

## 9. Permitted Sources

A stationary source consists of a single emission source with an identified emission point, such as a stack, at a facility. Facilities can have multiple emission point sources located on-site and sometimes the facility as a whole is referred to as a “stationary source.” Table 9-1 lists common facilities that require stationary permits to operate. The District is responsible for issuing permits to stationary-source facilities to reduce air pollution and to attain (or maintain) the AAQS. Permitted stationary-source facilities are required to implement Best Available Control Technology (BACT), which may include the installation of emissions control equipment or implementation of administrative practices that would result in the lowest achievable emission rate. Stationary-source facilities may also be required to offset their emissions of criteria air pollutants in order to be permitted. This may entail shutting down or augmenting another stationary source at the same facility. Facilities also may purchase an emissions reduction credit to offset its emissions.

If a stationary source is subject to stationary permitting requirements (either District-level permitting requirements of Rule 10.1 or the federal New Source Review program) and, in combination with any mobile and area sources associated with the same project, its daily emissions of ROG and NO<sub>x</sub> are below the District’s CEQA thresholds of significance for operational emissions, it is considered to have a less-than-significant impact with respect to ozone precursors. A stationary source subject to permitting that emits levels of ROG or NO<sub>x</sub> that exceed the District’s CEQA thresholds of significance for operational emissions, but complies with the District’s BACT and emissions offset requirements is also considered to have a less-than-significant impact. Stationary sources with emissions low enough to be exempt from the District’s permitting program, including the BACT and offset requirements, would not be considered to have a significant direct air quality impact.

The District’s permitting requirements are applicable to criteria air pollutant emissions from stationary sources. It should be noted that other potential air quality impacts of a stationary source would still need to be analyzed (e.g., air toxics, odors). Guidance for analyzing other types of potential impacts of operational emissions to air quality is provided in Chapter 6 Toxic Air Contaminants, Chapter 7 Odors, and Chapter 8 Greenhouse Gases and Climate Change. A project that includes a facility or equipment requiring a District permit to operate should apply for an authority to construct with the District prior to issuance of a building permit.

Table 9-1: Sources Likely to Require an Air Quality Permit

Gasoline retail, bulk stations, and terminals	Dry cleaners using volatile organic compounds	Electric generation or co-generation plants
Facilities with electric or steam generators or boilers	Wood furniture shops applying or stripping coatings	Cabinet shops applying coatings
Wood pulp operations	Cotton gins	Metal plating shops
Micro-brewery/winery	Leather tanning shops	Solid waste landfills
Rice or bean cleaning and drying operations and nut processing facilities	Wood sawing, molding, hogging, pressing, treating operations	Fruit or vegetable dehydration, juicing, or concentrating operations
Paint manufacturing facilities and auto body paint shops	Solvent degreasing operations	Hospitals with emergency generators or boilers
Medical Facilities using ethylene oxide for sterilization	Large printing operations and graphic arts operations	Communication industry emergency generators
Chemical manufacturing or repacking facilities	Plastic parts/products manufacturing	Any facility using air emission control equipment
Asphalt, concrete, rock, or gravel manufacturing/processing	Facility with a fuel burning engine	Incinerators, including crematoriums