Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT)

Analysis and Negative Declarations

Prepared by the Feather River Air Quality Management District pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and (f) of the Clean Air Act for the south Sutter County portion of the Sacramento Metro Nonattainment Area for the 2015 8-hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard

Proposed Analysis Released July 3, 2020

Public Hearing August 3, 2020

Staff Report

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Air Act requires specific sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility.

The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place all RACT for source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document, and for all major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen that are not subject to a CTG. A local air district adopts the control methods if it has a source in its nonattainment area subject to a CTG. Alternatively, the local air district may declare that there are no sources in the nonattainment area subject to a RACT requirement, and then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

The RACT determination and/or Negative Declaration should be submitted by each nonattainment area within two years from the effective date of the designation.

The Feather River Air Quality Management District (District) has prepared this RACT Analysis for sources located in the south Sutter County portion of the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area. This area was designated as moderate nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) effective August 3, 2018. The area air districts submitted a letter to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) on May 27, 2020, requesting to be reclassified as serious for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

This RACT Analysis is re-affirming the previous Negative Declarations for RACT that were submitted in 2006, 2009, 2014, and 2018 for all CTGs except Design Criteria for Stage 1 Vapor Control Systems Gasoline Service Stations. For this CTG, the District staff evaluated the applicable Rules and determined that they employ control methods that are as stringent as the CTG and current RACT.

The District does not have any major sources located within the nonattainment area and does not anticipate any major sources or sources subject to a CTG for which the District is adopting a negative declaration in the near future.

The RACT Analysis and Negative Declaration, once adopted by the Board of Directors, shall be submitted to CARB for submittal to the US EPA as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

I. BACKGROUND

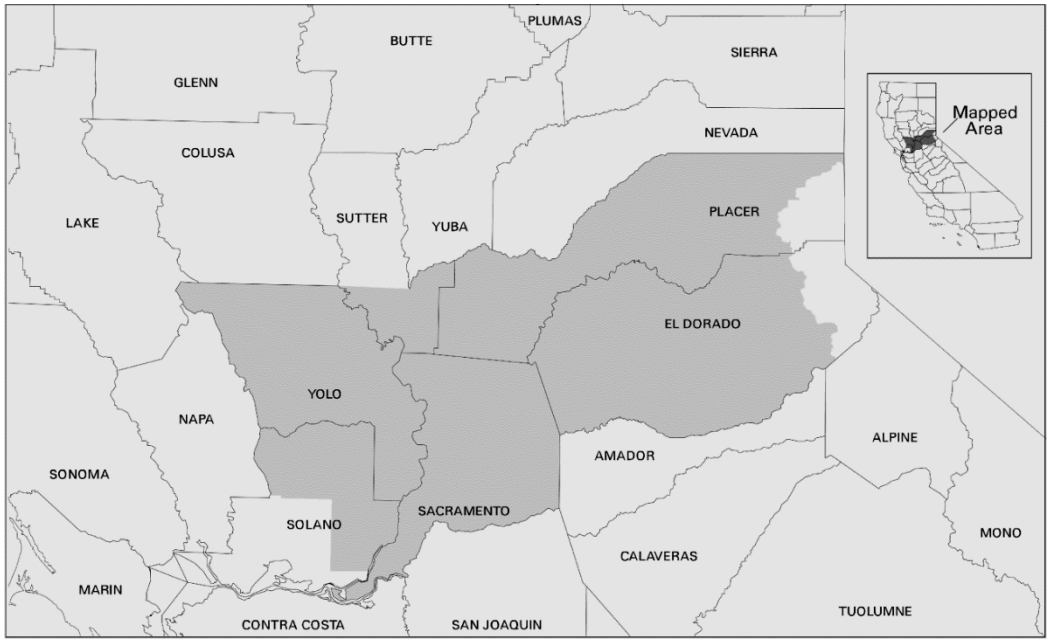
A. Nonattainment Areas within the District

The US EPA revised the ozone NAAQS effective December 28, 2015. The revision lowered the level of the 8-hour standard to 0.070 ppm.[1] Two portions of the District were designated nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS effective August 3, 2018: the southern portion of Sutter County was designated moderate nonattainment and the Sutter Buttes were designated marginal nonattainment. The remaining portions of the District (northern Sutter County and Yuba County) were designated attainment. The Sutter Buttes nonattainment area as a marginal classification is not required to submit a RACT analysis and must meet the standard by August 3, 2021.

The southern portion of Sutter County is part of the Sacramento Metro, CA, area and was classified as a "moderate" nonattainment area.[2] As a moderate nonattainment area, the area is required to meet the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS by August 3, 2024.[3] The Sacramento Metro air district submitted a letter to the Air Resources Board requesting voluntary reclassification to "serious" per Clean Air Act (CAA) section 181(b)(3) on May 27, 2020. The deadline for a serious nonattainment area to meet the standard is August 3, 2027. This same portion of south Sutter County was also designated as severe nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone standard as part of the Sacramento Metro, CA nonattainment area. There has been no change in the nonattainment area boundary from the 1997 standard. From the Federal Register, Vol. 77, No. 98, May 21, 2012, page 30105:

"Sutter County (part)
The portion south of a line connecting the northern border of Yolo County to the SW tip of Yuba County and continuing along the southern Yuba County border to Placer County."

Figure 1: Map of Sacramento Metro nonattainment area for ozone



[1] National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone, 80 FR 65292 October 26, 2015.
[2] Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 83 FR 25776, June 4, 2018.
[3] Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area Classifications Approach, 83 FR 10376, March 9, 2018

B. Reasonably Available Control Technology Requirement

The CAA requires certain sources in ozone nonattainment areas to implement control methods called reasonably available control technology (RACT). The US EPA defines RACT as the lowest emission limitation that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology (i.e., devices, systems, process modification, or other apparatus or techniques that reduce air pollution) that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. The RACT requirement is meant to ensure that all moderate and above ozone nonattainment areas have in place all RACT for source categories covered by a Control Techniques Guideline (CTG) document and for major stationary sources of volatile organic compounds (VOC) or oxides of nitrogen NOx that are not subject to a CTG.

The definition of a *major source* is dependent on the severity of the air quality problem in a region. For the south Sutter County portion of the District that is part of the Sacramento Metro ozone nonattainment area, the major source threshold is the potential to emit at least 25 tons per year of VOC or NOx as defined in Rule 10.1 New Source Review.

Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA requires a revision to the SIP to implement RACT for each category of VOC sources in the ozone nonattainment areas covered by a CTG document and for any major stationary source of VOC or NOx not covered by a CTG document. An air district adopts the control methods if it has a source in its area subject to a CTG.

Alternatively, the District may declare that there are no sources in its area subject to a RACT requirement because it has no sources above the CTG recommended threshold. Then the requirement to adopt a rule for those sources is no longer applicable. This is known as a "Negative Declaration."

Each time US EPA promulgates a revision to the ozone NAAQS, a District with a nonattainment area must re-affirm its Negative Declarations for those source categories for which it is not adopting CTG-based regulations regardless of whether such negative declarations were made for an earlier standard. This is necessary since there may now be sources in the nonattainment area that previously did not exist, or in areas where the boundaries of the nonattainment area have expanded, there may be sources in the new portion of the nonattainment area which should not be overlooked.

The negative declaration must go through the same public review requirements as any other SIP submittal. The RACT Analysis and/or Negative Declaration must be submitted to the US EPA within two years from the effective date of the designations.

II. PREVIOUS RACT SUBMITTALS

A. 2006 RACT Submittal for 1997 Ozone NAAQS

As part of the Sacramento Metro ozone nonattainment area for the 1997 ozone NAAQS, the District prepared a RACT Analysis for inclusion in the SIP for the CTGs issued before 2006 in accordance with 40 CFR 51.912. The RACT Analysis was adopted by the District's Board of Directors at the December 4, 2006 meeting.

The 2006 RACT Analysis included negative declarations for major sources in the nonattainment area and CTG source category analysis for the south Sutter County portion of the nonattainment area. The District identified one source category during the 2006 RACT Analysis that was applicable to a CTG. The District received comments from US EPA that District Rule 3.8 Storage and Transfer of Gasoline was less stringent than US EPA's CTG. In response, the District amended Rule 3.8 on June 2, 2014. The amended rule was submitted to CARB on June 27, 2014, for their transmission to the US EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

B. 2009 RACT Update

Between 2006 and 2008, the US EPA issued 11 new CTG's. The District staff evaluated the new CTGs and determined that there were no applicable sources within the south Sutter County portion of the ozone nonattainment area. The source with the largest potential to emit (PTE) was a facility that repairs and paints off-road mobile equipment and agricultural implements. The facilty does not manufacturer new mobile equipment or parts for new mobile equipment. The facility only paints existing equipment and implements; it does not paint new equipment or implements. As discussed in the 2009 update to the RACT Analysis, the facility is subject to and permitted under District Rule 3.19 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations[4], which is consistent with the national VOC rules.[5] Therefore, the District determined that the Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coating CTG (EPA 453/R-08-003*)* did not apply to this source and adopted a Negative Declaration for this CTG. This facility also used solvents but at a level below the applicability threshold CTG for industrial cleaning solvents (EPA-453/R-06-001*)*.

The 2009 RACT Update identified a second source that used industrial cleaning solvents. This was an automotive repair facility, and they were permitted to use 10 gallons per year of solvents, well below the CTG applicability threshold of 15 lbs of VOC/day (or approximately 2 gallons per day of solvent).

The District Board of Directors adopted the negative declaration on June 1, 2009, and it was submitted to the US EPA by CARB on October 27, 2009.

C. 2014 RACT Analysis

The 2014 RACT revision was prepared pursuant to the 2008 revision of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The District determined that no facilities were operating in the south Sutter County portion of the District that fall under a source category with RACT guidance except gasoline service stations. The District adopted Negative Declarations for all CTG's except for Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems – Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11). The District's

[4] Rule 3.19 was amended August 1, 2011, and approved by US EPA on June 11, 2015, 80 FR 33195.
[5] National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards (40 CFR Part 59, subpart B).

Rule 3.8 was revised to incorporate the provisions of the Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems and submitted to US EPA in 2014.

D. 2018 RACT Update

An update to the RACT for the CTG for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (EPA-453/B-16-001, October 2016) was prepared in 2018. The CTG covered select sources of VOC emissions in the onshore production and processing segments of the oil and natural gas industry (i.e., pneumatic controllers, pneumatic pumps, compressors, equipment leaks, fugitive emissions) and storage vessel VOC emissions in all segments (except distribution) of the oil and natural gas industry. To determine if there were any application sources in the south Sutter County nonattainment area, the District staff reviewed all permitted sources within the nonattainment area and all the Geologic Energy Management Division well sites (formally known as the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources or DOGGR). The District staff also contacted natural gas permit holders outside the nonattainment area to confirm that they did not have any unpermitted equipment or processes within the nonattainment area. We concluded that there were no applicable sources within the nonattainment area that are subject to the oil and natural gas CTG. A negative declaration was adopted by the District Board of Directors on August 6, 2018, and submitted to US EPA.

E. Previous RACT Submittal Approval Status

The 2006, 2009, and 2014 RACT analyses and the amendments to Rule 3.8 were approved by US EPA as a direct final action published on July 8, 2015, effective September 8, 2015[6]. The US EPA proposed approval of the 2018 RACT Update on May 29, 2020[7].

III. RACT ANALYSIS FOR THE 2015 OZONE NAAQS

The current RACT Analysis prepared pursuant to Sections 182(b)(2) and 182(f) of the CAA for the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS applies to the south Sutter County portion of the District only and involves the following procedures:

- Source Category Identification: Identify all source categories in the District that require RACT. This includes:
  - Source categories which have RACT guidance, and for which any sources (either major or minor) operate in the District.
  - Source categories for which major sources of NOx or VOC operate in the District.
- RACT Determination: For each source category that requires RACT, identify if there is a District Rule. If there is no rule, then a new District Rule that meets RACT must be adopted. If there is an existing District Rule, then a determination must be made if the existing District Rule reflects current RACT. This is based on an analysis of the applicable District Rule with

[6] Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Feather River Air Quality Management District, July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
[7] 85 FR 32327 Air Plan Approval; California; San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District and Feather River Air Quality Management District, May 29, 2020

guidance and regulations used to establish RACT:

- Federal US EPA: Control Technique Guidelines (CTG), Alternative Control Techniques (ACT), Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).
- State: California Suggested Control Measures (SCM) and RACT/Best Available Retrofit Control Technology (BARCT) determinations.
- Local: Regulations, guidance, and rules adopted by Air Districts and other local agencies.

The RACT Determination should identify for each source category:
- Existing District Rules that meet RACT.
- Existing District Rules that require amendments to meet RACT.
- New Rules required to meet RACT.

- Negative Declaration: Negative Declarations are required for all CTG source categories for which there is RACT guidance but for which there are no applicable facilities (major or minor) within the nonattainment area, or for which there are facilities, but their permitted maximum emissions are below the CTG applicability threshold. A negative declaration is also required if the District has no major VOC or no major NOx stationary sources in the ozone nonattainment area[8].

  To determine that there are no operating facilities in the District that are subject to a CTG, the following checks were conducted:

  - District internal database of permitted sources.
  - Internet website searches for keywords.
  - County planning records.

A. Source Category Identification

The District reviewed the permitted sources in the south Sutter County portion of the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area. Most of the sources that existed when the 2014 RACT analysis occurred are still operating. The soil remediation site and one private gas tank have closed. There are three new walnut hullers. None of these new walnut hullers are major sources, and none have CTG applicability. The largest potential to emit (PTE) of the three walnut hullers is 0.88 tons per year of VOC and 1.22 tons per year of NOx.

The stationary source with the greatest PTE NOx or VOC in the ozone nonattainment area continues to be the facility that repairs and paints off-road mobile equipment and agricultural implements (16003 Holt of CA). The permitted equipment includes a spray booth, internal combustion engines, gasoline storage tanks, and abrasive blasting. This facility's maximum daily PTE of VOC is 195 pounds per day for all coating operations; however, the annual permitted maximum is 7.85 tons. As discussed in the 2014 RACT Analysis, the facility is subject to and permitted under District Rule 3.19 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations, which is consistent with the national VOC rules.[9] Therefore, the District has determined that the

[8] Memorandum dated May 18, 2006, from William T. Harnett, Director, Air Quality Policy Division, U.S. EPA, to Regional Air Division Directors, Subject: "RACT Qs & As – Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): Questions and Answers." Question #25, available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-08/documents/ract_and_nsps_1dec1988.pdf
[9] National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards (40 CFR Part 59).

Miscellaneous Metal and Plastic Parts Coatings CTG (EPA 453/R-08-003*)* does not apply to this source[10] and is re-affirming the negative declaration for this CTG.

The only source category that has an applicable CTG is gasoline service stations.

B. RACT DETERMINATION – GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS

The only type of source subject to RACT guidance is gasoline service stations, thus the only RACT determination needed is for the CTG Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems – Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11). This CTG contained design criteria to control the release of vapors from commercial gasoline stations. It included the use of submerged fill pipes, systems to control the displaced vapors from the tanks into the delivery vehicle, and specifications for maintaining and inspecting the systems, known as Phase I.

The District adopted Rule 3.8 to control VOC emissions from storage tanks and transport vessels. During the 2006 RACT Analysis, US EPA determined that Rule 3.8 was not as stringent as the CTG because it exempted facilities with throughputs less than 25,000 gallons per month[11]. RACT for ozone nonattainment areas is required when facilities exceed 10,000 gallons/month. The District Board of Directors adopted amendments to Rule 3.8 on June 2, 2014, that lowered the exemption threshold to 10,000 gallons per month.

Rule 3.8 requires a minimum of 90% control efficiency of the vapors displaced from the transfer of gasoline from a delivery vessel into a storage tank whereas new tanks must achieve at least 95% control, however the rule also requires that the system be CARB certified by certification procedure CP-201 or CP-206. The minimum control efficiency in CP-201 and CP-206 is greater than or equal to 98%. Therefore, the District Rule 3.8 requires a least 98% control efficiency. The air districts in the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area for Ozone all require CARB certified Phase I systems. These include El Dorado County Air Quality Managment District Rule 238, Placer County Air Pollution Control District Rule 213, Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District Rule 448, and Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District Rule 2.22. The District's Rule 3.8 is at least as stringent as the CTG and meets current RACT by requiring CARB certified Phase I systems. More information on the RACT analysis is presented in Table 1.

C. RACT DETERMINATION – ALL OTHER CTG'S

There are no sources applicable to any other CTGs located in the south Sutter County portion of the nonattainment area. The District does not anticipate any new such sources in the future.

D. RACT DETERMINATION – MAJOR SOURCES

There are no major sources in the south Sutter County portion of the Sacramento Metro nonattainment area. The District also does not anticipate any new major sources in the future.

E. NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS

To determine that there are no operating facilities in the District that fall under a source category with RACT guidance, the following checks were conducted:

[10] See Misc. Metal and Plastic Parts Coating CTG pg 6 "Architectural coatings and automobile refinish coatings are not included in the miscellaneous metal parts or plastic parts coating categories to the extent they are used for architectural coating or automobile refinish coating purposes as defined in their respective national VOC rules."

[11] Letter from Andrew Steckel, Chief, Rulemaking Office, US EPA Region IX, December 12, 2006

- District internal database of permitted stationary sources.
- Internet website searches for keywords.
- County planning records.

District Internal Database of Permitted Stationary Sources: The District reviewed it's database of permitted sources for all sources located in the south Sutter County nonattainment area. There are no major stationary sources (defined as a source with the potential to emit over 25 tons per year of VOC or NOx) located in the nonattainment area. The largest source of VOC is a coatings operation with a maximum potential to emit 7.85 tons per year. The largest NOx source is from a diesel engine at a rice dryer with a maximum potential to emit 5.06 tons per year. The most abundant source type is emergency backup engines, of which the District has 15 under permit. There are also 10 rice dryers, one automotive repair shop, one animal crematory, two concrete batch plants, three walnut hullers, and several private gasoline tanks.

Internet Search: The District staff conducted internet website searches for businesses located in south Sutter County. There are agricultural land uses predominately in the nonattainment area. The District staff were unable to discover any additional sources using internet search engines.

County Planning Records: Sutter County is the land use authority in the south Sutter nonattainment area. The District is routed each new building permit application in addition to projects that undergo environmental review by Sutter County Building and Planning Departments. Through this process, the District is alerted to any potential new sources. The District has not received any permit applications from potential new sources that have not already been identified during the search through the Districts database of permitted sources.

There is a development planned for south Sutter County, and the District continues to receive updates from the Sutter County Planning and Building Departments. The Sutter Point Specific Plan includes residential housing, educational facilities, commercial areas, and recreational areas. No development in the Sutter Point Specific Plan has occurred. The District continues to monitor planning documents and building permits for potential permits in the south Sutter County area.

As a result of these searches, the District has determined that there are no operating facilities in the south Sutter County portion of the District that fall under a source category with RACT guidance except gasoline service stations. The District is making a Negative Declaration for all CTG's except Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control Systems – Gasoline Service Stations (EPA-450/R-75-102 1975/11). The list of CTG's the District is making a Negative Declaration for are included in Table 2.

IV. STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SUBMITTAL

The District shall make this RACT Analysis and negative declaration available for public comment beginning July 3, 2020. The District shall hold a public hearing on August 3, 2020. At this time, the District Board of Directors may adopt the RACT Analysis and direct staff to forward it to the CARB and eventually to the US EPA as a SIP revision. The District commits to adopting RACT rules for new sources that may locate into the nonattainment area that are major sources or subject to a CTG within the relevant timing provided for by the Clean Air Act.

Table 1: RACT Determination for Design Criteria for Stage I Vapor Control – Gasoline Service Stations CTG

	Requirements
CTG	Prohibits the release of more than 10 % by weight of displaced organic vapors (90% reduction), requires submerged fill pipes, systems to control the displaced vapors from the tanks into the delivery vehicle, and specifications for maintaining and inspecting the systems
ACT	None
NSPS	None
NESHAP: Subpart CCCCCC – Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	Limits the emissions of gasoline vapors from dispensing facilities. Requirements based on throughput. The requirements for facilities with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more are required to use submerged fill pipes and operate a vapor balance system.
Benzene ATCM	Requires CARB-certified Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems at retail service stations.
FRAQMD Rule 3.8	Underground tanks must meet CARB Certified Phase I Enhanced Vapor Recovery system that prevents 98% vapors displaced during transfer by meeting CP-201; aboveground tanks must meet CARB certification procedure CP-206 which requires certified systems to be 98% efficient. Requires submerged fill pipes. Vapor recovery system must be leak free, vapor tight, and in good working order. Caps for fill tubes and dry breaks must be vapor tight.
SFNA air district rules with similar nonattainment classification	Also requires CARB Certified Phase I EVR. Vapor recovery system must be leak free, vapor tight, and in good working order. Caps for fill tubes and dry breaks must be vapor tight.

Table 2: Negative Declarations For the 2015 Ozone NAAQS

EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Cans	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Coils	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Paper	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Fabrics	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Automobiles	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-008	Surface Coating of Light Duty Trucks	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-022	Solvent Metal Cleaning	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-025	Refinery Vacuum Producing Systems, Wastewater Separators, and Process Unit Turnarounds	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-026	Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-032	Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-033	Surface Coating of Insulation of Magnet Wire	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-034	Surface Coating of Large Appliances	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-035	Bulk Gasoline Plants	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959

EPA-450/2-77-036	Storage of Petroleum Liquids in Fixed-Roof Tanks	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959
EPA-450/2-77-037	Cutback Asphalt	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-015	Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-029	Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-030	Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-032	Factory Surface Coating of Flat Wood Paneling	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-033	Graphic Arts-Rotogravure and Flexography	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-036	Leaks from Petroleum Refinery Equipment	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-047	Petroleum Liquid Storage in External Floating Roof Tanks	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/2-78-051	Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/3-82-009	Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/3-83-006	Leaks from Synthetic Organic Chemical Polymer and Resin Manufacturing Equipment	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/3-83-007	Leaks from Natural Gas/Gasoline Processing Plants	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.

EPA-450/3-83-008	Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/3-84-015	Air Oxidation Processes in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-450/4-91-031	Reactor Processes and Distillation Operations in Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-96-007	Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-94-032 61 FR 44050; 8/27/96	ACT Surface Coating at Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Facilities Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Operations (Surface Coating)	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-97-004 59 FR 29216; 6/06/94	Aerospace MACT and Aerospace (CTG & MACT)	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-06-001	Industrial Cleaning Solvents	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area that exceed 15 pounds per day actual emissions. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-06-002	Offset Lithographic Printing and Letterpress Printing	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-06-003	Flexible Package Printing	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA-453/R-06-004	Flat Wood Paneling Coatings	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-07-003	Paper, Film, and Foil Coatings	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-07-004	Large Appliance Coatings	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.

EPA 453/R-07-005	Metal Furniture Coatings	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-003	Miscellaneous Metal Parts Coatings Table 2 – Metal Parts and Products	The sources are subject to and permitted under District Rule 3.19 Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating Operations, which is consistent with the national VOC rules.[12] Therefore, the District has determined that the Miscellaneous Metal Parts CTG (EPA 453/R-08-003 *2008/09)* does not apply to this source. There are no existing or anticipated sources in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approve by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-003	Miscellaneous Plastic Parts Coatings Table 3 – Plastic Parts and Products	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-003	Miscellaneous Plastic Parts Coatings Table 4 – Automotive/Transportation and Business Machine Plastic Parts	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-003	Miscellaneous Plastic Parts Coatings Table 5 – Motor Vehicle Materials	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-003	Miscellaneous Plastic Parts Coatings Table 6 – Motor Vehicle Materials	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-004	Fiberglass Boat Manufacturing Materials	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-005	Miscellaneous Industrial Adhesives	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/R-08-006	Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Coatings	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was approved by US EPA for the 1997 and 2008 NAAQS on July 8, 2015, 80 FR 38959.
EPA 453/B16-001	Oil and Natural Gas Industry	There are no existing or anticipated sources in these categories in the nonattainment area. A negative declaration was adopted in August 2018 and submitted to US EPA.
Major Sources of VOC		There are no existing or anticipated major sources of VOC in the nonattainment area.
Major Sources of NOx		There are no existing or anticipated major sources of NOx in the nonattainment area.

[12] National Volatile Organic Compound Emission Standards (40 CFR Part 59).