature of a chemical;
2. determining if and how people have been exposed to the chemical;
3. weighing the evidence linking the level of exposure to the chemical and disease; and
4. characterizing the risk of cancer or other health effects for people exposed to the chemical at a given time and place.

THE RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

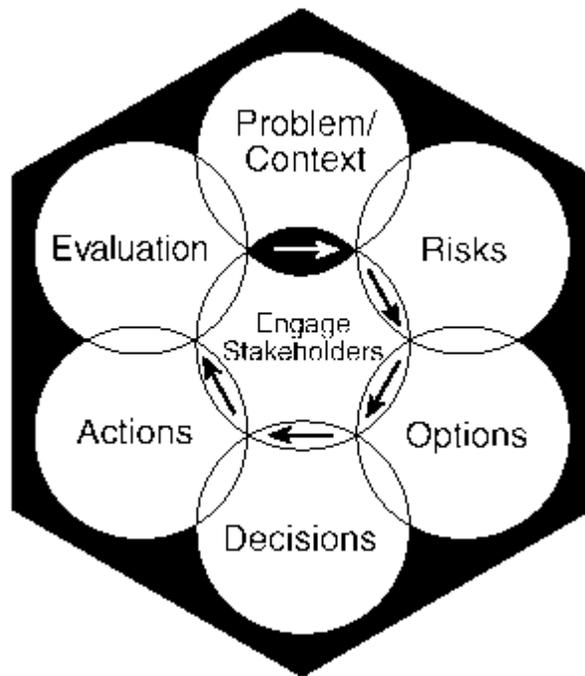
To be as prepared as possible, the WJCCTF has developed this Risk Management Plan (RMP) in cooperation with the EPA, APCD and other stakeholders. The goal of the plan is to define health risks that could develop from exposure to toxic air emissions and recommend actions to reduce the risks below target levels or to eliminate them.

The RMP has been prepared with input from a variety of stakeholders, including residents, government agency officials, industry leaders, educators, elected officials, and community leaders. The RMP process will consider risks to individuals and populations, including more sensitive populations such as children and the elderly. It will outline steps that may be considered by APCD, the EPA and stakeholders, if the Risk Assessment indicates risk from exposure to emissions in excess of target levels.

Two essential tasks of risk management addressed in this RMP, Part 1 are:

- * To examine options for reducing risks
- * To make recommendations about which risk reduction options to pursue

The RMP, Part 1 was developed within the framework of the following activities:



TARGET RISK LEVELS

The WLATS will compare the results of the risk assessment for each monitored chemical to target risk levels for cancer and non-cancer health effects. Even before the results are known, stakeholders are planning how they will interpret the risks and identify appropriate risk-reduction options. Part of the planning process involves setting target risk levels.

Risks identified in the WLATS at a given monitoring site that exceed the target risk levels will trigger risk management activities under the RMP. The stakeholders may recommend specific actions be taken to reduce or eliminate excess risks, or recommend the need for further study to determine whether any action can be taken. While the target risk level is based on individual chemical risk at each monitor, risk estimates that consider multiple chemical exposures and their synergetic, additive or cumulative effects may also influence risk management decisions.

- * For acute or chronic non-cancer effects, the target risk level is the maximum amount of a chemical emission that a person could be exposed to without experiencing any adverse health effect. The target risk level is exceeded when the calculated exposure at a monitoring site exceeds an established exposure level determined to be safe by certain public health and environmental organizations. This is the same as a non-cancer hazard quotient of one or greater.
- * For cancer, the target risk level is the amount of a chemical emission that a person could be exposed to over 70 years without increasing the person's risk of developing cancer by more than one chance in one million, averaged over a lifetime of 70 years. The target risk level is exceeded when the number of cancer cases estimated from exposure to a chemical emission at a monitoring site is greater than one in a million. This is the same as a cancer risk greater than or equal to 1×10^{-6} .

An *acute* health effect is an adverse effect on a person's health that results from short-term exposure to a relatively high level of a chemical. The WLATS looks at acute risks from exposures over a 24-hour period.

A *chronic* health effect is an adverse effect on a person's health that results from ongoing exposure to a relatively low level of a chemical for many years. The WLATS looks at chronic cancer risks that result from exposure over 70 years.

Depending on the chemical and length of exposure, non-cancer health effects can range from mild irritation and shortness of breath, to organ and tissue damage and even death. Exposures to chemicals that cause these acute and chronic effects usually occur at much higher concentrations than those leading to cancer.

Overview of Risk Management Options

The risk associated with individual chemicals will vary from no appreciable risk to unacceptable risk levels as defined by the Target Risk Levels. For each toxic air chemical, the WLATS will provide a risk level (a probability for carcinogens, and a level at which adverse health impacts may occur for noncarcinogens). If any of the monitored levels for a chemical exceeds the Target Risk Levels then all of the options will be evaluated for applicability.

There are several categories of risk management options, each of which will be evaluated based on the results of the Risk Assessment. While it may be possible, in some cases, to conceptually rank order the categories it appears to be more workable, flexible and appropriate that for each chemical of concern that exceeds a target risk level that each option or category of option be evaluated.

However, as a guide to the selection of the appropriate strategies, the Task Force intends to follow an approach that seeks to match the apparent risk with such factors as the nature or type of the source or sources of the chemical emission; the degree of reduction of the emission needed, the timeframe or length of time over which it is necessary or appropriate to achieve reductions, and the probable effectiveness of an option to achieve the reductions. In selecting appropriate options the Task Force intends to select and seek implementation of approaches which are flexible and which are only as stringent or mandatory as necessary to achieve the necessary reductions. In evaluating options, the Task Force will consider the economic, social, cultural, ethical, legal and political implications associated with implementing each option as well as any worker health, community health or ecological hazards or other adverse consequences the options may cause.

Under any option selected there are at least three issues that must be considered – institutional capacity, further monitoring, and evaluation.

- a) **Institutional Capacity.** If any organization or agency is expected to implement any aspect of the Risk Management Plan then that expectation has to be clearly identified. Also, that agency or organization should have adequate resources, including institutional support, funding and staff to perform successfully. It is expected that each governmental agency that has participated in this project and process will make a good-faith commitment to continue playing its appropriate and necessary role to achieve the goals and objectives of this project and to pursue those emissions reduction strategies for which it has authority or responsibility.
- b) **Monitoring Network.** The risk levels identified by the WLATS are based on monitoring data collected in the community. The continuation of this network is likely necessary to determine whether the management plan is having any impact on risk levels. The goal of the project is to assure that air quality in the community does not pose unacceptable risks to public health. The community will best be able to determine if this goal is met by either continued or periodic monitoring at appropriate intervals. Other ways to establish that the goal is met could include through the successful implementation of the Risk Management Plan, appropriate decreases in the quantities of reported Toxic Release

Inventory (TRI) releases and appropriate decreases in the levels of other reported emissions, including mobile source emissions.

- c) **Evaluation.** Critical to the success of this project in reducing toxic air emissions will be the regular and continuous evaluation of the project and its component parts. Periodic reviews of all steps and actions in the project should be conducted with appropriate reports developed. Involved stakeholders should then utilize these reports and their findings to plan for future necessary and appropriate actions. In particular, this continuous evaluation process must occur in light of the best scientific knowledge that exists on the relationships between toxic air emissions and public health.

The WLATS Risk Assessment will serve as the initial evaluation of risk associated with exposure to toxic air emissions. The risks will be prioritized for management as follows:

- If an air toxic is below target risk levels, it will not be considered under this risk management plan.
- If an air toxic is above target risk levels, it will be prioritized for management by the Risk Management Work Group by considering such factors as the magnitude of the risk and the number of people potentially at risk.
- If a risk management solution will reduce several air toxics at the same time, that solution will be prioritized above a solution that impacts a single air toxic.

The following are the options that will be evaluated.

- a) **Public Awareness.** The reduction of air toxics in the community would likely require people within the community to take some action. Public awareness of how members of the community, through their actions, impact air quality is an essential step toward addressing air toxic issues. Education on the health risks posed by their actions will in many cases lead to voluntary action to reduce emissions. For example, through the distribution of brochures or public service messages in the media the public could be informed about how vehicle care and maintenance can save money and reduce emissions from vehicles.
- b) **Education of Sources.** The reduction of the emissions of air toxics above target risks levels identified as posing unacceptable public health risks is the goal of the risk management plan. A first step toward that goal is to identify the sources of these emissions and to make them aware of the hazards posed by their emissions. Education on the health risks posed by their emissions will in many cases lead to voluntary action to reduce emissions. Providing companies with the most relevant scientific information about the possible adverse health effects of the chemicals they emit may provide additional incentive for the companies to reduce their emissions.

- c) Education of Health Providers.** The health impacts of air emissions are often difficult to diagnose. The causes of health impacts can be difficult to establish and the signs and symptoms are often not clear. If chemicals posing unacceptable risks are identified through the risk assessment process, educational programs to acquaint health providers in Jefferson County need to be implemented to assure proper diagnosis and treatment of impacted populations. This educational effort will also provide additional information in the evaluation process for the risk management plan as the scope and nature of health impacts are better understood.
- d) Technical Assistance.** Technical assistance can be provided to sources of toxic air emissions of concern to help improve controls, to local government on actions that can be taken to reduce air pollutants, and to the general public. This technical assistance could be provided by universities, appropriate agencies of government, or by experts recognized for their competence in this area.
- e) Pollution Prevention.** Pollution prevention reduces emissions by substituting input materials, modifying processes, improving housekeeping processes, and other techniques. Technical assistance and training on pollution prevention will be directed at reducing the release of toxic air emissions of concern. It may be appropriate and useful, for example, for local government or companies to obtain the assistance of the Kentucky Pollution Prevention Center at the University of Louisville to provide free, confidential technical assessments of a company's pollution control processes to help find effective measures to reduce emissions.
- f) Political Action.** The reduction of air toxics can partially be achieved through public actions and commitment to take action. Government activities directly, and public investments and policies indirectly, may unintentionally contribute to air pollution. The reduction of select toxics can be accomplished by governmental decisions. In other jurisdictions, sources of air emissions have entered into "Good Neighbor Contracts" with local governments to take voluntary actions to reduce emissions. These contracts are entered into in the interest of the greater public good.
- g) Economic Assistance.** Economic tools may be available to local government and industry that would provide incentives for voluntary behavior changes to reduce air emissions. These tools may encourage both individual, group, or industry specific behavior. Tools include tax policies, grants, loans, loan guarantees, subsidies, creation or use of market incentives, public investments and purchase. These tools can be used to promote the reduction of air toxics of concern within the community.

- h) Public Health Initiatives.** Risk can be managed through public health programs to improve detection and to intervene before exposures pose health threats. The risk assessment process is very conservative in its assumptions. Health studies to determine whether predicted health impacts are occurring in the community help ascertain true risks. Research studies to identify vulnerable populations, health impacts, intervening medical actions, and the need for further action is an important tool for the community. For example, it may be useful to take blood samples from people and test for the presence of chemicals to find out what chemicals they have been exposed to and to find out if they may be having any illness or disease from the chemicals.
- i) Regulatory.** The regulatory process mandates specific actions to be taken by sources of toxic air emissions. In some cases, existing regulatory requirements will be imposed over time (i.e., Title V permitting). The results of these requirements will need to be tracked by ongoing monitoring programs. Amending or adopting new regulations should be undertaken when it is clearly necessary to require that emissions be reduced, for example, when adverse health effects have been determined.
- j) Legal Actions.** Citizens and government agencies may take legal actions in certain cases where laws may have been violated relating to emissions or harm has been caused by emissions.

Although selected options on individual toxics may be from any category, generally responses to ascending levels of risks should follow ascending levels of activities.

IDENTIFYING THE SOURCES OF EMISSIONS

The sources of any chemical that exceeds target levels at monitored sites must be identified so proper action can be recommended. The identification process will try to determine the percentage of emissions that are linked to a specific source or combination of sources. It will take into account factors such as weather-related effects and the frequency with which sample concentrations were detected.

This information may be gathered from several sources, including, but not limited to:

- * APCD's emission inventories
- * Chemical databases and references
- * Scientific and technical documents
- * Calculations of emissions based on the amount of gasoline sold
- * Calculations of emissions from residential heating based on heating fuel sold

There are three main categories of emissions sources that the risk management plan will address:

1. Point sources: large permitted facilities emitting one or more of the air toxics monitored in the ambient air, e.g., industries, power plants
2. Mobile sources: non-stationary sources of air emissions including
 - On-road vehicles, e.g., cars, buses and trucks
 - Off-road vehicles and equipment, e.g., lawn mowers, ATVs, boats, locomotives
3. Area sources: smaller sources that do not meet the threshold under the Clean Air Act requiring them to obtain a permit e.g., dry cleaners, auto body shops, paint shops, service stations

Emissions data from other sources may be requested in evaluating West Jefferson County's risk assessment results. For example, data from Indiana may be needed due to the County's proximity to this state.

THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The RMP is a starting point for making risk management decisions. A variety of activities may be recommended to reduce toxic air emissions if the WLATS reveals potential health risks. The most appropriate means available, if any, will be recommended. Strategies will require a collaborative effort among government agencies, business and industry, and the community at large. The higher the risks are above target levels, the more likely a broad range of methods will be considered.

Factors to be considered when determining approaches to reducing risk levels include:

- * Existing and planned federal and state air toxic regulations, initiatives, and pollution prevention measures
- * The technical feasibility of options
- * The costs and benefits associated with options
- * Community acceptance of proposed solutions
- * Uncertainties associated with the WLATS which will be set forth and addressed in The Risk Assessment Report
- * The scientific understanding of the relationships between pollutants and health effects, especially for possible sensitive subpopulations and lifestages (such as childhood)
- * Indirect risks, such as from atmospheric deposition and exposure from other pathways such as eating and skin contact

Uncertainty in the WLATS. A risk assessment is by its very nature an imprecise tool. It involves using knowledge about substances and their health effects in one set of circumstances. To do this, scientists must make assumptions about how substances react in the body and how people are exposed. The WLATS relies on assumptions in all stages of the risk assessment, which must be considered when interpreting the results. Each risk estimate must be examined to understand how certain assumptions may have affected the outcome. The more confidence there is in the assumptions, the more certainty there is that the results approach the true risk. The WLATS will attempt to describe the levels of uncertainty associated with the assumptions made and the methods used to measure toxic air pollution, analyze the data, and calculate risk values. Implementation of the risk management plan and determining the actual level of action needs to take all the uncertainties into account.

RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Depending on the sources of risk and the impact of such matters as pending federal regulations on these sources, consideration will be given to a variety of possible solutions.

POINT SOURCES: The WLATS will identify specific chemicals of concern. These air toxics will be compared with permitted point sources to identify a list of entities that contribute to the ambient concentrations. In many cases, there will not be a single source. A likely strategy with point sources is to look for reductions from all sources of the air toxic of concern. Reduction goals will be set for each specific chemical.

MOBILE SOURCES: For chemicals of concern emitted by mobile sources, the strategies could include reducing the number of vehicle miles traveled in the community, changing the vehicle mix to those emitting fewer pollutants, and improving traffic management to lower emissions. Unlike point sources where reduction goals are set for each air toxic, mobile source strategies focus on reducing a set of chemicals attributable to mobile sources.

Strategies may include:

- Expanding public transportation and purchasing cleaner buses for existing and new uses, such as schools
- Implementing a light rail system
- Promoting carpool programs and the purchase of Low Emission Vehicles (LEVs)
- Establishing bicycle lanes and promoting walking
- Adopting methods to reduce traffic congestion
- Improving congestion management on interstates in response to accidents.

AREA SOURCES: Area sources each contribute small amounts of air toxics that cumulatively may pose health risks. Like Point Sources, the strategy to reduce these emissions will focus on specific chemicals. Unlike Point Sources, where strategies are then developed specifically with individual point sources, reduction strategies for area sources will likely focus on an industry-wide basis. In addition, the WLATS stakeholders may take additional action, possibly including:

- Expanding pollution prevention and outreach activities and incentives to promote voluntary reductions in toxic chemical usage, uncontrolled emissions, and waste generation
- Identifying and cataloging of other area sources contributing to excessive risks
- Finding new sources of toxic air emissions and developing new controls for them

OTHER POLLUTION SOURCES: Emission sources outside the Louisville/ Jefferson County Metro area are beyond the direct regulation of APCD. In the event risks are linked to these sources, WLATS stakeholders and local governments will work cooperatively across geographic and political boundaries to address issues of regional concern. Monitoring and risk data will be provided to the air pollution control agency or other responsible governmental entity or official with authority over the source(s) if necessary.

If a specific source for a pollutant cannot be identified, these additional steps could be considered:

- Meet with industry representatives and seek non-regulatory emissions reductions as a general matter of good business practice
- Educate citizens on what they can do to reduce air emissions and their exposure to toxic emissions (e.g., carpooling, keeping engines in good repair, and limiting use of fireplaces and charcoal grills)

INTEGRATED/WHOLISTIC APPROACHES

The Task Force will seek to examine, understand, and act to reduce risks from toxic air emissions with a wholistic, integrated, sustainable, effective, and replicable (WISER) approach. This means that the Task Force and its members and participants will seek to address emission reduction opportunities in a coordinated and systematic way across the range of sources that may exist for a chemical of concern – stationary, area, mobile, and even indoor sources, where possible.

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

The Task Force will continue to engage stakeholders in the project and process of reducing toxic air emissions. Monthly meetings built around a dynamic and robust agenda (and usually food!) have proven effective in bringing and keeping stakeholders committed to a continuing, good-faith dialogue and an effort to reach consensus on the many complex issues and decisions that have arisen and will continue to arise as this process goes forward.

Actively seeking the necessary resources, especially federal and state grants, has been and likely will continue to be very important in keeping this project underway.

RISK COMMUNICATION PLAN

Inherent in the development of an effective Plan will be a focused effort to communicate the findings and conclusions of the Risk Assessment to the community and to receive meaningful feedback and input from the community on what options should be implemented through the Risk Management Plan process.

To that end, it is contemplated that the Task Force will develop and implement a robust and transparent risk communication strategy that will ensure both understandable presentations and interactions on the Risk Assessment Report and to receive meaningful input on the final Risk Management Plan Report and Recommendations.

It is planned to seek support and assistance for this effort from governmental agencies with expertise in this area such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

CONCLUSION

The stakeholders in the WLATS are committed to taking appropriate steps to achieve and preserve clean air for citizens. Preparing a Risk Management Plan in response to the West Louisville Air Toxics Study is an important step toward achieving that goal. Through this process, Louisville/Jefferson County Metro, with the cooperation of business, industry, and community stakeholders will have the opportunity to be a model for the rest of the country. The community at-large will play a critical role in the planning and implementation of programs to reduce toxic air emissions now and far into the future.

WEST JEFFERSON COUNTY COMMUNITY TASK FORCE

West Louisville Air Toxics Study

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