

TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Rule 4:32 General Prohibitory Rule
Adopt 9/19/1995

- 1 Purpose: The purpose of this Rule is to provide federally enforceable potential to emit limitations limiting emissions below the thresholds requiring federal Title V operating permits under Rule 7:1.
- 2 Applicability: This Rule shall apply to any stationary source which would, if it did not comply with the limitations set forth in this rule, have the potential to emit air contaminants equal to or in excess of the threshold for a major source of regulated air pollutants or a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) and which meets one of the following conditions:
 - 2.1 In every 12-month period, the actual emissions of the stationary source are less than or equal to the emission limitations specified in section [7.1](#) below; or
 - 2.2 In every 12-month period, at least 90 percent of the emissions from the stationary source are associated with an operation limited by any one of the alternative operational limits specified in section [16](#) below.
 - 2.3 Within three years of the effective date of Rule 7:1 (Federal Operating Permit Program), the District shall maintain and make available to the public upon request, for each stationary source subject to this rule, information identifying the provisions of this rule applicable to the source.
 - 2.4 This rule shall not relieve any stationary source from complying with the requirements pertaining to any otherwise applicable preconstruction permit, or to replace a condition or term of any preconstruction permit, or any provision of a preconstruction permitting program⁵. This does not preclude issuance of any preconstruction permit with conditions or terms necessary to ensure compliance with this rule.
- 3 Exemptions:
 - 3.1 General Exemptions: This Rule shall not apply to the following stationary sources:
 - 3.1.1 Any stationary source that has applied for a federal operating permit in a timely manner and in conformance with Rule 7:1 (Federal Operating Permit Program), and is awaiting final action by the District and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); or
 - 3.1.2 Any stationary source required to obtain an operating permit under Rule 7:1 for any reason other than being a major source; or
 - 3.1.3 Any stationary source with valid federal operating permits; or
 - 3.1.4 Any stationary source which has a valid operating permit with federally enforceable conditions or other federally enforceable limits limiting its potential to emit to below the applicable threshold(s) for a major source as defined in sections [6.8](#) and [6.9](#) below.
 - 3.1.5 Any stationary source whose actual emissions, throughput, or operation, at any time after the effective date of this rule, is greater than the quantities specified in sections [7.1](#) or [16](#) below and which meets both of the following conditions:

⁵ For example, PSD, NSR, ATC

- 3.1.5.1 The owner or operator has notified the District at least 30 days prior to any exceedance that s/he will submit an application for a federal operating permit, or otherwise obtain federally enforceable permit limits; and
 - 3.1.5.2 A complete federal operating permit application is received by the District, or the permit action to otherwise obtain federally enforceable limits is completed, within 12 months of the date of notification, or
 - 3.1.5.2.1 However, the stationary source may be immediately subject to applicable federal requirements, including but not limited to, a maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard.
 - 3.1.5.2.2 Notwithstanding Subsections [3.1.1](#), and [3.1.3](#) above, nothing in this section shall prevent any stationary source which has had a federal operating permit from qualifying to comply with this rule in the future in lieu of maintaining an application for a federal operating permit or upon rescission of a federal operating permit if the owner or operator demonstrates that the stationary source is in compliance with the emissions limitations in section [7.1](#) below, or an applicable alternative operational limit in section [16](#) below.
- 3.2 Exemptions from Recordkeeping Stationary Sources with De Minimis Emissions: The recordkeeping and reporting provisions in sections [10](#), [13](#) and [15](#) below shall not apply to a stationary source with de minimis emissions or operations as specified in either Subsection [3.2.1](#) or [3.2.2](#) below:
- 3.2.1 In every 12-month period, the stationary source emits less than or equal to the following quantities of emissions:
 - 3.2.1.1 5 tons per year of a regulated air pollutant (excluding HAPs),
 - 3.2.1.2 2 tons per year of a single HAP,
 - 3.2.1.3 5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, and
 - 3.2.1.4 20 percent of any lesser threshold for a single HAP that the U.S. EPA may establish by rule.
 - 3.2.2 In every 12-month period, at least 90 percent of the stationary source's emissions are associated with an operation for which the throughput is less than or equal to one of the quantities specified in Subsection [3.2.2.1](#) through [3.2.2.8](#) below:
 - 3.2.2.1 1,400 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials but no more than 550 gallons of any one solvent-containing material, provided that the materials do not contain the following: methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), or trichloroethylene;
 - 3.2.2.2 750 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials where the materials contain the following: methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), or trichloroethylene, but not more than 300 gallons of any one solvent-containing material;

- 3.2.2.3 4,400,000 gallons of gasoline dispensed from equipment with Phase I and II vapor recovery systems;
- 3.2.2.4 470,000 gallons of gasoline dispensed from equipment without Phase I and II vapor recovery systems;
- 3.2.2.5 1,400 gallons of gasoline combusted;
- 3.2.2.6 16,600 gallons of diesel fuel combusted;
- 3.2.2.7 500,000 gallons of distillate oil combusted, or
- 3.2.2.8 71,400,000 cubic feet of natural gas combusted.

3.2.2.8.1 Within 30 days of a written request by the District or the U.S. EPA, the owner or operator of a stationary source not maintaining records pursuant to sections [10](#) or [15](#) shall demonstrate that the stationary source's emissions or throughput are not in excess of the applicable quantities set forth in Subsection [3.2.1](#) or [3.2.2](#) above.

4 Effective Dates: The requirements of this Rule shall become effective January 25, 1997.

5 References: District Rule 7:1, 40 CFR Part 70, Clean Air Act Title V.

6 Definitions: All terms shall retain the definitions provided in Rule 7:1 unless otherwise defined herein.

- 6.1 12-month period: A period of twelve consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.
- 6.2 Actual Emissions: The emissions of a regulated air pollutant from a stationary source for every 12-month period. Valid continuous emission monitoring data or source test data shall be preferentially used to determine actual emissions. In the absence of valid continuous emissions monitoring data or source test data, the basis for determining actual emissions shall be: throughputs of process materials; throughputs of materials stored; usage of materials; data provided in manufacturer's product specifications, material volatile organic compound (VOC) content reports or laboratory analyses; other information required by this rule and applicable District, State and Federal regulations; or information requested in writing by the District. All calculations of actual emissions shall use U.S. EPA, California Air Resources Board (CARB) or District approved methods, including Emission Factors and assumptions.
- 6.3 Alternative Operational Limit: A limit on a measurable parameter, such as hours of operation, throughput of materials, use of materials, or quantity of product, as specified in section [15](#), Alternative Operational Limit and Requirements.
- 6.4 Emission Unit: Any article, machine, equipment, operation, contrivance or related groupings of such that may produce and/or emit any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant.
- 6.5 Federal Clean Air Act: The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.) and its implementing regulations.
- 6.6 Federal Operating Permit: An operating permit issued to a stationary source pursuant to an interim, partial or final Title V program approved by the U.S. EPA.

- 6.7 Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP): Any air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act.
- 6.8 Major Source of Regulated Air Pollutants (excluding HAPs): A stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant (excluding HAPs) in quantities equal to or exceeding the lesser of any of the following thresholds:
- 6.8.1 100 tons per year (tpy) of any regulated air pollutant;
 - 6.8.2 50 tpy of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen for a federal ozone nonattainment area classified as serious, 25 tpy for an area classified as severe, or 10 tpy for an area classified as extreme; and
 - 6.8.3 70 tpy of PM₁₀ for a federal PM₁₀ nonattainment area classified as serious.
 - 6.8.4 Fugitive emissions of these pollutants shall be considered in calculating total emissions for stationary sources in accordance with 40 CFR Part 70.2 "Definitions-Major source(2)."
- 6.9 Major Source of Hazardous Air Pollutants: A stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year or more of a single HAP listed in section 112(b) of the CAA, 25 tons per year or more of any combination of HAPs, or such lesser quantity as the U.S. EPA may establish by rule. Fugitive emissions of HAPs shall be considered in calculating emissions for all stationary sources. The definition of a major source of radionuclides shall be specified by rule by the U.S. EPA.
- 6.10 Potential to Emit: The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a regulated air pollutant based on its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the stationary source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation is federally enforceable.
- 6.10.1 Provision for Air Pollution Control Equipment: The owner or operator of a stationary source may take into account the operation of air pollution control equipment on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminant if the equipment is required by Federal, State, or District rules and regulations or permit terms and conditions. The owner or operator of the stationary source shall maintain and operate such air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. This provision shall not apply after January 1, 1999 unless such operational limitation is federally enforceable or unless the District Board specifically extends this provision and it is submitted to the U.S. EPA. Such extension shall be valid unless, and until, the U.S. EPA disapproves the extension of this provision.
- 6.11 Process Statement: An annual report on permitted emission units from an owner or operator of a stationary source certifying under penalty of perjury the following: throughputs of process materials; throughputs of materials stored; usage of materials; fuel usage; any available continuous emissions monitoring data; hours of operation; and any other information required by this rule or requested in writing by the District.
- 6.12 Regulated Air Pollutant: The following air pollutants are regulated:
- 6.12.1 Oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds;
 - 6.12.2 Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

- 6.12.3 Any Class I or Class II ozone depleting substance subject to a standard promulgated under Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act;
- 6.12.4 Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act; and
- 6.12.5 Any pollutant subject to a standard or requirement promulgated pursuant to section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, including:
- 6.12.6 Any pollutant listed pursuant to section 112® (Prevention of Accidental Releases) shall be considered a regulated air pollutant upon promulgation of the list; and
- 6.12.7 Any HAP subject to a standard or other requirement promulgated by the U.S. EPA pursuant to section 112(d) or adopted by the District pursuant to 112(g) and (j) shall be considered a regulated air pollutant for all sources or categories of sources: 1) upon promulgation of the standard or requirement, or 2) 18 months after the standard or requirement was scheduled to be promulgated pursuant to section 112(e)(3); and
- 6.12.8 Any HAP subject to a District case-by-case emissions limitation determination for a new or modified source, prior to the U.S. EPA promulgation or scheduled promulgation of an emissions limitation shall be considered a regulated air pollutant when the determination is made pursuant to section 112(g)(2). In case-by-case emissions limitation determinations, the HAP shall be considered a regulated air pollutant only for the individual source for which the emissions limitation determination was made.

7 Requirements and Standards:

- 7.1 Emission Limitations: Unless the owner or operator has chosen to operate the stationary source under an alternative operational limit specified in section [16](#) below, no stationary source subject to this Rule shall emit in every 12-month period more than the following quantities of emissions:
 - 7.1.1 50 percent of the major source thresholds for regulated air pollutants (excluding HAPs), or
 - 7.1.2 5 tons per year of a single HAP, or
 - 7.1.3 12.5 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, or
 - 7.1.4 50 percent of any lesser threshold for a single HAP as the U.S. EPA may establish by rule.
 - 7.1.4.1 This Rule shall not relieve any stationary source from complying with requirements pertaining to any otherwise applicable preconstruction permit, or to replace a condition or term of any preconstruction permit, or any provision of a preconstruction permitting program. This does not preclude issuance of any preconstruction permit with conditions or terms necessary to ensure compliance with this Rule.

- 8 Calculating Emissions: The District shall evaluate a stationary source's compliance with the emission limitations in section [7.1](#) above as part of the District's annual permit renewal process required by Health & Safety Code section 42301(e). In performing the evaluation, the District shall consider any annual process statement submitted pursuant to section [13](#), Reporting Requirements. In the absence of valid continuous

emission monitoring data or source test data, actual emissions shall be calculated using emissions factors approved by the U.S. EPA, CARB, or the District.

- 9 Emission Permit Conditions: Unless the owner or operator has chosen to operate the stationary source under an alternative operational limit specified in section [16](#). below, the owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall obtain any necessary permits prior to commencing any physical or operational change or activity which will result in actual emissions that exceed the limits specified in section [7.1](#) above.
- 10 Recordkeeping Requirements: Immediately after adoption of this rule, the owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall comply with any applicable recordkeeping requirements in this section. However, for a stationary source operating under an alternative operational limit, the owner or operator shall instead comply with the applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements specified in section [15](#), Alternative Operational Limit and Requirements and section [16](#). Process Specific Alternative Operational Limits. The recordkeeping requirements of this rule shall not replace any recordkeeping requirement contained in an operating permit or in a District, State, or Federal rule or regulation.
- 11 General Recordkeeping: A stationary source previously covered by the provisions in section [3.2](#) above shall comply with the applicable provisions of section [10](#) above and sections [13](#) and [15](#). below if the stationary source exceeds the quantities specified in Subsection [3.2.1](#) above.
- 12 Process Specific Recordkeeping: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall keep and maintain records for each permitted emission unit or groups of permitted emission units sufficient to determine actual emissions. Such information shall be summarized in a monthly log, maintained on site for five years, and be made available to District, California Air Resources Board (CARB), or U.S. EPA staff upon request.
 - 12.1 Coating/Solvent Emission Unit: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains a coating/solvent emission unit or uses a coating, solvent, ink or adhesive shall keep and maintain the following records:
 - 12.1.1 A current list of all coatings, solvents, inks and adhesives in use. This list shall include: information on the manufacturer, brand, product name or code, VOC content in grams per liter or pounds per gallon, HAPS content in grams per liter or pounds per gallon, or manufacturer's product specifications, material VOC content reports or laboratory analyses providing this information;
 - 12.1.2 A description of any equipment used during and after coating/solvent application, including type, make and model; maximum design process rate or throughput; control device(s) type and description (if any); and a description of the coating/solvent application/drying method(s) employed;
 - 12.1.3 A monthly log of the consumption of each solvent (including solvents used in clean-up and surface preparation), coating, ink and adhesive used; and
 - 12.1.4 All purchase orders, invoices, and other documents to support information in the monthly log.
 - 12.2 Organic Liquid Storage Unit: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains a permitted organic liquid storage unit shall keep and maintain the following records:
 - 12.2.1 A monthly log identifying the liquid stored and monthly throughput; and
 - 12.2.2 Information on the tank design and specifications including control equipment.

- 12.3 Combustion Emission Unit: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains a combustion emission unit shall keep and maintain the following records:
- 12.3.1 Information on equipment type, make and model, maximum design process rate or maximum power input/output, minimum operating temperature (for thermal oxidizers) and capacity, control device(s) type and description (if any) and all source test information; and
 - 12.3.2 A monthly log of hours of operation, fuel type, fuel usage, fuel heating value (for non-fossil fuels; in terms of BTU/lb or BTU/gal), percent sulfur for fuel oil and coal, and percent nitrogen for coal.
- 12.4 Emission Control Unit: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains an emission control unit shall keep and maintain the following records:
- 12.4.1 Information on equipment type and description, make and model, and emission units served by the control unit;
 - 12.4.2 Information on equipment design including where applicable: pollutant(s) controlled; control effectiveness; maximum design or rated capacity; inlet and outlet temperatures, and concentrations for each pollutant controlled; catalyst data (type, material, life, volume, space velocity, ammonia injection rate and temperature); baghouse data (design, cleaning method, fabric material, flow rate, air/cloth ratio); electrostatic precipitator data (number of fields, cleaning method, and power input); scrubber data (type, design, sorbent type, pressure drop); other design data as appropriate; all source test information; and
 - 12.4.3 A monthly log of hours of operation including notation of any control equipment breakdowns, upsets, repairs, maintenance and any other deviations from design parameters.
- 12.5 General Emission Unit: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule that contains an emission unit not included in sections [12.1](#), [12.2](#), or [12.3](#) above shall keep and maintain the following records:
- 12.5.1 Information on the process and equipment including the following: equipment type, description, make and model, maximum design process rate or throughput, control device(s) type and description (if any);
 - 12.5.2 Any additional information requested in writing by the District;
 - 12.5.3 A monthly log of operating hours, each raw material used and its amount, each product produced and its production rate; and
 - 12.5.4 Purchase orders, invoices, and other documents to support information in the monthly log.
- 13 Reporting Requirements:
- 13.1 Process Statement: At the time of annual renewal of a permit to operate under District Rule 2:2 (Permits Required), each owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall submit to the District a process statement. The statement shall be signed by the owner or operator and certify that the information provided is accurate and true.

- 13.2 Any additional information requested by the District under section [13.1](#) above shall be submitted to the District within 30 days of the date of request.
- 14 Exemptions from Reporting: For the purpose of determining compliance with this rule, this requirement shall not apply to stationary sources which emit in every 12-month period less than or equal to the following quantities:
- 14.1 For any regulated air pollutant (excluding HAPs):
- 14.1.1 25 tons per year including a regulated air pollutant for which the District has a federal area designation of attainment, unclassified, transitional, or moderate nonattainment,
- 14.1.2 15 tons per year for a regulated air pollutant for which the District has a federal area designation of serious nonattainment,
- 14.1.3 6.25 tons per year for a regulated air pollutant for which the District has a federal area designation of severe nonattainment,
- 14.2 2.5 tons per year of a single HAP,
- 14.3 6.25 tons per year of any combination of HAPs, and
- 14.4 25 percent of any lesser threshold for a single HAP as the U.S. EPA may establish by rule.
- 14.4.1 A stationary source previously covered by provisions in section [14](#) above shall comply with the provisions of section [13.1](#) above if the stationary source exceeds the quantities specified in section [14](#).
- 15 Alternative Operational Limit and Requirements: The owner or operator may operate the permitted emission units at a stationary source subject to this rule under any one alternative operational limit, provided that at least 90 percent of the stationary source's emissions in every 12-month period are associated with the operation(s) limited by the alternative operational limit.
- 16 Process Specific Alternative Operational Limits: Upon choosing to operate a stationary source subject to this rule under any one alternative operational limit, the owner or operator shall operate the stationary source in compliance with the alternative operational limit and comply with the specified recordkeeping and reporting requirements.
- 16.1 The owner or operator shall report within 24 hours to the District any exceedance of the alternative operational limit.
- 16.2 The owner or operator shall maintain all purchase orders, invoices, and other documents to support information required to be maintained in a monthly log. Records required under this section shall be maintained on site for five years and be made available to District or U.S. EPA staff upon request.
- 16.3 Gasoline Dispensing Facility Equipment with Phase I and II Vapor Recovery Systems:
- 16.3.1 The owner or operator shall operate the gasoline dispensing equipment in compliance with the following requirements:
- 16.3.1.1 No more than 7,000,000 gallons of gasoline shall be dispensed in every 12-month period.

16.3.1.2 A monthly log of gallons of gasoline dispensed in the preceding month with a monthly calculation of the total gallons dispensed in the previous 12 months shall be kept on site.

16.3.1.3 A copy of the monthly log shall be submitted to the District at the time of annual permit renewal. The owner or operator shall certify that the log is accurate and true.

16.4 Degreasing or Solvent-Using Unit:

16.4.1 The owner or operator shall operate the degreasing or solvent-using unit(s) in compliance with the following requirements:

16.4.1.1 If the solvents do not include methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), or trichloroethylene, no more than 5,400 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials and no more than 2,200 gallons of any one solvent-containing material shall be used in every 12-month period, or

16.4.1.2 If the solvents include methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane), methylene chloride (dichloromethane), tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), or trichloroethylene, no more than 2,900 gallons of any combination of solvent-containing materials and no more than 1,200 gallons of any one solvent-containing material shall be used in every 12-month period.

16.4.1.2.1 A monthly log of amount and type of solvent used in the preceding month with a monthly calculation of the total gallons used in the previous 12 months shall be kept on site.

16.4.1.2.2 A copy of the monthly log shall be submitted to the District at the time of annual permit renewal. The owner or operator shall certify that the log is accurate and true.

16.5 Paint Spraying Unit Alternative Operational Limits:

16.5.1 The owner or operator shall operate the paint spraying unit(s) in compliance with the following requirements:

16.5.1.1 The total usage rate of all VOC-containing materials, including but not limited to; coatings, thinners, reducers, and cleanup solution shall not exceed 160,000 pounds of any combination of such VOC-containing materials that are not hazardous air pollutants (HAPS), 40,000 pounds of any combination of HAPS, and no more than 16,000 pounds of any single HAP in every 12-month period.

16.5.1.2 A monthly log of the gallons of VOC-containing materials used in the preceding month with a monthly calculation of the total gallons used in the previous 12 months shall be kept on site.

16.5.1.3 A copy of the monthly log shall be submitted to the District at the time of annual permit renewal. The owner or operator shall certify that the log is accurate and true.

16.6 Diesel-Fueled Emergency Standby Engine(s) with Output Less Than 1,000 Brake Horsepower:

16.6.1 The owner or operator shall operate the emergency standby engine(s) in compliance with the following requirements:

16.6.1.1 For a federal ozone area designation of attainment, unclassified, transitional, or moderate nonattainment, the emergency standby engine(s) shall not operate more than 5,200 hours in every 12-month period and shall not use more than 265,000 gallons of diesel fuel in every 12-month period.

16.6.1.2 A monthly log of hours of operation, gallons of fuel used, and a monthly calculation of the total hours operated and gallons of fuel used in the previous 12 months shall be kept on site.

16.6.1.3 A copy of the monthly log shall be submitted to the District at the time of annual permit renewal. The owner or operator shall certify that the log is accurate and true.

17 Process Specific Operational Limits: The owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall obtain any necessary permits prior to commencing any physical or operational change or activity which will result in an exceedance of an applicable operational limit specified in section [16](#) above.

18 Violations:

18.1 Failure to Comply: Failure to comply with any of the applicable provisions of this rule shall constitute a violation of this Rule. Each day during which a violation of this Rule occurs is a separate offense.

18.2 Subjection to Title V Permitting: A stationary source subject to this rule shall be subject to applicable federal requirements for a major source, including Rule 7:1 when the conditions specified in either Subsections [18.2.1](#) or [18.2.2](#), below, occur:

18.2.1 Commencing on the first day following every 12-month period in which the stationary source exceeds a limit specified in section [7.1](#) above and any applicable alternative operational limit specified in section [16](#) above, or

18.2.2 Commencing on the first day following every 12-month period in which the owner or operator can not demonstrate that the stationary source is in compliance with the limits in section [7.1](#) above or any applicable alternative operational limit specified in section [16](#) above.

TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Rule 4:33 Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Adopted 6/3/97

- 1 Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to limit nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills by implementing the provisions of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, Subpart Cc--Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for MSW Landfills.
- 2 Applicability: This rule applies to all MSW landfills meeting the following conditions:
 - 2.1 Construction, reconstruction or modification was commenced before May 30, 1991; and
 - 2.2 The MSW landfill has accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition.
- 3 Definitions: Terms used but not defined in this rule have the meaning given them in 40 CFR Part 60.751 (Definitions) except:
 - 3.1 Administrator: For the purposes of this rule, means Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) of the Tehama County Air Pollution Control District, except that the APCO shall not be empowered to approve:
 - 3.1.1 Alternative or equivalent test methods, alternative standards; or
 - 3.1.2 Alternative work practices unless included in the site-specific design plan as provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(I).
 - 3.2 Design plan or plan means the site-specific design plan for the gas collection and control system submitted under section [5.3](#) of this rule.
- 4 Effective Date: The effective date of this rule shall be August 1, 1997.
- 5 Standards:
 - 5.1 Each owner or operator of a MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters, and a nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate of 50 megagrams per year or more, as calculated pursuant to 40 CFR 60.754 (Test Methods and Procedures) shall install a collection and control system meeting the conditions provided in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(ii) and (iii).
 - 5.2 The owner or operator of each MSW landfill shall submit an initial design capacity report and amended design capacity report as specified in 40 CFR 60.752 (Standards for Air Emissions from MSW Landfills). Any density conversions shall be documented and submitted with the report.
 - 5.3 The owner or operator shall submit a site-specific collection and control system design plan to the APCO as provided under 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(I).
 - 5.4 The design plan shall include any alternatives to the operational standards, test methods, procedures, compliance measures, monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting provisions of 40 CFR 60.753 through 60.758.
 - 5.5 The APCO shall review and either approve or disapprove the plan, or request that additional information be submitted. The design plan shall either conform with specifications for active collection systems in 40 CFR 60.759 or include a demonstration to the APCO's satisfaction of the

sufficiency of the alternative provisions to 40 CFR 60.759. The design plan may include alternatives as specified in 40 CFR 60.752(b)(2)(B).

- 5.6 Each MSW landfill required to install a gas collection and control system under this section shall meet the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753; the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 and the monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.756, except that the APCO may approve alternatives in the design plan as provided in section [5.5](#) of this rule.
- 6 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements: The owner or operator of each MSW landfill shall meet the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR 60.757 and 40 CFR 60.758, as applicable, except that the APCO may approve alternative recordkeeping and reporting provisions as provided in section [5.5](#) of this rule. Any records or reports required to be submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 60.757 or 40 CFR 60.758 shall be submitted to the APCO.
- 7 Compliance Schedule: The design capacity and the NMOC emissions reports required pursuant to 40 CFR 60.752 and 40 CFR 60.754 shall be submitted within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this rule.
 - 7.1 The site-specific collection and control system design plan required under section [5.3](#) of this rule shall be submitted within one (1) year after determining that the MSW landfill has a NMOC emission rate equal to or greater than fifty (50) megagrams per year.
 - 7.2 The planning, awarding of contracts, and installation of the collection and control equipment required pursuant to section [5.1](#) of this rule shall be accomplished within thirty (30) months after the effective date of this rule.
 - 7.3 The initial performance test of the collection and control system equipment shall be accomplished within six (6) months of control system startup.

TEHAMA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Rule 4:34 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines

Adopted 6/3/97, Repealed/Adopted 01/29/02, Repealed/Adopted 02/24/09

- 1 Purpose: To limit emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and carbon monoxide (CO) from stationary internal combustion engines.
- 2 Applicability: The provisions of this rule apply to any gaseous, diesel, or any other liquid-fueled stationary internal combustion engine within the boundaries of the District.
- 3 Exemptions: Except for the administrative requirements of section [6.3](#) the provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following engines:
 - 3.1 Engines operated directly and exclusively for agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals if maintained to manufacturers specifications;
 - 3.2 Non-emergency engines operating less than 200 hours per calendar year for non-emergency purposes as determined by a non-resetting hour meter, or any emergency standby engine as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO);
 - 3.3 Any engine rated by the manufacturer < 50 brake horsepower (bhp) if maintained to manufacturers specifications;
 - 3.4 Gas turbine engines;
 - 3.5 Engines operated exclusively for fire fighting or flood control;
 - 3.6 Laboratory engines operated in research and testing;
 - 3.7 Existing internal combustion engines to be permanently replaced with electric motors or removed from service by July 1, 1999 based upon a permit condition, contract, or binding agreement with the District;
 - 3.8 Portable internal combustion engines which have been registered under the state portable equipment regulation contained in sections 2450-2465, Title 13, California Code of Regulations;
 - 3.9 Diesel internal combustion engines manufactured prior to 1950 and operated less than 500 hours per year.
- 4 Definitions:
 - 4.1 Emergency: Any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, wildfire, or other act of God, or events beyond the control of the operator, employees, or contractors, or accidents which require the operation of internal combustion engine(s) to provide primary mechanical or electrical power in its abatement or control.
 - 4.2 Emergency Standby Engine: An internal combustion engine operated only during emergencies and for testing and maintenance purposes. Testing and maintenance shall be limited to no more than 100 hours per year.
 - 4.3 Non-Emergency Engine: An internal combustion engine that is not used for electric power generation or any other engine as approved by the APCO that is not used in conjunction with any utility voluntary demand reduction program.

- 4.4 Lean-Burn Engine: Any spark or compression ignited internal combustion engine that is operated with an exhaust gas stream oxygen concentration of four percent (4%) by volume, or greater. The exhaust gas oxygen content shall be determined from the uncontrolled exhaust gas stream.
- 4.5 Rated Brake Horsepower: The maximum rated brake horsepower specified for the engine by the manufacturer and listed on the nameplate for the unit, regardless of any derating, unless limited by the engine's Permit to Operate (PTO).
- 4.6 Rich-Burn Engine: Any spark or compression ignited internal combustion engine that is operated with an exhaust gas stream oxygen concentration of less than four percent (4%) by volume. The exhaust gas oxygen content shall be determined from the uncontrolled exhaust gas stream.
- 4.7 Stationary Internal Combustion Engine: Any spark or compression ignited internal combustion engine, excluding emergency equipment, that is attached to a foundation, frame, or other support and is stationary while in operation, or is operated at a site for more than six (6) consecutive months:
- 4.7.1 Any engine, such as a back-up or standby engine, that replaces an engine at a location and is intended to perform the same function as the unit being replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. In that case, the cumulative time of both emissions units, including the time between removal of the original unit and the installation of the replacement unit, would be counted toward the consecutive residence time period; or
- 4.7.2 The engine remains or will remain at a location for less than six (6) consecutive months where such a period represents the full length of normal operations at the stationary source, such as a seasonal source; or
- 4.7.3 The engine is removed from one location for a period and then returned to the same location in an attempt to circumvent the residence time requirements of six (6) months.
- 4.7.3.1 The period during which the emissions unit is maintained at a storage facility shall be excluded from determining the above residency requirement.

5 Requirements:

- 5.1 Emission Limitations: Any stationary internal combustion engine, other than those engines specified in section 3, rated at > 50 bhp but < 300 bhp shall not be operated in a manner that results in emissions exceeding the limits listed below:

| <u>Engine Type</u> | <u>NOx (ppmv)</u> | <u>CO (ppmv)</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Rich Burn | 640 | 4500 |
| Lean Burn | 740 | 4500 |
| Diesel Fired | 600 | 4500 |
| Gasoline and all liquid fired | 90 | 4500 |

ppmv = parts per million by volume corrected to 15% oxygen, dry basis

NOx = oxides of nitrogen, calculated as equivalent NO₂

CO = carbon monoxide

- 5.2 Emission Limitations: Any stationary internal combustion engine, other than those engines specified in section 3, rated at > 300 bhp shall not be operated in a manner that results in emissions exceeding the limits listed below

| <u>Engine Type</u> | <u>NOx (ppmv)</u> | <u>CO (ppmv)</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Rich Burn | 90 | 4500 |
| Lean Burn | 150 | 4500 |
| Diesel Fired | 600 | 4500 |
| Gasoline and all liquid fired | 90 | 4500 |

ppmv = parts per million by volume corrected to 15% oxygen, dry basis

NOx = oxides of nitrogen, calculated as equivalent NO₂

CO = carbon monoxide

- 5.3 Emission Limitations: Except for visible emissions from diesel pile-driving hammers and any diesel auxiliary engine or generator used exclusively to operate a drinking water system, no air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark or darker than Ringelmann 1 or equivalent 20% opacity as determined by EPA Method 9. Diesel pile-driven hammers shall comply with the applicable provisions of section 41701.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. Diesel auxiliary engines or generators used exclusively to operate a drinking water system shall comply with the applicable provisions of section 41701.6 of the California Health and Safety Code.

6 Administrative Requirements:

- 6.1 Information Required: No later than September 1, 1997 the owner or operator of any existing engine subject to the provisions of this rule shall provide the following or apply for an Authority to Construct:
- 6.1.1 Permit to Operate number;
 - 6.1.2 Engine manufacturer;
 - 6.1.3 Model designation;
 - 6.1.4 Rated brake horsepower;
 - 6.1.5 Type of fuel and type of ignition;
 - 6.1.6 Combustion type: rich-burn or lean-burn;
 - 6.1.7 Two (2) or four (4) cycle;
 - 6.1.8 Any installed emission control equipment.
 - 6.1.8.1 The owner or operator shall identify the type of emission control to be applied to each stationary engine, or shall provide support documentation sufficient to

demonstrate that the engine is in compliance with the emission limits of this rule.

- 6.2 Recordkeeping: The owner or operator of any stationary internal combustion engine subject to the provisions of this rule shall maintain an engine operating log for each month or any part of a month that the device is operated that includes the following:
 - 6.2.1 Total recorded hours of operation, calculated hours of operation based upon fuel usage, or other calculation procedure to determine hours of operation based upon a method authorized by the Air Pollution Control Officer;
 - 6.2.2 Type of fuel combusted, measured quantity of fuel used, or calculated fuel usage based upon a method authorized by the Air Pollution Control Officer;
 - 6.2.3 Date(s) and type of maintenance performed;
 - 6.2.4 Annual emission test results using portable analyzer as specified in section [7.1.1](#) of this rule;
 - 6.2.5 This information shall be maintained for a period of two years and shall be submitted to the APCO upon request.
- 6.3 Exempt engines: Any owner or operator claiming an exemption under section [3.2](#) through [3.9](#) shall:
 - 6.3.1 Submit support documentation identifying reasons for the exemption no later than September 1, 1997. Documentation shall be submitted for each exemption applied for and shall contain a list that provides the following if applicable:
 - 6.3.1.1 Engine manufacturer;
 - 6.3.1.2 Model designation;
 - 6.3.1.3 Rated brake horsepower;
 - 6.3.1.4 Type of fuel and type of ignition;
 - 6.3.1.5 Combustion type: rich-burn or lean-burn;
 - 6.3.1.6 Two (2) or four (4) cycle;
 - 6.3.1.7 Gas turbine;
 - 6.3.1.8 Portable equipment registration or certificate number;
 - 6.3.1.9 Removal or electrification schedule.
 - 6.3.2 Maintain annual operating records and/or support documentation necessary to claim exemption This information shall be maintained for two years and shall be submitted to the APCO upon request.

7 Compliance Testing:

- 7.1 Testing Schedule: The owner or operator of any stationary internal combustion engine subject to the provisions of this rule, except those engines utilizing Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM), or are exempt under section [3](#), shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of section [5.1](#), or [5.2](#) by conducting an initial emission test in accordance with methods specified in section [7.2](#) of this Rule.
- 7.1.1 Upon successful demonstration of initial compliance, annual testing of emissions with a portable analyzer as specified in section [7.2](#) shall be completed by the owner or operator as an inspection and maintenance program. If any emission values are found to be greater than the limits specified in section [5.1](#) or [5.2](#), immediate corrective action shall be taken and the District shall be advised of the condition of excessive emissions. Record keeping of all results of this inspection and maintenance program shall be required as specified in section [6.2](#) of this Rule.
- 7.1.2 The testing of emissions required in section [7.1.1](#) above shall be demonstrated in the presence of District staff for compliance demonstration purposes upon request by the District.
- 7.1.3 Testing of emissions pursuant to section [7.2](#) may be required at any time for enforcement purposes.
- 7.2 Test Methods: Compliance with the requirements of section [5.1](#) or [5.2](#) shall be determined at the manufacturers recommended maximum horsepower for continuous operation, normal operating level, or consistent with limitations listed in the Permit to Operate, in accordance with the following test procedures:
- 7.2.1 Oxides of Nitrogen shall be determined by EPA Method 7E, or ARB Method 100, or a portable analyzer*.
- 7.2.2 Carbon Monoxide shall be determined by EPA Method 10, or ARB Method 100, or a portable analyzer*.
- 7.2.3 Oxygen Content shall be determined by EPA Method 3, 3A, or ARB Method 100, or a portable analyzer*.
- 7.2.4 NO_x emission limitations specified in section [5.1](#) and [5.2](#) shall be expressed as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). All ppmv emission limitations are referenced at fifteen percent (15%) volume stack gas oxygen on a dry basis. Source test data point intervals shall be no greater than five (5) minutes and data points shall be averaged over no less than 15 minutes of engine operation.
- 7.2.4.1 *Note: Specific portable analyzers may be used for the measurement of oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and oxygen which do not meet the requirements of the test methods specified in sections [7.2.1](#), [7.2.2](#) and [7.2.3](#) provided that evidence accompanies each test report that instrument operation conformed to manufacturer's recommendations and that the instrument(s) used responded appropriately to calibration gases both before and after testing, and provided that measurements made by the methods specified in sections [7.2.1](#), [7.2.2](#) and [7.2.3](#) shall be recognized as more reliable in any dispute involving measurements made by different methods. Evidence of instrument response stability shall be provided if calibration checks are not performed at the test site immediately before and after testing.