

# SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

(Adopted October 7, 1988)(Amended January 6, 1989)(Amended August 13, 1999)

## **RULE 1706. EMISSION CALCULATIONS**

This rule shall be used as the basis for calculating applicability to Regulation XVII as delineated in Rule 1703(a).

- (a) Accumulation of Emissions
  - (1) Emission increases and decreases for each attainment air contaminant which occur at a stationary source including all emission increases or decreases directly associated with the subject permit units or source, shall be calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this rule in determining a net emission increase.
  - (2) For each major stationary source:
    - (A) The net balance of emissions increases or decreases are those emissions occurring from October 5, 1979 to the present, or from the establishment of an applicable attainment air contaminant to the present, whichever time period is less. Emissions increases or decreases shall be calculated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this rule, and shall be the basis for the determination of a significant emission increase pursuant to Rule 1703.
    - (B) Emission decreases that occur at another stationary source shall not be used to offset emission increases in determining if there has been a significant increase in emissions.
  - (3) Emission increases or decreases described in subparagraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) are those associated with a permit to operate or a permit to construct, including quantifiable fugitive emissions, directly associated with the affected permit unit.
  - (4) Emission reductions shall be excluded from the accumulation of emissions pursuant to subparagraph (a)(3) when such reductions are:
    - (A) required to comply with federal or state laws, rules, or regulations;  
or
    - (B) required by orders of Courts or Boards with jurisdiction to require such emission reductions; or

- (C) included in District rules and regulations, or in any Control Measure in a Board approved Air Quality Management Plan.
- (5) The following mobile source emission increases or decreases directly associated with the subject permit units shall be accumulated:
  - (A) all emissions from ships during the loading or unloading of cargo and while at berth where the cargo is loaded or unloaded, and
  - (B) non-propulsion ship emissions within Coastal Waters under District jurisdiction.
- (6) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this regulation, emission increases and reductions resulting from crude oil and gas production in Southern California Coastal Waters and transport of such crude oil and gas in Southern California Coastal Waters shall be included in emission increases or reductions associated with new or modified stationary sources that are directly related to the crude oil and gas production or transportation and are under the same ownership or entitlement to use as the crude oil or gas production facilities. Such emission increases or reductions shall be accumulated as follows:
  - (A) When applications are submitted for permits to construct or modify stationary sources, any emission increases or reductions which have occurred since the submittal date of previous applications to construct, and which emission increases or reductions are associated with activities listed above, shall be accumulated or accounted for with those of the stationary source for all purposes of this regulation.
  - (B) The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to emission increases which have occurred prior to October 8, 1976 and shall not apply where the applicant demonstrates to the Executive Officer by meteorological or modeling data that emissions from the crude oil or gas production or transportation will not measurably increase concentrations of any air contaminant in any part of the District.

**(b) Adjustments to Calculated Emissions**

If, in calculating emission increase, and decreases, it is determined that violations of district, state or federal laws, rules, regulations, or orders would occur under the conditions specified in paragraph (c), the emissions shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum emission from the source when operating in compliance. The provisions of this subparagraph shall not apply to ambient air quality standards.

**(c) Calculation of Emissions for Threshold Determination**

This paragraph provides the method for calculating the emission increases and reductions associated with a stationary source, as described in paragraph (a).

(1) Emission increases or reductions from permit units at a stationary source shall be calculated as follows:

(A) The emissions for new permit units and the new emissions for modified or relocated permit units shall be calculated from permit conditions for permits to construct and operate issued pursuant to an EPA approved version of this regulation which directly limit the emissions or, when no such conditions are imposed, from:

- (i) the maximum rated capacity; and
- (ii) twenty-four hours of operation per day; and
- (iii) the actual materials processed; and

(B) The emissions before modification, relocation, or removal from service shall be calculated from:

- (i) the sum of actual emissions, as determined from company records, which have occurred during the two-year period immediately preceding date of permit application, or a different two year time period within the past five (5) years upon a determination by the Executive Officer that it is more representative of normal source operation, except annual emission declarations pursuant to Rule 301 may be used if less than the actual emissions as determined above; and
- (ii) the total emissions in those two years shall be calculated on an annual basis.

- (2) Emission reductions appropriate to the air pollution reduction equipment or process shall be used in the calculations of subparagraph (c)(1) if required for permits to construct and operate issued pursuant to an EPA approved version of this regulation.
- (3) Emission increases and reductions from mobile and other sources shall be determined from records or other information approved by the Executive Officer, sufficient to show actual emissions calculated as a daily emission, using the calculation methods of subparagraph (c)(1).
- (4) Notwithstanding the other provisions of paragraph (c) of this rule, eligible emission reductions for long lead-time projects shall include any real excess reductions which result through enforceable changes in operating conditions between the time a Permit to construct is issued and the time a Permit to Operate is issued. For the purpose of calculating such reductions, the period immediately preceding the actual date of reduction and the eligibility criteria in effect at that time shall be used.