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**LV Equity Technical Advisory Group Comments on Preliminary
Determination of Compliance (PDOC) for Morton Bay Geothermal,
LLC**

Additional submitted attachment is included below.



March 11, 2024

Jesus Ramirez
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
150 South Ninth Street
El Centro, CA 92243
via email: jesusramirez@co.imperial.ca.us

Re: Comments on Preliminary Determination of Compliance (PDOC) for Morton Bay Geothermal, LLC

Dear Mr. Ramirez:

Please find below comments on the Preliminary Determination of Compliance (PDOC) for Morton Bay Geothermal, LLC, submitted by experts from Comit  Civico del Valle's Lithium Valley Equity Technical Advisory Group.

The Lithium Valley Equity Technical Advisory Group collaborates with Comit  Civico del Valle and the Lithium Valley Community Coalition on:

- Reviewing of the scientific and legal literature to guide the development of a research agenda for the expansion of a circular lithium economy based in the Imperial Valley, with requirements for environmentally responsible raw material sourcing, refinement, and product design that supports material recovery, reuse, and recycling;
- Surveying Lithium Valley stakeholders to identify priorities that can contribute to government and academic research goals, while emphasizing participatory research models for community engagement and action;
- Connecting technical support to strengthen environmental and health mitigation measures in the preparation of Imperial County's Lithium Valley Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for local stakeholders; and
- Executing research/analysis that can support community benefit projects and agreements, in addition to educational pathways for a skilled and trained workforce, including internships, apprenticeships, certificate, and degree programs for Imperial Valley residents.

We have been conducting community-engaged research on environmental justice issues relating to the development of Lithium Valley and hold expertise in a variety of related fields. Our CVs are already on file with the County from previous comment periods in the planning process for Lithium Valley. We hope that our comments will be helpful in ensuring that any of the relevant proposed projects, including this one, are built in a just and sustainable way. In what follows we offer suggestions for further consideration of impacts related to air quality.

3801 West Temple Avenue, 5 – 144 Pomona, CA 91768
Telephone: (909) 869-5085 E-mail: jblair@cpp.edu

THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY *Bakersfield, Channel Islands, Chico, Dominguez Hills, Fresno, Fullerton, Hayward, Humboldt, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Maritime Academy, Monterey Bay, Northridge, Pomona, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jos , San Luis Obispo, San Marcos, Sonoma, Stanislaus*

Cumulative Impacts

- This analysis should carefully consider not only direct and induced, but also cumulative impacts on the entire Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, which is already severely degraded. Reduced inflow of water to the Salton Sea due to increased apportionment of water for this proposed project would indirectly impact air quality by exposing more lakebed and releasing toxic dust into the air.¹ Any worsening air quality would significantly impact public health and likely exceed legal thresholds, which must be analyzed and mitigated. Air flow models should include those that measure pollutant transport to other areas of Imperial County, air basins, and air districts.
- It is critical to consider the broader impact on air quality caused by the buildout of this project as well as other geothermal plants and energy infrastructure developments throughout Imperial County. The model should include background concentrations from all nearby sources. Emissions from several existing and proposed geothermal facilities, including the other two proposed projects by the same Applicant, have been omitted from the modeling. This must be rectified for accurate analysis of impacts, especially when we consider the ambitious planning process underway for the broader Lithium Valley study area that encompasses this project.
- In addition to dust suppression and mitigation, plans should be outlined for pavement of roads, ideally with permeable material to mitigate climate and health risks. Despite the well-known problems related to dust pollution in this area, a dust control plan is only required 10 days prior to construction, and paving roads is not required according to the document (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 32; 38). Internal combustion engines proposed by the Applicant may be exempt from emission limits if they are emergency standby engines (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 31), but the role of electric vehicles (EVs), including trucks and off-road vehicles, in mitigating air pollution from traffic and goods transportation should be outlined in detail with performance metrics for commute trip reduction, rideshare programs, and heavy-duty charging infrastructure.
- Meteorological data should be representative of the proposed project site, for example using the Sonny Bono monitoring station and/or Comite Civico del Valle's IVAN air monitoring network. The current analysis relies on distant data from an Airport that is many miles away from the project site, as California Unions for Reliable Energy (CURE) recently pointed out in relation to the proposed Elmore North project.²
- The project applicant should conduct soil testing to ensure the soil pathogen that causes Valley Fever is not present on site and support the highest standard of occupational safety to avoid

¹ Johnston, J. E., Razafy, M., Lugo, H., Olmedo, L., & Farzan, S. F. (2019). The disappearing Salton Sea: A critical reflection on the emerging environmental threat of disappearing saline lakes and potential impacts on children's health. *Science of The Total Environment*, 663, 804–817. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.01.365>

See also: Farzan, S. F., Razafy, M., Eckel, S. P., Olmedo, L., Bejarano, E., & Johnston, J. E. (2019). Assessment of Respiratory Health Symptoms and Asthma in Children near a Drying Saline Lake. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(20), Article 20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16203828>

² California Unions for Reliable Energy (CURE). (2024). *Elmore North PDOC Comments and Exhibit A*. California Energy Commission.

https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?DocumentContentId=90487&tn=254833&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

exposures recommended by the California Public Health Department. In addition to measures described by the Applicant in responses to data requests, such as PPE and fugitive dust control, mitigation planning should support more robust monitoring for Valley Fever infections in the County. Even if Valley Fever is not considered to be endemic in Imperial Valley, as the Applicant has asserted in response to data requests, disturbing soil has been linked to outbreaks in places where the fungus was not expected to live, according to the CDC.³

- Air quality impacts should include exposure to asbestos, lead, bird waste, and other respiratory irritants, with specific attention made in CalEnviro Screen designated areas.

Best Available Control Technologies (BACT)

- According to the determination of compliance, BACT is triggered for PM10 and H2S emissions, and models show these emissions exceeding thresholds (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 24; 28; 35). Nonetheless, the Air District’s proposed BACT alternatives were rejected. In some cases, tradeoffs regarding water use or other incompatibilities rendered such alternatives technically infeasible. However, in other instances proposed BACT alternatives were rejected because they were considered less cost-effective, for example regenerative thermal oxidizers and bioreactors as potential alternatives to spargers (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 25). There needs to be substantial evidence showing that these alternatives are not cost effective. Without such evidence, these alternatives should be reconsidered in relation to the significant tax and financial incentives that the Applicant has been able to access for advancing this development project.⁴
- Moreover, the Applicant needs to ensure a process for periodic review of BACTs and other emerging best practices that can be employed. This could be achieved through an annual review process linked to the Specific Plan and Programmatic Environmental Impact Report for Lithium Valley, which includes this project in its study area. Whether or not BHE Renewables plans to extract lithium from this facility, it should be subject to a public review and the ability of the public and other public agencies to weigh in on emerging impacts, BACTs, and other issues that may emerge as the industry near the Salton Sea develops. For example, the applicant should track progress toward better drift eliminators with a greater drift rate that can remove higher concentrations of pollutants.
- The applicant should explain how mineralization buildup affects the effectiveness of drift eliminators and pollution control and their plan for maintenance and cleaning to ensure equipment operates to performance specifications.
- The proposed drift eliminators for the cooling towers are an “end-of-pipe” solution to air pollution emissions. The applicant should pursue methods to remove contaminants like mercury and H2S from the raw steam before they reach the generators, as upstream abatement or separation before the turbines will result in fewer downstream emissions. This could help reduce

³ CDC. (2021, February 22). *Valley Fever Maps / Fungal Diseases*.

<https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/diseases/coccidioidomycosis/maps.html>

⁴ Bojórquez, A. (2023, July 23). *State approves sales and use tax exclusion incentives for lithium manufacturers in Imperial County*. Imperial Valley Press Online. https://www.ivpressonline.com/featured/state-approves-sales-and-use-tax-exclusion-incentives-for-lithium-manufacturers-in-imperial-county/article_654e1e2c-28df-11ee-97af-03fc855a40a4.html

pollution and increase the capture of pollution at the cooling tower and help avoid heavy metals and other pollution emissions.

Brine Pond and Storage Alternatives

- Brine ponds represent one of the potential sources of hazardous waste and emissions at geothermal facilities (Dobson et al., 2023, p. 136).⁵ Based on the description of the Fluid Injection System, the brine pond at this proposed site appears to be used to temporarily store all manner of potentially hazardous waste (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 6).⁶ It is worth noting that there is a track record of spill-related contamination at most of the geothermal facilities in the Salton Sea Known Geothermal Resource Area (SSKGRA) after inaccurate predictions of low spill risk in previous EIRs, and CalEnergy / BHE Renewables already agreed to pay a \$910,000 penalty and conduct soil remediation as part of a 2007 consent agreement. Alternatives to brine ponds should be considered for onsite waste handling and storage, such as: (i) above-ground, sealed storage containers to prevent spills and wind-blown contaminants, and secured to avoid tipping in the event of earthquakes; (ii) effectively covered to minimize emissions; and/or (iii) covered solar to generate further onsite renewable energy that could also serve as an alternative to diesel generation.
- Given the high potential likelihood of hazardous materials, storage containers should not be treated as exempt like the tank storage contents described in the compliance decision. The PDOC mentions that at least one of these tanks may contain 20,000 gallons of hydrochloric acid (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 7). However, as CURE has noted, this excludes updated plans for another 800-gallon HCl storage tank and associated scrubber. The throughput limit for HCl appears to significantly underestimate the usage rate, and given the serious health risks of exposure to HCl, the relevant conditions should be revised for consistency and compliance.
- It is imperative to develop and implement a comprehensive stormwater management plan that meticulously separates centralized and/or decentralized spill control mitigation facilities from stormwater runoff management infrastructure. This approach is designed to safeguard against adverse impacts during extreme hydrologic events. By delineating distinct zones for spill control and stormwater management, the potential contamination present in spill control facilities can be effectively contained, preventing its dispersion into surrounding areas via stormwater runoff that may have other knock-on effects for air quality in the broader Salton Sea region. This proactive measure not only preserves the integrity of stormwater management systems but also mitigates the environmental risks associated with the spread of contaminants, and consequent costs.

PM10 and PM2.5 Emissions

- According to the compliance decision, modeling results for this project exceed the CAAQS standards for PM10 (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 28). However, this

⁵ Dobson, P., Araya, N., Brounce, M., Busse, M., Camarillo, M. K., English, L., Humphreys, J., Kalderon-Asael, B., McKibben, M., Millstein, D., Nakata, N., O'Sullivan, J., Planavsky, N., Popineau, J., Renaud, T., Riffault, J., Slattery, M., Sonnenthal, E., Spycher, N., ... White, M. (2023). *Characterizing the Geothermal Lithium Resource at the Salton Sea*. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/4x8868mf>

⁶ Imperial County Air Pollution Control District. (2024). *Preliminary Determination of Compliance (POC) Morton Bay*. California Energy Commission. <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=254307>

is dismissed because 24-hour and annual background PM10 concentrations already exceed the CAAQS based on data from 2019-2021 from the Niland monitoring site (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 29). This failure of compliance not only ignores data from monitoring stations closer to the proposed development site, but it also seems to be allowed based on the logic that Imperial Valley is a “green sacrifice zone.”⁷ While renewable energy development may appear to meet state and federal climate action goals, it must not render the area a green sacrifice zone by perpetuating unresolved environmental problems or creating new ones, especially considering the urgent local need for environmental justice and ecological restoration of the Salton Sea.

- As CURE has pointed out regarding the PDOC for Elmore North, the total concentration of PM2.5 exceeds the updated NAAQS limit announced by the EPA of 9.0 µg/m³. That updated level should replace the ambient air quality standard used in the current model (12 µg/m³). Moreover, emissions are expected to increase by comparison due to the number of well pads and hours of operation for the proposed Morton Bay project. The total concentration at Morton Bay exceeds the updated EPA level at 9.08 µg/m³, and it is important to note that this already omits most background emissions from neighboring facilities, as we discussed above regarding cumulative impacts. The proposed project is therefore not in compliance with standards for either PM10 or PM2.5 emissions.

Health Risk Assessment of hydrogen sulfide, radon and other hazardous Non-Condensable Gases (NCGs)

- Exposure to hydrogen sulfide emissions from geothermal plants is associated with an increase in hospitalization due to respiratory diseases, as well as nervous system disorders and cardiovascular diseases.⁸ The need for a robust hydrogen sulfide reduction system in geothermal energy development is well known.⁹ Yet, while the PDOC labels hydrogen sulfide a “nuisance” due in part to its odor, it fails to account for probable CAAQS violations due to the omission of considerable background concentrations resulting from cumulative impacts of nearby geothermal facilities. Missing worker and community exposures to hazardous air pollutants from normal operations should be included in an updated health risk assessment to ensure that there are no “hotspots” for toxic air exposures from the operation of this and other geothermal facilities.
- In response to data requests, BHER recently disclosed emissions of radon as high as 2515 pCi/L from Non-Condensable Gas Vacuum Discharge at the CalEnergy Elmore Geothermal Power Plant (Jacobs and Black Rock Geothermal LLC, p. 19).¹⁰ Whether this gas enters the atmosphere or remains inside the facility, this is an alarmingly high level of exposure for workers and

⁷ Cantor, A., & Knuth, S. (2019). Speculations on the postnatural: Restoration, accumulation, and sacrifice at the Salton Sea. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 51(2), 527–544. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0308518X18796510>

See also: Zografos, C., & Robbins, P. (2020). Green Sacrifice Zones, or Why a Green New Deal Cannot Ignore the Cost Shifts of Just Transitions. *One Earth*, 3(5), 543–546. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.10.012>

⁸ Bustaffa, E., Cori, L., Manzella, A., Nuvolone, D., Minichilli, F., Bianchi, F., & Gorini, F. (2020). The health of communities living in proximity of geothermal plants generating heat and electricity: A review. *Science of The Total Environment*, 706, 135998. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.135998>

⁹ Ozcelik, M. (2022). Environmental and social impacts of the increasing number of geothermal power plants (Büyük Menderes Graben—Turkey). *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 29(11), 15526–15538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-16941-5>

¹⁰ Jacobs, & Black Rock Geothermal LLC. (2023). Black Rock Geothermal Project Response to ICAPCD Data Request #1. California Energy Commission. <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=252546&DocumentContentId=87632>

fenceline communities, considering the significant cancer risks outlined by the EPA for long-term exposures to radon above 4 pCi/L.¹¹ Exposure to this radioactive gas is the leading cause of death due to lung cancer among non-smokers.¹² High soil radon has been detected across geothermally active areas, and scientists have analyzed radionuclides in geothermal brine via aquifer host rocks beneath the Salton Sea.¹³ OSHA offers guidelines for protecting workers in different exposure scenarios.¹⁴ Nonetheless, in the determination of compliance, cancer risks are considered below the SCAQMD significance threshold (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 35).

- Radon is not mentioned in the Air District determination of compliance until the very end of the document as source tests needed for analysis. It is not included in estimates of emissions that focus primarily on hydrogen sulfide (p. 15-22). Given the disclosure of significant levels of radon at neighboring facilities, it is critical to consider more rigorous mitigation measures comparable to the abatement of hydrogen sulfide described in the document, including: limits on emissions, continuous monitoring, notification and reporting, as well as surveying to further analyze results. These mitigation measures would help to prevent and control cumulative atmospheric emissions of all NCGs, including radon, before this proposed project and other related developments are approved. Occupational radon exposures should also be monitored to ensure that they remain below levels suggested by OSHA for worker health and safety.¹⁵
- Other non-condensable gases should receive similar attention, including ammonia, arsenic, mercury, benzene, toluene, and xylene (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 46). The air quality health standards for all NCGs ought to be rigorously monitored (Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, 2024, p. 32). Monitoring data should be made available to the public under periodic review, so that community members may have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

¹¹ US EPA. (2014, August 14). *Health Risk of Radon* [Overviews and Factsheets]. <https://www.epa.gov/radon/health-risk-radon>

¹² Somsunun, K., Prapamontol, T., Pothirat, C., Liwsrisakun, C., Pongnikorn, D., Fongmoon, D., Chantara, S., Wongpoomchai, R., Naksen, W., Autsavapromporn, N., & Tokonami, S. (2022). Estimation of lung cancer deaths attributable to indoor radon exposure in upper northern Thailand. *Scientific Reports*, 12(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-09122-y>

¹³ Aydar, E., & Diker, C. (2021). Carcinogen soil radon enrichment in a geothermal area: Case of Güzelçamlı-Davutlar district of Aydın city, western Turkey. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 208, 111466. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoenv.2020.111466>

See also: Zuckin, J. G., Hammond, D. E., Teh-Lung, K., & Elders, W. A. (1987). Uranium-thorium series radionuclides in brines and reservoir rocks from two deep geothermal boreholes in the Salton Sea Geothermal Field, southeastern California. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 51(10), 2719–2731. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0016-7037\(87\)90152-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0016-7037(87)90152-9)

¹⁴ Occupational Safety and Health Administration. *Ionizing Radiation—Hazard Recognition*. <https://www.osha.gov/ionizing-radiation/hazards>

¹⁵ Degu Belete, G., & Alemu Anteneh, Y. (2021). General overview of radon studies in health hazard perspectives. *Journal of Oncology*. <https://www.hindawi.com/journals/jo/2021/6659795/>

Sincerely,



James J. A. Blair, PhD
Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Anthropology
Cal Poly Pomona
Email: jblair@cpp.edu



Kate Berry, PhD
Professor, Department of Geography
University of Nevada, Reno
Email: kberry@unr.edu



Alida Cantor
Associate Professor, Department of Geography
Portland State University
Email: acantor@pdx.edu



Dustin Mulvaney, PhD
Professor, Department of Environmental Studies
San José State University
Email: dustin.mulvaney@sjsu.edu



Ali Sharbat, PhD, PE
Professor, Department of Civil Engineering
Cal Poly Pomona
Email: sharbat@cpp.edu



Toni Symonds
Principal, Policy Works California
Email: toni.symonds@gmail.com