12. HOW DO I COMPLY WITH AIR REGULATIONS?

If you maintain your cooperative's vehicles, service air conditioning units at your cooperative, burn trash, operate emergency diesel generators, or use painting booths, you probably have responsibilities for managing air emissions from these activities, and for obtaining permits to emit certain contaminants as a result of those activities. These requirements are included in the amendments to the Clean Air Act (CAA), passed by Congress in 1990.

DEFINITION – SOURCE

Most federal and state air pollution regulations govern pollutants coming from "sources." A source is defined in the federal rules as any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant.

What are the Clean Air Act Amendments?

The CAA Amendments address seven major areas of air pollution control, often referred to by their section (title) in the Act.

- ***Title I*** establishes stricter air pollution control requirements for geographic areas in the United States which have not attained compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Areas that are "nonattainment" for one or more of the primary or secondary standards must achieve compliance by the dates specified in the CAA.

- ***Title II*** addresses pollution from mobile sources (i.e., tail-pipe emissions). Included in this title are requirements for the use of reformulated fuels and low emission fleet vehicles in nonattainment areas.

- ***Title III*** deals with the control of air toxics. This title establishes requirements for the emission of 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

- ***Title IV*** establishes requirements for power plants aimed at controlling acid deposition (acid rain).

- ***Title V*** provides for states to issue federally enforceable operating permits for certain major stationary sources (see the above box for the definition of "source"). The requirements of this title complement state permitting regulations.

- ***Title VI*** deals with use and emission of ozone-depleting compounds. Provisions include acceptability of substitutes, equipment registration, and technician certification.

- ***Title VII*** revises the enforcement provisions of previous CAA amendments. It strengthens penalties and allows USEPA inspectors to issue field citations similar to the issuance of traffic tickets. EPA already has developed many of the regulations required by the Amendments, with additional rules to be added over the next several years.

The federal air pollution regulations developed as a result of the 1990 CAA amendments are found in Subchapter C within Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). The regulations start with Part 50 (40 CFR 50) and currently end at Part 95. Parts 96-99 are empty but reserved for future air pollution regulations. A complete list of the parts in Subchapter C, as well as most of the regulations, can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/docs/epacfr40.

For most of the rules (such as permitting requirements, see Section 12.5), the CAA is set up for states to become the primary agencies for compliance. Additionally, regional, state, county, tribal, and local governments can adopt regulations that are more stringent (e.g., regulating a pollutant at a lower concentration than the federal rules) or broader in scope (e.g., regulating additional pollutants, such as odors). It is important, therefore, to contact these organizations when determining your cooperative's compliance with air regulations.

USEFUL TIP

Make sure that your cooperative is considering federal, state, and local regulations when determining compliance with air pollution rules. Establishing a dialogue with the agencies responsible for these regulations often leads to improved understanding and compliance."

12.1 WHAT ARE THE OPEN BURNING REQUIREMENTS?

Who regulates open burning?

Open burning is not regulated by the CAA. It is up to individual state, county, tribal, and local governments to regulate the open burning of materials, such as brush, garbage, building materials, and tires. Regulations addressing open burning can vary considerably. Many states prohibit the open burning of materials such as garbage, tires, and petroleum wastes, and do

DEFINITION

Open burning usually means the burning of any material in such a way that smoke, ash, and other pollutants are released to the air without passing through a stack, duct, or chimney. "Burn barrels," "burn pits," and trash piles are three common ways that open burning occurs.

not allow burning in order to salvage materials (such as burning wire to remove the insulation prior to recycling the metal). Some states (including New York and New Mexico) allow open burning only after a permit has been obtained. Other states (including Ohio and West Virginia) require notification and approval prior to open burning in some instances. Most states prohibit open burning during declared episodes of high air pollution (smog alerts). Since the rules vary from state to state, and even within different areas of a state, it is a good idea to contact your state and local air pollution authorities prior to doing any open burning.

USEFUL TIP

The burning of wood treated with preservatives, such as creosote, pentachlorphenol, and metals should be avoided. Combustion of treated wood releases pollutants to the air through smoke and to the land through ash.

12.2 AIR TOXICS

Title III of the CAA amendments requires EPA to regulate the emission of 189 hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) (see box). HAPs include many solvents, which are likely to be the most common cause of air emissions for rural electric cooperatives.

USEFUL TIP

The list of HAPs, as well as other useful information on air regulations can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw. By comparing the ingredients listed on the material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for the materials your cooperative uses, to the list of HAPs, you can determine whether you have HAPs at your site.

Title III of the CAA Amendments also directs EPA to develop standards that require the application of maximum achievable control technology (MACT) to all major sources of HAPs. A “major source” of HAPs is defined as emitting 10 tons annually or more of any individual listed HAP or 25 tons or more annually of any combination of listed HAPs. Although it is unlikely that a non-power-generating cooperative would release these quantities of HAPs, your cooperative should review its operations and determine your emissions levels from all sources (see box for information on making this determination).

USEFUL TIP

One resource that is useful in determining your cooperative’s emission levels is the “Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors,” commonly referred to as AP-42. AP-42 contains emission factors for various stationary sources (Volume 1) and mobile sources (Volume 2). AP-42 is available online at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief.

If your cooperative has emissions of HAPs in excess of the limits (also known as threasholds) listed above, you are considered by EPA to be a "Major Source," and federal regulations require you to have a major source operating permit. These are discussed in Section 12.5.1. Even if your cooperative's emissions do not exceed the federal HAPs limits, your state may have lower emissions limits which, if you exceed, could make you a "Minor Source," and you may be required by your state to obtain a minor source permit. These are discussed in Section 12.5.3. If you review your operations and identify emissions levels in excess of federal or state limits, contact the appropriate air pollution control authority (usually the state environmental protection agency) for compliance requirements.

12.2.1 Are My Cooperative's Degreasing Operations Regulated?

Types of machines

In order to understand which regulations apply to your degreasing operations, it is important to determine which types of solvent cleaning machines are present at your facility. The CAA regulations distinguish between "new" and "existing" solvent cleaning machines. Any solvent cleaning machines that were constructed or reconstructed after November 29, 1993 are defined as new . Machines that were constructed or reconstructed on or before November 29, 1993 are defined as existing. An "existing" solvent cleaning machine may be moved within the same facility or moved to another facility owned by the same cooperative and still be considered existing.

Most solvent cleaning machines are one of two types. Batch cleaning machines process an individual part or set of parts through the entire cleaning cycle before new parts are added. In-line (continuous) cleaning machines use an automated parts handling system to continuously move parts through the cleaning process. Each of these types of machines is further distinguished by physical state of the solvent performing the cleaning. Vapor cleaning machines use the vapors from boiling solvent to perform the cleaning. Cold cleaning machines use liquid solvent in the cleaning process. Cold cleaning machines are further divided into immersion and remote reservoir machines. In immersion cold cleaning machines, parts are completely submerged in the solvent. Remote reservoir cold cleaning machines pump liquid solvent to a "sink-like" work area that drains solvent back into the enclosed solvent reservoir.

The most common types of solvent cleaning machines are remote reservoir and immersion batch cold cleaning machines. Consequently, this document focuses on these machines. In-line and vapor cleaning machines, on the other hand, are not typically used by cooperatives. The regulations governing the design and use of these units are more complex

than those for batch cold solvent cleaning units. If your cooperative has in-line or vapor cleaning machines, contact the USEPA Regional Air Toxics Coordinator for your region. Contacts for each Region can be found under "EPA Programs and Contacts" on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw.

USEFUL TIP

Two documents that are useful for complying with regulations covering degreasing operations are "Guidance Document for the Halogenated Solvent Cleaner NESHAP," EPA-453/R-94-081 and National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning: Summary of Requirements for Implementing the NESHAP, EPA-456/R-96-005]

Solvent emissions from degreasing or parts cleaning operations are one type or category of emissions sources for which the release of HAPs is regulated. The federal rules governing solvent emissions from degreasing operations are found in 40 CFR 63.460. Emissions from your new and existing degreasing operations are subject to federal regulations, if your activities include ***both*** of the following (even if your emissions do not exceed the major source emission thresholds for listed HAPs - see above):

- Your cooperative uses cold (non-boiling) or vapor solvent cleaning machines.
- In those machines, your cooperative uses solutions that contain one or a combination of the following chemicals at concentrations more than five percent, by weight:
  - ✔ Methylene chloride, 75-09-2.
  - ✔ Perchloroethylene (also called "perc" or tetrachloroethylene), 127-18-4 .
  - ✔ Trichloroethylene (also called "tric"), 79-01-6.
  - ✔ 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 71-55-6.
  - ✔ Carbon tetrachloride, 56-23-5.
  - ✔ Chloroform (also known as trichloromethane), 67-66-3.

USEFUL TIP

The number following each chemical name on the left is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number. The CAS registry number is an excellent way to compare chemicals listed on MSDSs to these and other regulated compounds.

How to avoid being regulated

The federal regulations can be avoided by switching to degreasing solutions that do not contain greater than five percent by weight of any individual or combination of these solvents. Check the material safety data sheets for your degreasing solutions for possible replacements, and find out whether those replacements contain the above solvents below the threshold concentrations. When in doubt, call the solvent manufacturer.

State regulation of solvent emissions

Even if the federal regulations do not apply to your degreasing operations, there may be state rules that must be considered. Many states require permits for the installation and operation of solvent cleaning machines (see discussion of minor source permits in Section 12.5.3 - below). The conditions of the permit often include compliance with state counterparts of the federal requirements described in this section.

USEFUL TIP

Many of the commercially available parts washer services (where a company provides the solvent cleaning machine and replaces/replenishes the solvent as a contracted service) have revised formulations that do not contain solvents above federal threshold concentrations identified in this section. Nonetheless, state regulations may require these units to be permitted and operated in specific ways. Contact both the solvent supplier and the state environmental protection agency to discuss the implications of using the service, including any required permits.

Some states may require an individual permit for each unit, while others may allow each unit to be identified in a site-wide permit. It is important to contact the state environmental protection agency to discuss the applicability of state regulations to your cooperative's solvent emissions.

Cold Cleaners

Design requirements for batch cold solvent cleaning machines

If your cooperative is using an immersion batch cold solvent cleaning machine, the following requirements must be met:

- The machine must have a tight fitting cover that is closed at all times except during entry and removal of the parts to be cleaned.
- There must either be a 1-inch layer of water floating on the surface of the solvent, or the distance from the top of the solvent to the top of the solvent reservoir (also called the freeboard) must be 75 percent or more of the smallest interior dimension of the reservoir (e.g., length, width, or diameter). There are additional requirements for machines using the freeboard approach, which are discussed below.

- A compliance report must be submitted to EPA (within 150 days after startup of a new machine or by May 1, 1998 for an existing machine) that includes the following information:

  ✔ Name and address of the owner or operator.

  ✔ Address (physical location) of the solvent cleaning machine(s).

  ✔ A statement signed by the owner or operator stating that the solvent cleaning machine(s) is in compliance.

  ✔ The compliance approach for each machine.

Work and operational practices in batch cold solvent cleaning machines

If your cooperative is using a remote reservoir batch cold solvent cleaner (where solvent is pumped from a reservoir onto the parts and then drains back into the reservoir via a sump), the unit must have a tight fitting cover over the sump, and the cover must be closed when parts are not being cleaned. The following work and operating procedures for such machines must be followed:

- All waste solvent must be collected and stored in closed containers.

- Any flushing of parts must take place within the freeboard area of the machine.
- Cleaned parts must be drained for 15 seconds or until dripping stops, whichever is longer.

- The solvent level must not exceed the fill line on the unit.

- Spills during solvent transfer must be immediately wiped up, and the spill cleanup material must be stored in a closed container. If the solvent is hazardous, the spill cleanup material may be regulated as a hazardous waste, requiring specific storage and disposal practices. See Chapter 3 for information on hazardous waste management.

- There must not be splashing of solvent when the unit is operating.

- Drafts greater than 132 feet per minute (1½ miles per hour) must not be present when the unit is open.

- Sponges, fabric, wood, or paper products must not be cleaned.

Notification Requirements

Operators of new and existing cold or vapor solvent cleaning machines using any of the above listed solvents must submit an initial notification to EPA. The initial notification for new machines, where construction or reconstruction began after December 2, 1994, is due as soon as possible before starting construction or reconstruction of the machine(s). The initial notification report for existing machines and new machines that commenced construction or reconstruction prior to December 2, 1994 are past due to EPA. The initial notification report for existing machines must include the following:

- Name and address of the owner or operator.
- Address (physical location) of the solvent cleaning machine(s).
- A brief description of the machine(s), including control devices.
- The date of installation (for existing machines).
- The anticipated compliance approach for each machine.
- The estimated annual solvent consumption for each machine.

The initial notification for new machines must include the information listed under the general application requirements of §63.5(d)(1) and the following:

- A description of each solvent cleaning machine, including control devices.

- The anticipated compliance approach for each machine.

- An estimate of annual solvent consumption for each machine.

12.3 WHAT ARE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OZONE-DEPLETING COMPOUNDS?

EPA has established regulations governing the repair of equipment containing ozone-depleting compounds, including chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochloro-flourocarbons (HCFCs). Cooperatives that service motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) and MVAC-like appliances (such as air conditioning units on construction equipment) are subject to

these regulations. The regulations are designed to minimize the release of ozone-depleting compounds and encourage their recycling. They require the following:

USEFUL TIP

Class I and Class II ozone-depleting compounds include those substances recognized by EPA as having the worst effect on the ozone layer. The most current list of these compounds can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/ozone.ods.

- Personnel servicing the equipment must be trained and certified by an EPA-approved certifying organization (contact the Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline at 800-296-1996 for a current list of certifying organizations).

- Personnel servicing the equipment may not knowingly vent or release any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting compounds (see box) that are being used as refrigerants, including the common automotive refrigerant CFC-12. Class I or Class II ozone-depleting compounds must be recovered or recycled.

- The design of recovery and recycling equipment must be approved by an organization recognized by EPA for this purpose (such as Underwriters Laboratory).

- A “MVAC Recover/Recycle or Recover Equipment Certification Form” must be completed and mailed to EPA at the address listed on the form (forms can be obtained by fax from the Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline).

Equipment other than MVAC and MVAC-like appliances, such as room and building air conditioners, are subject to similar, but slightly different regulations. If your cooperative performs this type of service, additional information on personnel and equipment requirements can be obtained by contacting the Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline (800-296-1996).

Section 612 of the CAA requires EPA to establish a program to identify alternatives to Class I and II substances and to publish lists of acceptable and unacceptable substitutes. To date, there are several acceptable alternatives for use as CFC-12 replacements in MVACs. Also, EPA has developed guidance on retrofitting R-12 air conditioning systems to use an alternative refrigerant. For additional information, contact the Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline.

12.4 HOW ARE ODORS REGULATED

Many municipalities have regulations governing the generation of objectionable odors. These rules typically can be enforced when odors are detected beyond the property line of the responsible organization. Prior to beginning any activities that could cause objectionable odors to extend beyond the site, your cooperative should check with municipal authorities on the existence of any applicable odor regulations. Other approaches to minimize the generation of objectionable odors include:

- Locating any odor-producing activities away from property lines and downwind from nearby residences and businesses.
- Investigating alternative approaches and chemicals that produce less objectionable odors.
- Scheduling odor-producing activities for times when weather conditions limit the spread of objectionable odors.

12.5 AIR PERMITS

The first step in the process of obtaining air permits is to determine whether a permit is even required. Since many states implement their air permit program in lieu of the federal one, and since many states have additional permitting requirements beyond the federal program, it is important to contact the environmental protection agency in the state where your cooperative is located. The state agency personnel can help you identify operations at your facilities that may require permits. It also is important to contact the agency prior to purchasing new equipment to see what permits may be required prior to installing and operating the equipment. The agency also can help you identify and obtain copies of the regulations that may apply to your operation and will send the applicable permit applications.

USEFUL TIP

The need for air pollution permits and the procedures for obtaining and completing permit applications vary from state to state. The guidance presented in this section is a common-sense approach to the process. It is important to consult with state environmental protection agency personnel starting from the beginning of this process. Guidance provided by them should be used to supplement or replace the information in this section.

The second step in the process is to compare the information obtained from the state environmental protection agency to your operations and

determine which operations could require a permit. The type of permit that may be required depends on the activity being (or to be) performed, the potential amount of emissions, and the location of each source. The types of air permits and general criteria for determining the need to receive each type are discussed in the following sections.

12.5.1 Title V Operating Permits

Title V of the CAA Amendments of 1990 established federal operating permit requirements that are typically administered by each state. The Title V operating permits compliment several other federal and state permitting programs for air emission sources. The primary purpose of the Title V operating permits program is to improve implementation and provide clarity to sources regarding their CAA requirements by issuing each source a permit that consolidates all of the CAA requirements into a federally enforceable document.

What are operating permits?

Operating permits specify operating and monitoring requirements, including limits on the emission of air pollutants and operating requirements for pollution control equipment. They often require record-keeping to verify permit compliance. Operating permits typically are in effect from one to five years, until the permitted process changes, or until revoked.

Major sources

The CAA Amendments of 1990 **require major** sources of air pollution to obtain a Title V operating permit from their state (or EPA if the state does not have the authority to issue Title V permits). Major sources include equipment (e.g., diesel generators, paint booths, and degreasers) that have the potential to emit 100 tons/year or more of volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide, lead, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, or particulate matter (PM_{10}). Equipment and processes also can be considered a major source if they emit 10 tons/year or more of any single HAP (see Section 12.2) or 25 tons/year or more of a combination of HAPs. If your cooperative is located in an area that has not attained compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) the threshold limits for major source designation are lower for some pollutants. Your state environmental protection agency should be contacted to determine if your cooperative is located in a “nonattainment” area and what thresholds apply to your activities.

Most rural electric cooperatives that are non-power-generating facilities would not produce enough air emissions to be considered a major source. The regulations, however, use the potential to emit (PTE) in determining whether major source thresholds could be exceeded. Consequently, cooperatives which use emergency generators that have internal

Using emergency generators may trigger requirements for obtaining a permit

combustion engines to 1 generate electricity from time to time would have to evaluate their potential emissions rate (based upon operation of the equipment 24 hours/day for 365 days/year) to make sure the criteria for a major source cannot be exceeded by using such generators.

How to determine emissions from emergency generators

EPA has developed guidance designed to assist in estimating emissions from gasoline and diesel internal combustion engines. The "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources," commonly referred to as AP-42, provides emissions factors for gasoline and diesel industrial engines and large (more than 600 horsepower) stationary diesel engines. These factors may be used to determine whether major source emission thresholds have been exceeded.

USEFUL TIP

Perform an air emissions inventory of all air pollution sources. Remember, in most cases, the quantity of pollutants that *potentially* can be emitted must be considered. Use AP-42 to help estimate these quantities. AP-42 can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief.

EPA also has provided guidance entitled "Calculating Potential to Emit (PTE) for Emergency Generators," dated September 6, 1995. Through this guidance, EPA has allowed the use of a reduced number of operating hours when calculating potential emissions for generators used solely for emergency purposes (generators used for other purposes, such as peaking generators, are not covered by this guidance.) The guidance can be obtained online at the same address as AP-42 (see above box.)

Other sources requiring operating permits

In addition to major sources, Title V operating permits are required for certain other sources identified in other sections of the CAA. These include sources identified in Sections 111 and 112 of the CAA (which include accidental release rules), affected sources identified in Title IV of the CAA (acid rain rules), and any source in a source category designated by the EPA Administrator. Most distribution cooperatives would not be considered one of these additional sources.

12.5.2 Federal Construction Permits

The CAA regulates construction of major new sources or major modifications of existing sources in nonattainment areas through its New Source Review (NSR) program. Administered by authorized states, the

NSR regulations require companies to obtain an NSR permit prior to the construction of equipment that would increase air emissions in the nonattainment area. If your cooperative is located in a nonattainment area, contact your state environmental protection agency to determine the need for this type of permit.

A parallel program applicable to attainment areas is the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. Certain types of stationary sources that have the potential to emit more than 100 tons per year of any regulated pollutant or any source that emits more than 250 tons per year of any one pollutant could be subject to permitting under the PSD program. Typical rural electric cooperatives would not meet the threshold requirements that trigger these requirements.

12.5.3 Minor Source Permits

Even if an air pollution source is not considered major by federal standards (see above), the owner/operator could still be subject to individual state or local regulations which may be more stringent. Many states require minor source operating and construction permits for sources that emit pollutants above state-set minimum quantities (known as *de minimus* quantities) but below major source thresholds. The *de minimis* quantities and permit requirements vary from state to state and even may be different in different parts of a state. This information typically can be found in the state air pollution regulations.

Categorical and conditional exemptions from air pollution require-ments

Some states require operating permits for specific minor sources such as sand blasting, degreasing, and painting operations, as well as the use of internal combustion engines (natural gas, gasoline, or diesel fueled) for power generation. In addition, many states follow federal guidance and have established “categorical” and “conditional” exemptions from air pollution permit requirements. Categorical exemptions exclude types of equipment or activities from the requirement to obtain permits. One common categorical exemption from permitting requirements applies to internal combustion power generators that are used only for emergency purposes. Conditional exemptions typically exclude equipment and activities that emit *de minimis* quantities of air pollutants. Some states may require your cooperative to document the quantities of pollutants emitted in order to prove eligibility for a conditional exemption.

Sources that are not covered by a categorical exemption and emit air pollutants in excess of state-set *de minimis* quantities may be required to obtain state-issued construction and/or operating permits. Construction permits typically must be obtained prior to construction or modification of any air pollution source regulated by the state (For example, the building

of a painting booth for repainting electrical equipment may require a construction permit prior to the beginning of construction.) A construction permit may contain operating requirements that remain in effect while an operating permit application is progressing through the permitting process. Some states have established unified permit programs that merge construction and operating permits into one application and permit. 40 CFR 70 provides states with the requirements for these “Part 70" operating permits.

12.5.4 Permit Application Process

The keys to compliance with air pollution permitting requirements are knowledge of sources and quantities of air pollution and good communication with the regulatory agency.

As discussed at the beginning of in Section 12.5, the first step in the process of obtaining air permits is to determine whether any of your cooperative’s operations might be subject to federal, state or local permitting regulations. A thorough survey of all operations that emit pollutants to the air should be performed. Once these operations are identified, the applicable regulations and regulatory personnel should be consulted to determine if any categorical exemptions (see 12.5.3) may apply (e.g., an exemption for oil-fired boilers that are below a capacity specified in the state regulations).

Is there a conditional exclusion?

The next step is to determine whether any of the operations potentially subject to permitting meet the criteria for being conditionally exempted (e.g., a diesel generator for which the potential emissions are less than a *de minimis* amount specified in the state regulations). Each state may establish different *de minimis* amounts of air pollutants below which a permit is not required. Depending on the permitting program, some states consider the amount of air pollutants that potentially can be emitted, while others may allow calculations to be based upon actual operating records. This is important if your equipment that is subject to permitting does not operate constantly. Many states have produced or referenced guidance useful for calculating the amounts and concentrations of air pollutants for different types of equipment. (This information, along with equipment specifications, is very useful when preparing an operating permit application.)

Submitting the permit application

If it is determined that the activity is not exempted from permitting regulations, a permit application must be filed with the appropriate agency (usually the state environmental protection agency). ***If your cooperative determines that a permit is required for a currently operating activity, you may be required to cease the activity until the appropriate permit (s) are obtained.***

USEFUL TIP

40 CFR 70 requires each authorized state to establish a small business assistance program (SBAP) to assist companies with the air pollution permitting process. Contact your state environmental protection agency to locate the SBAP that serves your cooperative. Additional information also is available through EPA's SBAP, which can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/sbap.

In some states, each individual activity may require a separate permit, while in other states, several or all activities may be addressed collectively in one permit. Applications and assistance in completing the permit application usually are available from your state agency. Once completed, the permit application(s) must be signed and filed in accordance with the permit regulations.

Typically, if the permit being applied for is for a new source, construction may not begin on the source operation until the construction permit is processed. Also, an operation usually cannot begin until either a construction permit containing operating parameters is approved or an operating permit is approved.

The operating requirements of construction permits usually allow your cooperative to collect air emissions monitoring data during actual operation to be used in support of an operating permit application. These data, along with other required information would then be submitted as part of the operating permit application. If your state issues merged Part 70 operating permits, the process will be different, with the permit specifying monitoring requirements once the activity commences. States often allow operations to continue until the operating permit application is approved or denied.

Modifying and reapproving permits

All operating permits must be periodically reissued. It is important to keep track of your permit and note the dates of its validity. Changes to the permitted activity may require the submittal of a permit modification or reapplication. Working closely with your state environmental protection agency will help ensure compliance with permitting regulations.

12.6 FUELS AND FLEETS

If your cooperative purchases bulk gasoline or diesel fuel and dispenses it into vehicles in a manner similar to a service station, you may be required to change your fuel, change your pump system, and upgrade your fleet. The first step in determining whether your cooperative is subject to these regulations is to find out if your central fueling location is situated in a nonattainment area for ozone. Contact your state environmental protection agency to find this information.

Requirements for fleets in nonattain-ment areas

If your cooperative is in a nonattainment area, the agency should be able to tell you what steps must be taken as outlined in your state's State Implementation Plan. The following are some of the actions your cooperative may have to take:

- Purchase and dispense reformulated (oxygenated) fuels during months when there is a potential for high levels of ozone pollution.

- Install a Stage II gasoline vapor recovery system on gasoline pumps (this may only be required if your cooperative pumps more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month.)

- Certify that at least 30 percent (70 percent by the year 2000) of fleet vehicles purchased meet the "Clean Fleet" standards for non-methane organic gas, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, formaldehyde, and particulate matter (this may only be required if your fleet includes 10 or more vehicles.)

12.7 RESOURCES

Contact your state and local environmental protection agencies to determine their authority to enforce federally mandated regulations and to determine what regulations they have adopted that may be more stringent or broader in scope than the federal rules. EPA has established helplines/hotlines to answer questions on federal Clean Air Act regulations. Assistance is available during normal Eastern Time Zone business hours.

- The Stratospheric Ozone Information Hotline answers questions pertaining to the use, recovery, and recycling of ozone-depleting compounds: (800) 296-1996.

- The Clean Air and Technology Center answers questions on air pollution control technologies and can provide assistance with understanding federal air pollution regulations: (919) 541-0800.

In addition, the following Internet web sites may provide useful information:

Name	Address	Information
EPA Home Page	http://www.epa.gov/epahome/	Starting point for a wide range of information on environmental regulations.
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards	http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps	Information on the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	http://www.epa.gov/ozone	Information on ozone-depleting compounds (including the list of Class I and Class II compounds)
Technology Transfer Network	http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw	Information and models for estimating air emissions (contains sections of AP-42). Information on air toxics including list of HAPs.
State Environmental Protection Agency Home Pages	(Contact your state environmental protection agency for addresses.)	Many states have posted home pages for their environmental protection agencies that contain useful information on state air pollution regulations.