## Intel AZ Manufacturing

Our U.S. manufacturing powerhouse



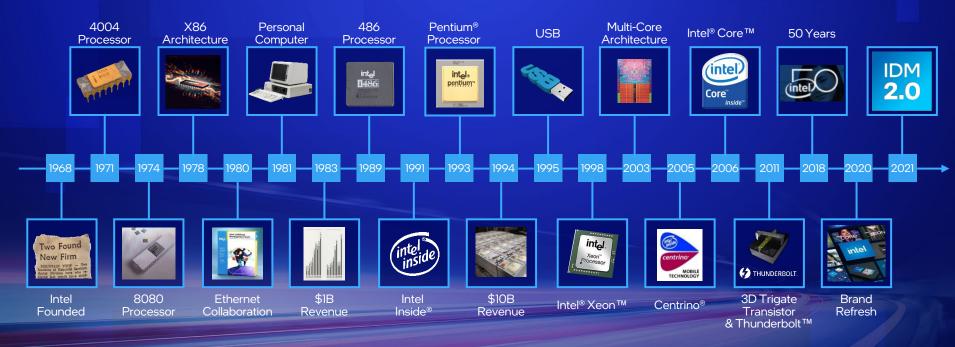
How the Clean Air Act Allows Facilities to Expand in Non-Attainment Areas Years
Making Chips
40+

Craig McCurry, P.E.
Senior Environmental Engineer
Ocotillo EHS

# <u>AGENDA</u>

- Intel Expansion Background
- Know the Applicable Regulations inside and out
  - Stay up to date; Know how Credits really work
- Map out the Regulatory Pathways to Permit the Expansion
  - Both your site <u>AND</u> any agency actions
- Being Optimistic is a prerequisite
  - Expect to overcome roadblocks
  - Have Contingency Plans in place you will likely need them
- Engage all Air Agencies Early and Often
  - Work Permitting Requirements in Parallel

## Intel Journey



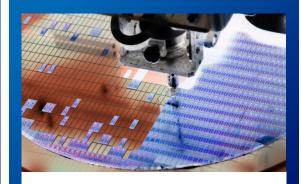
## Delivering Leadership Manufacturing: IDM 2.0

# Internal Factory Network



Intel's global, internal factory network for at-scale manufacturing

# **External** Foundries



Expanded use of third-party foundry capacity

## Intel Foundry



Building a world-class foundry business, Intel Foundry Services

Leveraging Intel's leading-edge packaging & process technology & world-class IP portfolio

## Intel & Moore's Law: Silicon Technology



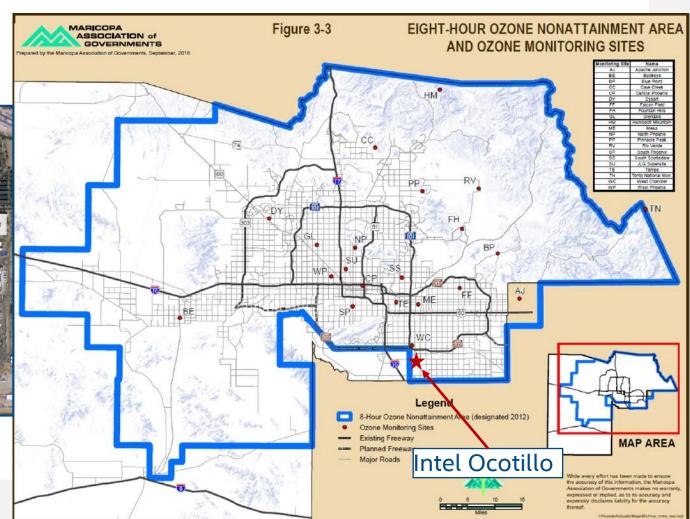
<sup>\*</sup>Select Products Shown. Based on internal estimates. Technology readiness timing does not necessarily indicate product production timing. Learn more at www.intel.com/PerformanceIndex.

## Know the Applicable Regulations Inside and Out

- The Basics:
  - Federal & Local Regulations for Major and Minor Modifications
    - Rule 240 Major NSR Modifications
      - 40 CFR 51 & 52: PSD & NA NSR; Significance Levels & 28 Source Categories
    - Rule 241 Minor NSR Requirements
    - Rule 204 & Draft 205 Emission Credits
- The Many Details for example.....
  - What is Attainment Status and will it change before the Permit is submitted?
  - How are Credits Calculated?
  - What are PALs?
  - What is taken into account when Credits are Certified?
  - Do Credits have a shelf life or do they get discounted?
  - Do Credits have to be in the AZ Emission Bank to be purchased?
  - What are typical prices of Emission Credits?
  - Are there precedents that have been set in other Non-Attainment Areas

## Ozone Non-Attainment Area





## **Ozone Overview**

Overview of CAA Ozone Nonattainment Area Planning & Control

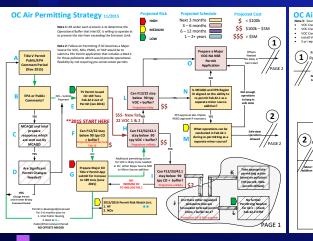
overview of early obtained and the first and the first and the first obtained and the first and the first obtained						or corrector							
Mandates by Cl	assification				NSR offset ratio	Major source threshold	Major Modification threshold						
EXTREME (20 years to attain)			TRAFFIC CONTROLS DURING CONGESTION			10	0						
			CLEAN FUELS REQUIREMENT FOR BOILERS										
PENALTY FEE PROGRAM FOR MAJOR SOURCES						25	25						
SEVERE LOW VOC REFORMULATED GAS													
(15/17 years to attain) VMT GROWTH OFFSET													
NSR REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING SOURCE MODS  ENHANCED VEHICLE I/M CLEAN FUELS PROGRAM (IF APPLICABLE)  MODELED DEMO OF ATTAINMENT MEASURES FOR RFP  MILESTONE CONTINGENCY MEASURES FOR RFP						50	25						
								(9 years to attain) 3% ANNUAL RFP UNTIL ATTAINMENT ENHANCED MONITORING PLAN					
								/					
BASIC VEHICLE I/M CONTINGENCY MEASURES FOR FAILURE TO ATTAIN								100	10				
MODERATE	Moderate	100	40										
	VOC/NOx RACT for MAJOR/CTG SOURCE		ATTAINMENT DEMONSTRATION										
TRA													
MARGINAL NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROGRAM			AJOR SOU	JRCE EMISSION STATEMENTS	1.1 : 1 Marginal	100	40						
(3 years to attain) BASELINE EMISSION INVENTORY (EI)			PERIO	ODIC EMISSION INVENTORY UPDATES	.nur ginai								
					100000000000000000000000000000000000000								

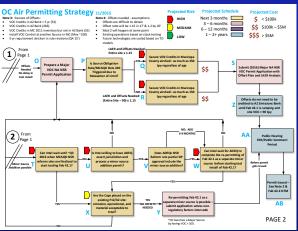
## Five Criteria of a Verified Emission Credit

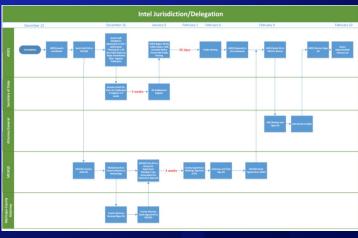
- Before emissions reductions can be converted to marketable offsets, the reductions must first meet five critical, regulatory elements:
- 1) Real The emission reductions must be <u>real</u>.
- 2) Quantifiable The amount, rate and characteristics of the emissions must be quantifiable.
- 3) Surplus Emission reductions must be <u>surplus</u> at the time they are granted and the time they are used.
- 4) Permanent Emission reductions must be permanent.
- 5) Enforceable The permanence of the emission reductions must be <u>enforceable</u>.

## Map Out the Long-Term Regulatory Pathways

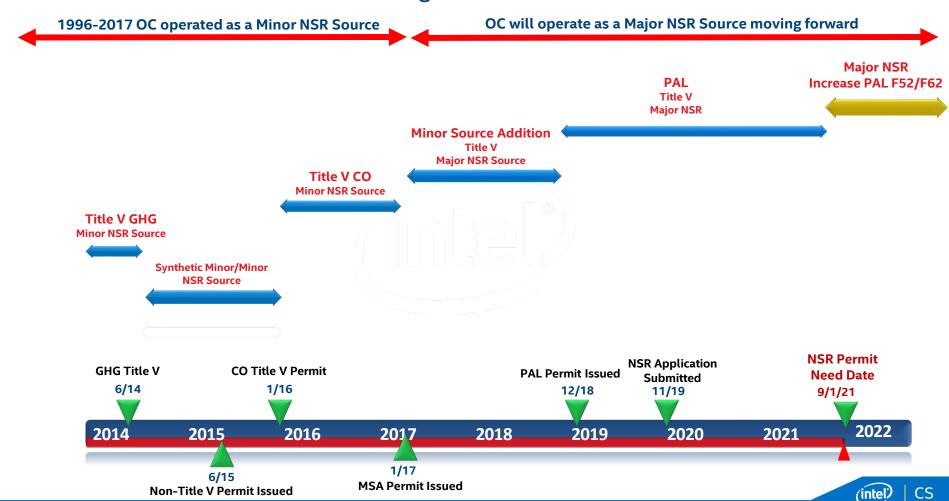
- Both for your Facility AND the Agencies (Local, State, Federal)
  - Facility Permitting options what is gating permitting actions over next 5+ years?
  - Agency Actions Is SIP approval needed or other EPA involvement?
  - Agencies can move quickly if you engage them pro-actively



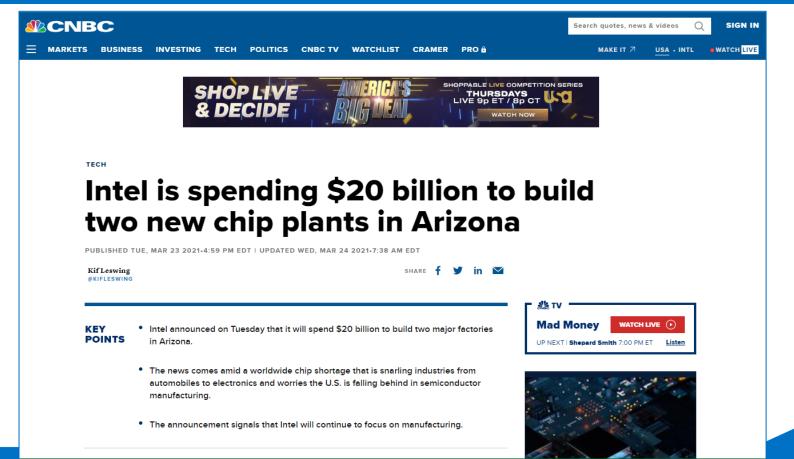




## OC Air Permitting Timeline 2014-2022+



## March 23, 2021 Announcement



## March 2021 Problem Statement: Project is a GO; Make it Happen

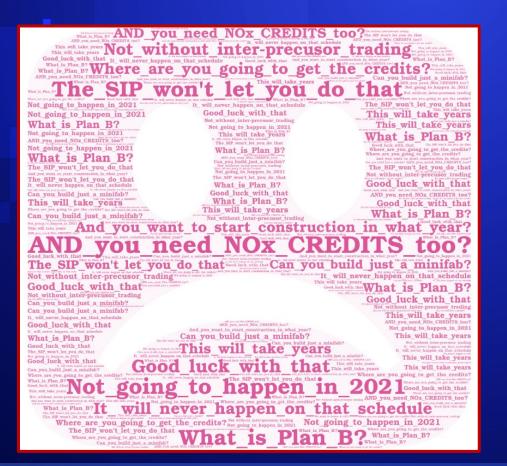
- Need by Sept 1 Construction start depends on Air Permit Issuance Date
- Inter-precursor Trading of VOC to NOx Credits not allowed due to DC Appeals Court decision in Sierra Club vs. EPA in Feb 21
- No Large Sources had Credits available to trade
- Need 190 NOx Credits and ~15 NOx credits in AZ Bank
- There has never been NOx Credit Trading in Arizona
- Local MC Rule on Emission Credits (204) not in SIP so not Federally Enforceable
- This will be First of Kind Permit in AZ

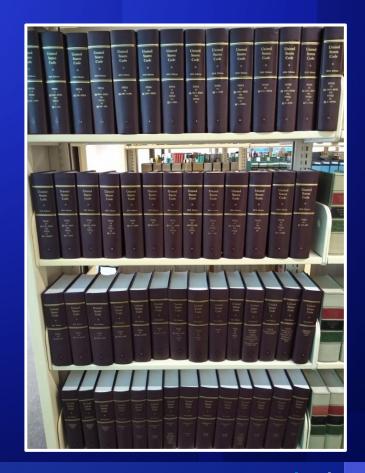
## Permitting Requirements Triggered by Pollutant

		Existing			Minor	New PAL	LAER	Federal BACT	Minor Source
	(40 CFR Part 52.21) Pollutant	PAL	NSR	PSD	NSR	Set	Analysis	Analysis	BACT
PALs set in 2018,	NOx	X	X			X	X		
	voc	X	X			X	X		
	NO2	Х		Х				X	
	GHG			X		Χ		X	
	со	Х			X	X			Χ
	SOx	Х							
	Fluorides	X							
	PM2.5	X			X				Χ
	PM10	X			X				Χ
	РМТОТ	X							
	Lead								
	Sulfuric Acid Mist								
	Hydrogen sulfide								
	Total Reduced sulfur including H2S								
	Reduced sulfur compounds including H2S							·	

- Non-Attainment NSR: Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) controls, Emission Credits to offset new Fabs
- Attainment PSD: Federal Best Available Control Technology (BACT) controls, Dispersion Modeling
- Minor NSR: Local BACT controls, Dispersion Modeling
- New PAL Set: GHG PAL provides site flexibility for future modifications

## Typical Answers on NA NSR Permitting 2012-2021





## NA NSR prerequisite: Must be an Optimist

You will hear "NO" many more times than "YES"

"Great moments are born from great opportunity, and that's what you have here tonight, boys. That's what you've earned here tonight. One game; if we played them ten times, they might win nine. But not this game, not tonight.



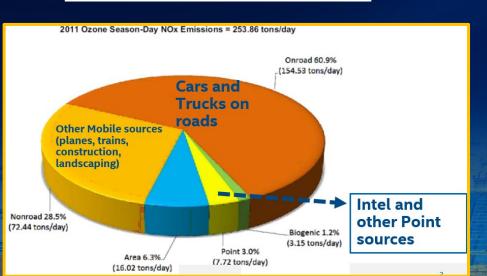


## "Impossible" is an Opinion not a Fact\*

Perception vs Reality; \*Does a Regulatory Path Exist? - YES



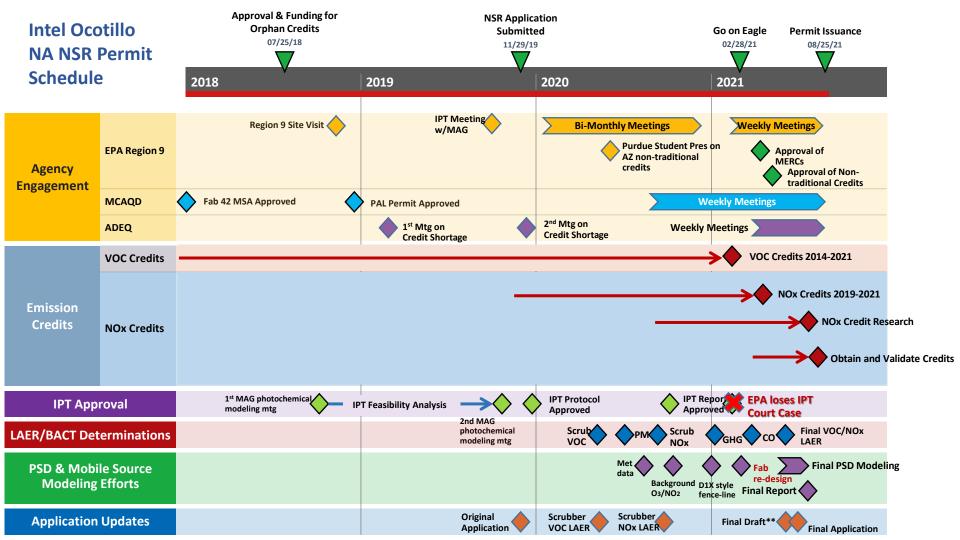
## **UNFAIR RULES!!!**



Stationary Sources get penalized for Mobile Source Problem

## Engage Air Agencies Early and Often

- Become a "High Maintenance" Source
  - Agencies dictate pace of Permitting
  - There is likely a Learning Curve on Both Sides
- Run an Efficient Permitting Project
  - Work Permitting Requirements in Parallel
    - Control Technology Determinations (LAER/BACT)
    - PTE Emission Inventory
    - Air Quality Modeling (Air Dispersion / Mobile Source Modeling)
    - Obtaining Necessary Credits (likely gating factor)





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"Don't be encumbered by history. Go off and do something wonderful."

Robert Noyce Co-Founder of Intel

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#### Arizona Air Quality - Nonattainment and Emission Reduction Credits



Renewable Energy Source

#### **Problem Statement**

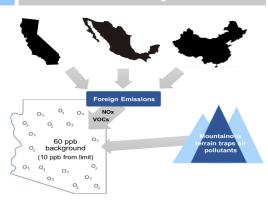
Maricopa County is in nonattainment for PM<sub>10</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>, forcing manufacturers seeking to expand operations to apply emission reduction credits (ERCs) as emissions offsets. The lack of ERC generation and data availability, as well as policy constraints prevent the area from expanding economically and improving air quality through current ERC and banking systems. The senior design team has been tasked with providing guidance for the generation of non-traditional ERCs to members of the Arizona Environmental Strategic Alliance (AESA). The senior design team has developed a portfolio of solutions for manufacturers to increase ERC generation opportunities in Maricopa County.

#### **Project Goals**



- · Create a portfolio of options for local manufacturing members to generate ERCs meeting five criteria and improve local air quality
- · Identify mutualistic relationships between industry, legislators, regulatory officials, and the community to address the challenges of nonattainment status

#### Environmental Background



Arizona faces high background levels of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and nitrous oxide ozone precursors (NOx) due to topography, climate, and the transport of foreign air pollution. With these factors contributing to a high ozone background concentration of 60 ppb, manufacturers face strict limitations on emissions to stay within the NAAQS 2015 Ozone Standard of 70 ppb.



· Reviews and approved

application of ERCs as

ERC generation

applications

Approves the

manufacturers

offsets for





- Emissions Bank where FRCs can be listed and sold
- Approves State Implementation Plans (SIP) for those in nonattainment status
- Enforces the Clean Air Act and its programs (NAAQS, etc.)

Maricopa County Rule 204 Emission Reduction Credit (ERC) Generation, Certification, and Use governs ERC policies in area of interest. The generation and use of ERCs is voluntary, as is the banking of the ERCs; however, major sources (manufacturers emitting over 100 TPY, must apply offsets to increase process emissions due to expansions or process changes. ERCs may be banked and sold via the Emissions Bank operated by ADEQ. In compliance with the Clean Air Act, offsets must be 115% of the amount emitted. meaning a greater number of ERCs must be applied than the increase in emissions from the process change

#### **Comparison to Other States**

8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas (2015 Standard)



Arizona is one of many states with areas in marginal nonattainment status for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard; however, it is unique in the challenges it faces due to topography, climate, and foreign pollutants.

#### Infeasible / Out of Scope

#### **Policy Limited**

Truck stop electrification



- Goal: reduce truckstop idling emissions o Status: policy currently under review Implication: no action possible until finalized

#### Low Generation Capacity

Renewable energy transition



- o Goal: Generate onsite clean energy, reducing power o Status: Indirectly reduces emissions, thus not
- 'permanent' o Implication: Reduces net emissions, but does not meet criteria for ERC generation.

#### Electrification of all area mobile sources institutions

- o Goal: Massive emissions reduction from greatest contributor (consumer vehicles) Status: Cars leave the county 'permanent' lack of federally enforceable documents not 'enforceable
- o Implication: Policy does not allow approval of these programs as ERC

#### Emission reductions at local

 Goal: Reduce non-industrial operating emission (universities, prisons, etc.)
o Status: Low emissions Implication: Amount of FRC generation not reasonable for large scale

## Current Energy Source



**Renewable Energy Transition** 

**Recommended Solutions** 

\$38 - \$75/MWh



\$32 - 44/MWh

Energy generators are among the top emitters in Maricopa County and have the greatest potential to implement process changes which generate ERCs at valuable levels. The benefit of ERC generation from an increase in energy generators. renewable portfolios is twofold - reductions in emissions can be certified to create ERCs, and these reductions have the potential to be at a great enough magnitude to make meaningful progress towards bringing Maricopa County into attainment status.

#### — Improved Communication & Data Visibility—

Improved pollution control equipment is among the most practical options to address short-term lack of ERC availability. Although there are currently credits banked which demonstrate collaboration among manufacturers (i.e. the generator has sold the credit to another manufacturer), there is a lack of information available to both ERC generators and purchasers. Discovery of a credit generation opportunity is rare-a generator must be implementing process improvements, have a working knowledge of the emissions banking and ERC generation systems, and know of a potential purchaser

This reactive process has not fostered effective use of the emissions bank. A system facilitating partnerships between local manufacturers will improve communication and the banking and sale of traditional ERCs. By improving transparency and communication between manufacturers interested in pursuing, and those with the potential to generate, a mutually beneficial relationship will allow for manufacturing expansion in the short-term.



#### Policy Improvements

A comprehensive ERC policy addressing both net air quality improvement and the need for manufacturers to generate ERCs for growth must consider potential improvements regarding the offset ratio, generation methodology, and certification process. These three focus areas encompass a diverse set of goals, embody numerous stakeholders, and demonstrate key differences among existing state policies. The following policies goals are proposed to guide legislators in ERC policy improvements:

- 1 Facilitate net air quality improvements which will bring the state into attainment with NAAOS, and
- 2. Provide an opportunity for collaboration with regulatory agencies to produce guidance addressing the opportunity for a variety of potential generation strategies to meet the five criteria for an ERC, and
- 3. Outline certification processes for a variety of potential generation strategies which facilitate greater generation potential and improved data transparency.

Increased collaboration to identify gaps in non-traditional ERC generation that prevent manufacturing growth/air quality improvement







#### **Electrification of Local Fleets**



Mobile source ERCs is a promising option for manufacturers, as mobile sources contribute nearly 80% of the VOC and NOx emissions in the state. ERCs can be potentially be generated from targeted fleet electrification, meeting the five criteria for ERC generation. The greates challenge in ERC generation from fleet electrification is the ability of the transition to meet the 'permanent' and 'federally enforceable' requirements.

Numerous fleets are contained in the county boundaries (thus permanent), including garbage trucks, police cars, mail trucks, school buses, and county-owned vehicles.

- - Arizona Energy Service
     MAGA

# Responsible Water Stewardship

To support Intel's commitment to achieve net positive water use, we have funded 16 water restoration projects benefiting Arizona.

These projects restored more than

# 800 Million

gallons of water in 2021.

**On-site Conservation:** 

## Ocotillo

Brine Reduction Facility, in partnership with the City of Chandler since 1995





On-site Conservation:
Our newest 12-acre water recycling and treatment facility, with the capacity to treat

# 9 Million

gallons of water per day

What Did the MERC Program Look Like?

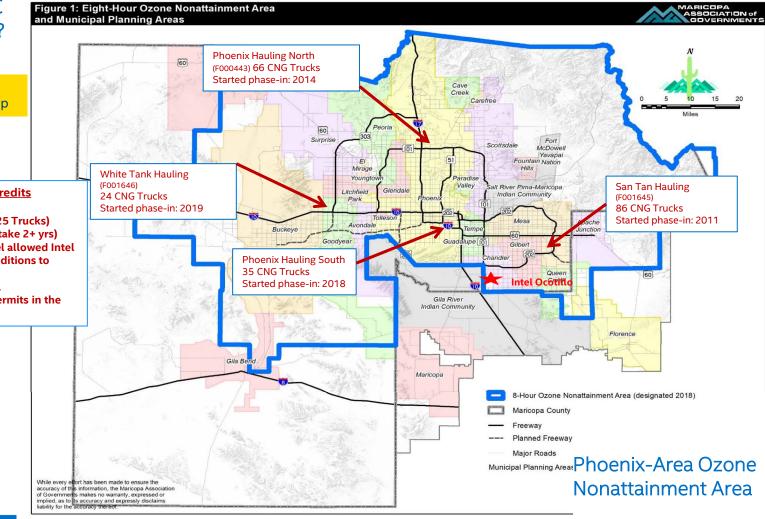
This will go in MERC Roundtable is Coming Up

## Waste Management Mobile Credits (MERCs)

- 33.6 Credits existing Fleet (225 Trucks)
- No AZ Rule on MERCs (Rules take 2+ yrs)
- EPA Office of General Counsel allowed Intel to use Permanent Permit Conditions to meet ERC Criteria
- In addition, to ensure Federal enforceability, putting WM Permits in the SIP

#### **ERC Criteria:**

- Real
- Quantifiable
- Surplus
- Permanent
- Enforceable





intel. Corporate Overview Q12023

Corporate Overview Deck

# Telling Intel's Story

Speaker Name Title Goes Here

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