

BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT Engineering Division

Permit Handbook

ENGINEERING DIVISION

Permit Handbook

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BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT PERMIT HANDBOOK

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period of time, a project shall include those new or modified sources of TACs at a facility that have been permitted within the two-year period immediately preceding the date a complete application is received, unless the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that construction or modification of the sources included in the current application was neither (1) a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the previous project, nor (2) a critical element or integral part of the previous project. If the estimated project emission of any identified TAC exceeds its respective acute or chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1 of Regulation 2-5, then an HRSA is required for the project.

The permit evaluator should calculate TAC emission rates, including annual average emission rates, and maximum hourly emission rates (if the TAC has an acute trigger level) to determine if an HRSA is required. If an HRSA is required, the permit evaluator should submit a completed HRSA form with accompanying facility plot plan and local street map indicating the location of the facility, the source location(s), any surrounding building(s), application information from other new or modified sources of TACs at the facility that have been permitted within the two-year period immediately preceding the date the complete application was received, and a transmittal interoffice memorandum to the District's Toxics Section Manager. Regulation 2-5 dictates that the cancer risk is acceptable if it is below one in a million, or if TBACT is applied and the cancer risk is below 10 in a million; the non-cancer risk is acceptable if the chronic hazard index is less than or equal to 1.0, and the acute hazard index is less than or equal to 1.0. The District permit evaluator should summarize the risk assessment in the evaluation report. Unless the cancer and non-cancer risks are acceptable in accordance with Regulation 2-5, a permit application cannot be approved.

Air Toxics Control Measures (ATCM)

The permit handbook chapters will identify any applicable ATCM that may apply for each specific source type in each source category.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, "Standards of Performance of New Stationary Sources," requires EPA to establish federal emission standards for source categories, which cause or contribute significantly to air pollution. These standards are intended to promote use of the best air pollution control technologies, taking into account the cost of such technology and any other non-air quality, health, and environmental impact and energy requirements. These standards apply to sources, which have been constructed or modified since the proposal of the standard. Since December 23, 1971, the Administrator has promulgated nearly 75 standards. These standards can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations at Title 40 (Protection of Environment), Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources).

The permit handbook chapters will identify any applicable <u>NSPS</u> that may apply for each specific source type in each source category.

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

The Federal Clean Air Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate emissions of toxic air pollutants from a published list of industrial sources referred to as "source categories." As required under the Act, EPA has developed a list of source categories that must meet control technology requirements for these toxic air pollutants. The EPA is required to develop NESHAP for all industries that emit one or more of the pollutants in significant quantities in 40 CFR 63. In addition, in 40 CFR 61, they also adopted NESHAPs based on control of certain types of hazardous pollutants.

The permit handbook chapters will identify any applicable <u>NESHAP</u> that may apply for each specific source type in each source category. These standards are also called Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. Most apply in the event that the facility is a Title V facility. However, there are a few MACT standards that apply to small sources. The source-specific permit handbook chapters will identify these cases.