State of California

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Resolution 79-63

July 26, 1979

WHEREAS, Section 39602 of the Health and Safety Code designates the Air Resources Board (ARB) as the air pollution control agency for all purposes set forth in federal law and designates the ARB as the state agency responsible for the preparation of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) required by the Clean Air Act;

WHEREAS, the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 mandates the revision of the SIP for designated nonattainment areas of the state in order to assure that the SIP provides for the attainment and maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards by specified deadlines;

WHEREAS, Yolo-Solano Air Pollution Control District was designated as a nonattainment area for ozone pursuant to Section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act;

WHEREAS, the air pollution control districts in California are required by Section 40001 of the Health and Safety Code to adopt and enforce rules and regulations which assure that reasonable provision is made to achieve and maintain the state ambient air quality standards and to endeavor to achieve and maintain the national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 39002 directs the state board, after public hearing, to undertake control activities in any area wherein it determines that the local or regional authority is not meeting the responsibilities given to it by Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code or by any other provision of law;

WHEREAS, the ARB is required by Section 41507 of the Health and Safety Code to review rules and regulations and programs of the districts to determine whether the rules and regulations and programs assure that reasonable provision is made to achieve and maintain the national ambient air quality standards;

WHEREAS, emissions of organic gas are directly responsible for, or contribute to violations of ambient air quality standards for ozone;

WHEREAS, during the last year the staff has requested Yolo-Solano Air Pollution Control District to adopt rules to further reduce the emissions of organic gases;

WHEREAS, the ARB has found that the adoption of federally and state required RACMs for the control of emissions of organic gases is necessary in order for the Yolo-Solano Air Pollution Control District to show reasonable further progress towards the attainment of the national ambient air quality standard for ozone;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the controls required by the federally and state required RACMs are cost effective; and

WHEREAS, the Board has held the public hearing required by Health and Safety Code Sections 39002 and 41502 and EPA regulations to determine whether the district has adopted rules and regulations which assure that reasonable provision is made to achieve and maintain state and national ambient air quality standards;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,

1. The Yolo-Solano Air Pollution Control District's Rules and Regulations (Architectural Coatings Usage, Cutback Asphalt Usage; Degreasing; Manufactured Metal Parts and Products Coatings; Rule 2.21.1, Storage of Petroleum Products; Rule 2.21, Vapor Control for Organic Liquid Transfer and Storage; Rule 3.4, New Source Review) are amended to read as set forth in Attachment A to this Executive Order; and

2. The District may further amend any rules that are amended hereby, but such further amendments shall not be effective until the Executive Officer of the Air Resources Board makes a finding that they do not diminish the effectiveness of the District's Rules and Regulations.

I certify that the above is a true and correct copy of Resolution 79-63 as passed by the Air Resources Board.

Helen Forrest

Helen Forrest

ATTACHMENT A

TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Amend the following rule, Architectural Coatings for Yolo-Solano APCD

Rule 2.14 Architectural Coatings

1. Definitions

a. Architectural Coatings

For the purpose of this rule, an architectural coating is defined as any coating applied to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to mobile homes, to pavements, or to curbs.

b. Bituminous Coatings Materials

Black or brownish materials, soluble in carbon disulfide, consisting mainly of hydrocarbons and which are obtained from natural deposits, or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum oils, or of low grades of coal.

c. Fire Retardant Coatings

Architectural coatings which are designed to retard fires and which will significantly: (a) reduce the rate of flame spread on the surface of a material to which such a coating has been applied, or (b) resist ignition when exposed to high temperatures, or (c) insulate a substrate to which such a coating has been applied and prolong the time required to reach ignition temperature.

d. Graphic Arts Coatings

Coatings which are marketed solely for application to indoor and outdoor signs and include lettering enamels, poster colors and bulletin colors.

e. Industrial Maintenance Finishes

High performance coatings which are formulated for the purpose of heavy abrasion, water immersion, chemical, corrosion, temperature, electrical or solvent resistance.

f. Metallic Pigmented Paints

Non-bituminous coatings which are formulated with metallic pigment.

g. Opaque Stains

All stains that are not classified as semitransparent stains.

h. Primers

Coatings which are intended to be applied to a surface to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

i. Sealers

Coatings which are intended for use on porous substrates to protect the substrate, to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate, or to prevent harm to subsequent coatings by materials in the substrate.

j. Semitransparent Stains

Coatings which are formulated to change the color of a surface but not conceal the surface.

k. Tile-like Glaze Coatings

Coatings which are formulated to provide a tough, extra-durable coating system, which are applied as a continuous (seamless) high-build film and which cure to a hard glaze finish.

l. Undercoaters

Coatings which are designed to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

m. Varnishes, Lacquers, and Shellacs

Coatings which contain resins and binders but not opaque pigments and which are specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

n. Waterproofing Coating

Coatings which are formulated for the sole purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water. These coatings include, but are not limited to, bituminous roof and resilient type coatings.

o. Wood Preservatives

Coatings which are formulated for the purpose of protecting exposed wood from decay and insect attack. These coatings perform their function by penetrating into the wood.

2. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or apply any architectural coating manufactured after July 26, 1980 which:

a. contains more than 250 grams of volatile organic material per liter of coating as applied, excluding water, except as provided in subsection b of this section.

b. contains more than 350 grams of volatile organic material per liter of coating as applied, excluding water, and is recommended solely for use on interior surfaces. Interior coatings manufactured after July 26, 1982 may not contain more than 250 grams of volatile organic material per liter of coating as applied, excluding water.

c. is recommended for use as a bituminous pavement sealer unless it is an emulsion type coating.

3. The provisions of Section 2 of this rule shall not apply to architectural coatings sold in this district for shipment outside of this district or for shipment to other manufacturers for repackaging.

4. The provisions of Section 2 of this rule shall not apply to coatings manufactured prior to July 26, 1981 by a Small Business.

a. A "Small Business" for the purposes of this rule means any business which in 1976 sold less than 200,000 gallons of paints and coatings.

(i) A business shall not qualify for this exemption if it would not be considered a Small Business, as defined in Subsection (1) of Section 1896 of Title 2 of the California Administrative Code.

(ii) A business shall not qualify for this exemption if its total annual sales volume of paints and coatings which would otherwise be subject to this rule exceeds by more than 10 percent the business's total sales volume of such coatings in calendar year 1976.

b. To qualify for a Small Business exemption, a company requesting such exemption shall file a request in writing with the Air Pollution Control Officer. The company shall provide the Air Pollution Control Officer any necessary information including, but not limited to: (i) total volume (in gallons) of paints and coatings sold in 1976; (ii) the number of persons employed by the company; (iii) the gross sales receipts (in dollars) for 1976; and (iv) total annual sales volume of paints and coatings in 1976 and any subsequent year which would otherwise be subject to this rule. Other information necessary to document that the business is not an affiliate of another business concern which would not be considered a Small Business for the purposes of this rule shall also be provided to the Air Pollution Control Officer.

The Air Pollution Control Officer after considering information submitted by the business concern shall determine whether such concern qualifies as a Small Business as defined in Subsection a. of this section and shall inform the business concern of this determination in writing.

5. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the following coatings manufactured prior to July 26, 1984:

   a. architectural coatings supplied in containers having capacities of one liter or less;

   b. traffic coatings applied to public streets and highways; however, this exemption shall not extend to traffic coatings applied to other surfaces, including, but not limited to curbs, berms, driveways and parking lots.

   c. architectural coatings recommended by the manufacturer for use solely as a:

      1) varnish, lacquer, or shellac
      2) semitransparent stain
      3) opaque stain on bare redwood, cedar, mahogany, and douglas fir
      4) primer, sealer, or undercoater
      5) wood preservative
      6) fire retardant coating
      7) tile-like glaze coating
      8) waterproofing coating, except bituminous pavement sealers
      9) industrial maintenance finish
      10) metallic pigmented coatings
      11) swimming pool coating
      12) graphic arts coatings

6. Identification of Coatings

   Containers for all coatings subject to Section 2 shall display the date of manufacture of the contents or a code indicating the dates of manufacture. The manufacturers of such coatings shall file with the Air Pollution Control Officer and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board prior to (one year from date of adoption) an explanation of each code.

7. Labeling of Coatings

   a. If anywhere on the coating container, on any sticker or label affixed thereto, or in any sales or advertising literature, any indication is given that the coating may be used or is suitable for use for any purpose other than those specifically provided for in Section 5 of this rule, then the exemption provided for in said Section 5 shall not apply to that coating.

   b. In any instance where more than one of the standards set forth in Section 2 of this rule may be applicable, the most restrictive standard shall apply.

ATTACHMENT A

TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Adopt for Yolo-Solano APCD the following Cutback Asphalt Paving Material Rule:

Rule 2.23 Cutback Asphalt Paving Material

1. Definitions

   a. "Asphalt" means the dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semi-solid, or liquid in consistency) of which the main constituents are bitumens which occur naturally or as a residue of petroleum refining.

   b. "Cutback asphalt" means paving grade asphalts liquefied with petroleum distillate and as further defined by American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications as follows:

      Rapid cure type: ASTM D2028-76

      Medium cure type: ASTM D2027-76

   c. "Dust palliative" means any light application of liquefied asphalt (cutback or emulsified asphalt) for the express purpose of controlling loose dust.

   d. "Emulsified asphalt" means any asphalt liquefied with water containing an emulsifier, either anionic or cationic.

   e. "Tack coat" means any application of asphalt applied to an existing surface to provide a bond between new surfacing and existing surface and to eliminate slippage planes where the new and existing surfaces meet.

   f. "Penetrating prime coat" means any application of asphalt to an absorptive surface to penetrate and bind the aggregate surface and/or to promote adhesion between it and the new superimposed construction. Dust palliatives or tack coats are not included.

   g. "Road oils" shall be synonomous with slow cure asphalts.

2. a. After July 1, 1979, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of rapid cure cutback asphalt for highway or street paving or maintenance, nor manufacture, sell, or offer for sale cutback asphalt for such use or application.

b. After July 1, 1980, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for highway or street paving or maintenance, nor sell, or offer for sale cutback asphalt for such use or application except as specified below:

1) where the cutback asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat;

2) where the National Weather Service official forecast of the high temperature for the immediate vicinity of the asphalt application for the 24-hour period following application is below 50°F (10°C).

These provisions do not apply to cutback asphalt sold in a district for shipment and use outside that district.

c. After January 1, 1982, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt, or shall cause or allow the use or application of an emulsified asphalt containing petroleum solvents (diluents) in excess of 3 percent by volume as determined by ASTM D244-75 for highway or street paving or maintenance, nor sell, or offer for sale such asphalts for such use or application. These provisions do not apply to cutback asphalt sold in a district for shipment and use outside that district.

ATTACHMENT A

TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Adopt for Yolo-Solano APCD the following Solvent Cleaning Operations (Degreasing) rule

Rule 2.24 Solvent Cleaning Operations (Degreasing)

A. *After January 1, 1980, any person who employs solvent metal cleaning (degreasing) shall utilize a device for such cleaning, which includes the following equipment:*

1. *A container (degreaser) for the solvent and the articles being cleaned.*
2. *An apparatus or cover which prevents the solvent from evaporating when not processing work in the degreaser.*
   a. *for cold solvent cleaning, if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 15 mm of mercury (Hg) (0.3 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F), or if the solvent is heated, or if the solvent is agitated, then the cover must be designed so that it can be opened and closed easily with one hand.*
   b. *for open-top vapor degreasers, the cover shall be designed such that it can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.*
   c. *for conveyorized degreasers, covers shall be provided for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours.*
3. *A facility for draining cleaned parts such that the drained solvent is returned to the container.*

4. *A permanent, conspicuous label, which lists each of the operating requirements contained in Section B.*

5. *For cold solvent cleaning, if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 33 mm Hg or 0.6 psi at 38°C, or if the solvent is heated above 50°C, then one of the following control devices shall be used:*

   a. *a freeboard such that the freeboard ratio is greater than or equal to 0.75;*

   b. *a water cover if the solvent is insoluble in and heavier than water; or*

   c. *any other system demonstrated to be equivalent in emission control efficiency to the above, such as a refrigerated freeboard chiller or carbon adsorption system, and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.*

6. *If open-top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing are employed, then the following equipment shall be utilized.*

   a. *All of the following safety devices:*

      1. *a device which shuts off the sump heat if either the condenser coolant stops circulating or becomes warmer than specified;*

      2. *for degreasers of the spray type, a device which prevents spray pump operation unless the solvent vapor level is at the designed operating level; and*

      3. *a device (of the manual reset type) which shuts off the sump heat if the solvent vapor level rises above the designed operating level.*

b. *One of the following or a combination of the following major control devices:*

1. *a freeboard such that the freeboard ratio is greater than or equal to 0.75;*
2. *a refrigerated freeboard chiller which achieves a minimum of 8.8 watts cooling capacity per meter of air-vapor interface perimeter;*
3. *a carbon adsorption system which ventilates the air-vapor interface at a minimum rate of 15 $m^3/min/m^2$, but not greater than 20 $m^3/min/m^2$, and with a solvent vapor concentration exiting the exhaust duct of the carbon adsorber less than 25 ppm solvent averaged over one complete adsorption cycle; or*
4. *any other system demonstrated to be equivalent in emission control efficiency to the above and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.*

c. *For conveyorized degreasers, both of the following control devices:*

1. *either a drying tunnel, or another means such as a rotating basket, sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor, and*
2. *minimized opening: entrances and exits should silhouette work loads so that the average clearance between parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is either less than 10 cm or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening.*

B. *After January 1, 1980, any person who employs solvent metal cleaning (degreasing) must conform to the following operating requirements:*

1. *Operate and maintain the degreasing equipment and emission control equipment in proper working order.*
2. *Do not allow any solvent to leak from any portion of the degreasing equipment.*
3. *Do not store or dispose of any solvent, including waste solvent, in such a manner as will cause or allow its evaporation into the atmosphere.*
4. *Perform distillation recovery of waste solvent, so that after distillation, solvent residues do not contain more than 10 percent solvent by volume.*
5. *Do not remove or open any device designed to cover the solvent unless processing work in the degreaser or performing maintenance on the degreaser.*
6. *Drain cleaned parts for at least 15 seconds after cleaning or until dripping ceases. (Cold solvent cleaning only)*
7. *If using a solvent flow, use only a continuous, fluid stream (not a fine, atomized, or shower type spray) at a pressure which does not cause liquid solvent to splash outside of the solvent container.*
8. *Perform solvent agitation, where necessary, through pump recirculation or by means of a mixer. Do not use air agitation of the solvent bath.*

9. *For open-top vapor degreasers, a person shall minimize solvent carry-out by the following measures:*

   a. *rack parts to facilitate drainage,*

   b. *move parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 m/min.,*

   c. *degrease the work load in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases,*

   d. *allow parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry.*

10. *For conveyorized degreasers, a person shall minimize solvent carry-out by the following measures:*

   a. *rack parts to facilitate drainage,*

   b. *maintain verticle conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min.*

11. *For open-top vapor degreasers:*

   a. *do not degrease porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope,*

   b. *work loads shall not occupy more than half of the degreasers open-top area, and*

   c. *do not spray solvent above the vapor level.*

C. *Exemptions*

1. *The provisions of this rule do not apply to wipe cleaning.*

2. *The provisions of Section A(6)(b) do not apply to the following:*

   a. *open-top vapor degreasers which have an air-vapor interface area less than 1.0 m^2.*

   b. *conveyorized degreasers which have an air-vapor interface area less than 2.0 m^2.*

D. *Definitions*

1. *"Cold cleaner" means any batch loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser.*
2. *"Open-top vapor degreaser" means any batch loaded, boiling solvent degreaser.*
3. *"Conveyorized degreaser" means any continuously loaded, conveyorized solvent degreaser, either boiling or non-boiling.*
4. *"Freeboard height"*
   a. *For cold cleaning tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the top of the solvent or solvent drain to the top of the tank.*
   b. *For vapor degreasing tanks, freeboard height means the distance from the solvent vapor-air interface to the top of the basic degreaser tank.*
5. *"Freeboard ratio" is defined as the freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.*
6. *"Wipe cleaning" is defined as that method of cleaning which utilizes a material such as a rag wetted with a solvent, coupled with a physical rubbing process to remove contaminants from metal surfaces.*
7. *"Volatile organic compound" means any compound of carbon (excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and methane) that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 mm of Hg at standard conditions.*

ATTACHMENT A

TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Adopt for Yolo-Solano APCD the following Manufactured Metal Parts and Products rule:

Rule 2.25 Surface Coating on Manufactured Metal Parts and Products

1. *Definitions*

a. "Manufactured Metal Parts and Products" include any metal parts or products manufactured under the Standard Industrial Classification code of Major Group 25 (furniture and fixtures), Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (non-electrical machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries).

b. "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" means any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate as determined by an ARB approved reference test method.

c. "Forced Air Dried" means a process whereby the coated object is heated above ambient temperature up to a maximum of 90° Celsius to decrease drying time.

d. "Transfer Efficiency" means the ratio of the amount by volume of coating which is deposited on the object to be coated to the amount by volume of coating sprayed expressed as a percentage.

e. "Touch Up" means that portion of the coating operation which is incidental to the main coating process but necessary to cover minor imperfections or to achieve coverage as required.

f. *"Repair" means recoating portions of previously coated product due to mechanical damage to the coating following normal painting operations.*

2. *Emissions Standards*

Except as otherwise provided in Section 4, this rule is applicable to the coating of any manufactured metal parts and products excluding automobiles, light-duty trucks, aircraft, aerospace vehicles, marine vessels, cans, coils, and magnetic wire.

a. *After January 1, 1982, a person shall not use or apply any coating on any manufactured metal part or product subject to the provisions of this regulation which emits or may emit volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere in excess of the following limits:*

VOC Limitation
(grams per liter of coating applied excluding water)

Air Dried or Forced Air Dried	*Baked*
340	*275*

b. *New Sources*

A person shall not use or apply any oven-baked coating on any manufactured metal part or product subject to the provisions of this regulation which emits or may emit volatile organic compounds into the atmosphere in excess of 180 grams per liter of coating applied excluding water on any application line for which a permit to build, erect, or install is required after January 1, 1982.

c. *Before January 1, 1982, the amount of volatile organic compounds which may be emitted from any manufactured metal part or product coating application line shall be re-evaluated to determine whether another limit is justified.*

d. *The emission limits prescribed in this section shall be achieved by:*

(1) *The use of low-solvent coating; or*

(2) *Any other emission reduction process determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be as effective as (1).*

3. *Application Equipment Requirements*

Except as otherwise provided in Section 4, after January 1, 1982, a person shall not use or operate any coating application equipment subject to the provisions of this regulation that does not provide transfer efficiency equal to or greater than 65 percent. The application of coatings by electrostatic attraction shall be deemed to constitute compliance with this requirement.

4. *Exemptions*

a. *The provisions of this rule shall not apply to coatings which emit or may emit volatile organic compounds in excess of the specified limits provided that the total emissions from the use of such coatings do not exceed 20 pounds in any one day.*

b. *The provisions of Section 3 shall not apply to touch-up and repair.*

Attachment A, Resolution 79-63

Adopt Yolo-Solano APCD Rule 2.21.1 Storage of Petroleum Products, as follows:

Rule 2.21.1 Storage of Petroleum Products

(a) No person shall place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) capacity, any organic liquid having a true vapor pressure of 77.5 mm Hg (1.5 psi) absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent organic vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, properly installed, properly maintained and in good operating order:

(1) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type cover that rests on the surface of the liquid contents and is equipped with a closure device between the tank shell and roof edge. Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(1)(C) and (D), the closure device shall consist of two seals, one above the other; the one below shall be referred to as the primary seal, and the one above shall be referred to as the secondary seal. Seal designs shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer and shall not be installed or used unless they are approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer as meeting the criteria set forth in paragraphs (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(D), as applicable.

(A) For a closure device on a welded tank shell which uses a metallic-shoe-type seal as its primary seal:

(i) gaps between the tank shell and the primary seal shall not exceed 3.8 centimeters (1-1/2 inches) for an accumulative length of 10 percent,

1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) for another 30 percent, and 0.32 centimeters (1/8 inch) for the remaining 60 percent of the circumference of the tank. No gap between the tank shell and the primary seal shall exceed 3.8 centimeters (1-1/2 inches). No continuous gap greater than 0.32 centimeters (1/8 inch) shall exceed 10% of the circumference of the tank.

(ii) Gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed 0.32 centimeters (1/8 inch) for an accumulative length of 95 percent of the circumference of the tank, and shall not exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) for an accumulative length of the remaining 5 percent of the circumference of the tank. No gap between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch).

(iii) Metallic-shoe-type seals installed on or after July 10, 1979, shall be installed so that one end of the shoe extends into the stored liquid and the other end extends a minimum vertical distance of 61 centimeters (24 inches) above the stored liquid surface.

(iv) The geometry of the shoe shall be such that the maximum gap between the shoe and the tank shell is no greater than double the gap allowed by the seal gap criteria for a length of at least 46 centimeters (18 inches) in the vertical plane above the liquid surface. There shall be no holes or tears in, or openings which allow the emission of organic vapors through the secondary seal or in the primary seal envelope surrounding the annular vapor space enclosed by the roof edge, stored liquid surface, shoe, and seal fabric.

(v) The secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes up to 3.8 centimeters (1-1/2 inches) in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

(vi) The secondary seal shall extend from the roof to the tank shell and shall not be attached to the primary seal.

(vii) The owner or operator of any container subject to paragraph (a)(1)(A), and which is installed after July 10, 1979, shall comply with the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(A) at the time of installation.

(viii) The owner or operator of any existing container which requires modification to comply with paragraph (a)(1)(A)(ii) shall be in compliance by May 1, 1981, and shall comply with the following increments of progress:

(I) January 1, 1980. Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes, as a minimum, the steps, including a construction schedule, that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(II) April 1, 1980. Negotiate and sign initial contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(III) May 1, 1980. Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment as indicated on the construction schedule submitted with the final control plan.

(IV) May 1, 1981. Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment as indicated on the construction schedule submitted with the final control plan.

(B) For a closure device which uses a resilient-toroid-type seal as its primary seal:

(i) If installation was or is commenced prior to July 10, 1979, gaps between the tank shell and the primary seal shall not exceed 0.32 centimeters (1/8 inch) for an accumulative length of 95 percent of the circumference of the tank, and shall not exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) for an accumulative length of the remaining 5 percent of the tank circumference. No gap between the tank shell and the primary seal shall exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch).

(ii) If installation was or is commenced prior to July 10, 1979 gaps between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall not exceed 0.32 centimeters (1/8 inch) for an accumulative length of 95 percent of the circumference of the tank, and shall not exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) for an accumulative length of the remaining 5 percent of the tank circumference. No gap between the tank shell and the secondary seal shall exceed 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch).

(iii) If installation is commenced after July 10, 1979, the tank owner or operator shall, prior to installation, demonstrate to the Executive Officer that the closure device controls vapor loss with an effectiveness equivalent to a closure device on a welded tank which meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(A). The Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether equivalence exists in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(D). If equivalence is demonstrated using primary or secondary seal gap criteria (if any) different from the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(B)(i) or (ii), those criteria shall be controlling for all purposes of this rule in lieu of the criteria specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(B)(i) and (ii).

(iv) There shall be no holes or tears in, or openings which allow the emission of organic vapors through the secondary seal or in the primary seal envelope surrounding the annular vapor space enclosed by the roof edge, seal fabric and secondary seal.

(v) The secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes up to 1.3 centimeters (1/2 inch) in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

(vi) The secondary seal shall extend from the roof of the tank to the shell and not be attached to the primary seal.

(vii) The owner or operator of any existing container which requires modification to comply with paragraph (a)(1)(B)(ii) shall comply with the schedule of increments of progress and final compliance date set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(A)(viii).

(C) For a closure device on a riveted tank shell which uses a metallic-shoe-type seal as its primary seal:

(i) Effective November 1, 1979, the closure device shall consist of at least one seal. Gaps between the tank shell and the seal shall not exceed 6.4 centimeters (2-1/2 inches) for an accumulative length of 10 percent of the circumference of the tank, and shall not exceed 3.8 centimeters (1-1/2 inches) for an accumulative length of the remaining 90 percent of the circumference of the tank. No gap between the tank shell and the seal shall exceed 6.4 centimeters (2-1/2 inches). In addition, any existing secondary seal or other vapor loss control device shall remain in place and comply with the same gap criteria.

(ii) Effective May 1, 1982, the closure device shall consist of two seals, one above the other; the one below shall be referred to as the primary seal, and the one above shall be referred to as the secondary seal. The closure device shall control vapor loss with an effectiveness equivalent

to a closure device on a welded tank which meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(A). The Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether equivalence exists in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(D). Gaps between the primary and secondary seals and the tank shell shall not exceed the gaps (if any) associated with the closure device approved as equivalent by the Air Pollution Control Officer, and shall be controlling for all purposes of this rule.

(iii) Metallic-shoe-type seals installed on or after July 10, 1979, shall be installed so that one end of the shoe extends into the stored liquid and the other end extends a minimum vertical distance of 61 centimeters (24 inches) above the stored liquid surface. The geometry of the shoe shall be such that the maximum gap between the shoe and the tank shell is no greater than double the gap allowed by the seal gap criteria for a length of at least 46 centimeters (18 inches) in the vertical plane. (A typical metallic-shoe-type seal with a pantagraph-type hanger is shown in Figure 1. This sketch is for illustrative purposes only and does not constitute endorsement of any product or company.)

(iv) There shall be no holes or tears in, or openings which allow the emission of organic vapors through the envelope surrounding the annular vapor space enclosed by the roof edge, stored liquid surface, shoe, and seal fabric.

(v) Any secondary seal shall allow easy insertion of probes uo to 6.4 centimeters (2-1/2 inches) in width in order to measure gaps in the primary seal.

(vi) Any secondary seal shall extend from the roof to the tank shell and shall not be attached to the primary seal.

(vii) The owner or operator of any existing container which requires modifications to comply with paragraph (a)(1)(C)(ii) shall be in compliance by May 1, 1982, and shall comply with the following increments of progress:

(I) November 1, 1980. Submit to the Air Pollution Control Officer a final control plan which describes, as a minimum, the steps, including a construction schedule, that will be taken to achieve compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(II) March 1, 1981. Negotiate and sign initial contracts for emission control systems, or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control.

(III) April 1, 1981. Initiate on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment as indicated on the construction schedule submitted with the final control plan.

(IV) April 1, 1982. Complete on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment as indicated on the construction schedule submitted with the final control plan.

(D) The requirements of paragraphs (a)(1)(A) through (a)(1)(C) shall not apply to any person who demonstrates to the Air Pollution Control Officer that a closure device has been installed, or will be installed, which by itself or in conjunction with other vapor loss control devices, controls vapor loss at all tank levels with an effectiveness equivalent to a closure device on a welded tank which meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(A). The owner or operator of any tank with such a system, or proposed to be equipped with such a system, shall, prior to use or installation, demonstrate equivalence to the Air Pollution Control Officer as follows:

(i) By an actual emissions test in a full-size or scale sealed tank facility which accurately collects and measures all hydrocarbon emissions associated with a given closure device, and which accurately simulates other emission variables, such as temperature, barometric pressure and wind. The test facility shall be subject to prior approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Or,

(ii) by a pressure leak test, engineering evaluation or other means, where the Air Pollution Control Officer determines that the same is an accurate method of determining equivalence.

(E) The primary seal envelope shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer on an annual basis at locations selected along its circumference at random by the Air Pollution Control Officer. In the case of riveted tanks with toroid-type seals, eight such locations shall be made available; in all other cases, four such locations shall be made available. If the Air Pollution Control Officer detects one or more violations as a result of any such inspection, the Air Pollution Control Officer may require such further unobstructed inspection of the primary seal as may be necessary to determine the seal condition for its entire circumference.

In addition, for tanks with secondary seals installed after July 10, 1979, the primary seal envelope shall be made available for inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer prior to installation of the secondary seal. Thereafter, and for tanks with secondary seals installed before July 10, 1979, the primary seal envelope shall be made available for unobstructed inspection by the Air Pollution Control Officer for its full length every 5 years after July 10, 1979, except that if the secondary seal is voluntarily removed by the owner or operator prior thereto, it shall be made available for such inspection at that time. The owner or operator shall provide notification to the Air Pollution Control Officer no less than 7 working days prior t voluntary removal of the secondary seal.

(F) All openings in the roof except pressure-vacuum valves, which shall be set to within ten percent of the maximum allowable working pressure of the roof, shall provide a projection below the liquid surface to prevent belching of liquid and to prevent entrained or formed organic vapor from escaping from the liquid contents of the tank and shall be equipped with a cover, seal, or lid. The cover, seal, or lid shall at all times be in a closed position, with no visible gaps, except when the device or appurtenance is in use.

(G) Any emergency roof drain shall be provided with a slotted membrane fabric cover, or equivalent, that covers at least nine-tenths of the area of the opening.

(H) A floating roof shall not be used if the organic liquid stored has a true vapor pressure of 569 mm Hg (11 psi) absolute or greater under storage conditions.

(2) A fixed roof with an internal-floating-type cover, provided the cover prevents the release or emission to the atmosphere of organic vapors or gases at an efficiency equivalent to a floating roof closure device which meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1)(A). The Air Pollution Control Officer shall determine whether equivalence exists in accordance with paragraph (a)(1)(D).

(A) A fixed roof container with an internal-floating-type cover shall not be used if the organic liquid stored has a true vapor pressure of 569 mm Hg (11 psi) absolute or greater under storage conditions.

(B) Any existing fixed roof container which requires modification in order to comply with paragraph (a)(2) shall comply with the schedule of increments of progress and final compliance date set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(C)(vii).

(3)(A) A vapor recovery system, consisting of a system capable of collecting all organic vapors and gases, and a vapor return or disposal system capable of processing such vapors and gases, so as to prevent their emission

to the atmosphere at an efficiency of at least 95 percent by weight, if constructed on or after July 10, 1979.

(B) A system constructed before July 10, 1979, shall have a recovery efficiency of at least 90 percent by weight, and, by May 1, 1982 a recovery efficiency of at least 95 percent by weight.

(C) Any tank gauging or sampling device on a tank vented to the vapor recovery system shall be equipped with a gas-tight cover which shall be closed at all times except during gauging or sampling.

(D) All piping, valves and fittings shall be constructed and maintained in a gas-tight condition, such that no organic vapor or gas leaks are detectable.

(E) Any container constructed before July 10, 1979, which requires modification in order to comply with the 90% recovery requirement in paragraph (a)(3)(B) shall comply with the schedule of increments of progress and final compliance date set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(A)(viii).

(F) Any container constructed before July 10, 1979, which requires modification in order to comply with the 95% recovery requirement in paragraph (a)(3)(B) shall comply with the schedule of increments of progress and final compliance date set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(C)(vii).

(4) Other equipment having a vapor loss control efficiency of at least 95 percent by weight, provided an application for installation of such equipment is submitted to and approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

(5) A person whose tanks are subject to paragraph (a) of this rule shall keep an accurate record of liquids stored in such containers and the true vapor pressure ranges of such liquids. The true vapor pressure in psi. absolute of stored liquid may be determined by using the nomographs contained in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517 for conversion of Reid vapor pressure to true vapor pressure.

ATTACHMENT A

TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Amend Rule 2.21 (Vapor Control for Organic Liquid Transfer and Storage) of the Yolo-Solano APCD by adding the following:

"e. This rule shall not apply to the following sources:

1. stationary containers with capacities exceeding 150,000 liters (39,630 gallons) which store organic liquids other than gasoline;
2. stationary containers with capacities exceeding 7570 liters (2000 gallons) which were in service prior to January 9, 1976, which store gasoline, and
3. stationary containers with capacities exceeding 950 liters (251 gallons) installed after January 9, 1976, which store gasoline."

ATTACHMENT A
TO RESOLUTION 79-63

Rescind Yolo-Solano APCD Rules 3.4, Standards for Granting Applications, and 3.5, Conditional Approval, and replace them with the following New Source Review rules.

Rule 3.4 Standards for Authority to Construct & Permit to Operate

1) Applicability and Exemptions:

a) Sections 2 through 10 of this rule shall apply to new stationary sources or modifications which result in either:

(1) A net increase in emissions from any stationary source of 250 pounds or more, excluding seasonal sources, during any day of any pollutant for which there is a national ambient air quality standard (excluding carbon monoxide), or any precursor to such a pollutant.

(2) A net increase in emissions from seasonal sources of 50 tons per year (or 1000 pounds per day) for particulate matter.

(3) A net increase in emissions of 1000 or more pounds during any day of carbon monoxide.

b) New sources and modifications as defined in 1) a) shall be exempt from the requirements for offsets (Section 5), although Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for those pollutants defined in 1) a) is still required providing the source:

(1) Which uses innovative control equipment or processes which will likely result in a significantly lower emission rate from the stationary source than would have occurred with the use of previously recognized best available control technology, and which can be

expected to serve as a model for technology to be applied to similar stationary sources within the state resulting in a substantial air quality benefit, provided the applicant establishes by modeling that the new stationary source or modification will not cause the violation of any national ambient air quality standard at the point of maximum ground level impact. This exemption shall apply only to pollutants which are controlled by the innovative control equipment or processes. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall obtain concurrence from the Sacramento Valley Basinwide Air Pollution Control Council after properly notified public hearing prior to granting an exemption pursuant to this subsection, and findings of such hearing sent to ARB for concurrence.

(2) Will be used exclusively for providing public services, such as schools, hospitals or police and fire fighting facilities, but specifically excluding sources of electrical power generation other than for emergency standby use at essential public service facilities.

(3) Is exclusively a modification to convert from use of a gaseous fuel to a liquid fuel because of a demonstrable shortage of gaseous fuels, provided the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that it has made its best efforts to obtain sufficient emissions offsets pursuant to Section 5 of this rule, that such efforts had been unsuccessful as of the date the application was filed, and the applicant agrees to continue to seek the necessary emissions offsets until construction on the new stationary source or modification begins. This exemption shall only apply if, at the time the permit to operate was issued for the gas burning equipment, such equipment could have burned the liquid fuel without additional controls and been in compliance with all applicable

District regulations.

(4) Is a cogeneration project, a project using refuse-derived or biomass-derived fuels for energy generation, or a resource recovery project using municipal wastes, provided: the applicant establishes by modeling that the new source or modification will not cause a violation of or a continuation of an existing violation of any national ambient air quality standard at the point of maximum ground level impact and allowing for the subtraction of any natural background levels of particulate matter (nonrespirable size).

2) General:

a) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny authority to construct for a new stationary source or modification as defined in Section 1) a) unless the applicant certifies that all other stationary sources in the state which are in excess of 50 T/yr for any pollutant for which there is a national standard (1000 lbs for CO) and owned or operated by the applicant are in compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.)

b) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny an authority to construct for a new stationary source or modification with a net increase in emissions as specified in Section 1) a) unless the district regulations are being met by the applicant.

3) Calculation of Emissions:

a) Calculation of emissions shall be by a method approved by the APCO. Any CARB approved method is acceptable. Any method used must be approved by the APCO prior to acceptance of the application to construct as complete.

b) In determining the emissions from a proposed new or modified stationary source estimates shall be based on maximum design capacity, permit limitations on the operation of the new source or modification, or source test data from identical equipment or estimates based upon a combination of these methods.

c) In determining emissions from an existing stationary source emissions shall be based on specific limiting permit conditions, past operating history of the source, or source test data based upon normal operating conditions, or a combination of these methods.

d) Cumulative net emission changes (increases and reductions) which are represented by authorities to construct associated with the existing stationary source and issued pursuant to the district rules, excluding any emissions reductions required to comply with federal, state or district law, rules or regulations shall be taken into account.

4) Best Available Control Technology:

New stationary sources and modifications subject to this rule for those pollutants defined in 1 (a) shall be constructed using BACT irrespective or whether or not offsets are provided.

5) Mitigation (Offsets):

a) For new stationary sources and modifications as defined in 1 (a) of this rule, mitigation shall be required for net emission increases:

(1) Of each pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard is being violated, unless the applicant demonstrates, through modeling, that the net increases in emissions from the new source or modification will not cause a new violation of any national ambient air quality standard for any pollutant, or cause the continuation of any existing violation for such a standard at the point of maximum ground level impact.

(2) Net emissions increases subject to this section may be mitigated (offset) by reduced emissions from existing stationary, nonstationary or area sources. Emission reductions shall be sufficient to offset any net emissions increase and shall take effect at the time, or before initial operation of the new source, or within 90 days after initial operation of a modification and shall continue as long as the new or modified source is operating.

(3) Emissions offset profiles may be used to determine increases from proposed new sources or modifications. For all offset sources, a yearly emissions offset profile shall be constructed in a manner similar to that used to construct the yearly emissions profile for the proposed new or modified source. A separate profile shall be constructed for each pollutant emitted. The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow an emissions tradeoff from any quarter to be applied to any other quarter of the year provided that a net air quality benefit is demonstrated.

(4) A ratio of emissions offsets to emissions from the new source or modification (offset ratio) of 1.2:1 shall be required for emissions offsets located within a 15 mile radius of the new source or modification. For offsets located outside of the 15 mile radius, the applicant shall demonstrate by modeling that the offsets will result in a net air quality benefit.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section any emissions reductions may be used as offsets of emissions increases from the proposed source provided the applicant demonstrates that such reductions will result in a net air quality benefit in the area affected by emissions from the new source or modification, and provided the written concurrence of the ARB is obtained.

(6) If an applicant certifies that the proposed new source or modification is a replacement for the applicant's pre-existing source which was shut down or curtailed after July 13, 1978, emissions reductions associated with such shutdown or curtailment may be used as offsets for the proposed source, subject to the offset provision of this section.

(7) Emissions reductions resulting from measures required by adopted federal, state or district laws, rules or regulations which were necessary for the attainment of national ambient air quality standards shall not be allowed as emissions offsets unless a complete application incorporating such offsets was filed with the district prior to the date of adoption of the laws, rules and regulations.

(8) The Air Pollution Control Officer may allow emissions reductions which exceed those required by this rule for a new source or modification to be banked for use in the future. Such reductions, when used as part of a mitigation plan, shall be used in conformance with Part (5)(a)(4) of this rule.

(9) Emissions reductions of one precursor (or primary pollutant) may be used to offset emission increases of another precursor of the same secondary pollutant. The ratio of emission reductions for interpollutant offsets shall be based on existing air quality data and subject to the approval of the Air Resources Board.

6) Permit Condition Requirements:

The APCO shall place written conditions on the permits of the new stationary source or modification and the source(s) used to provide offsets for that source to ensure that all sources are operated in a manner consistent with those conditions assumed in making the analysis required to determine compliance with this rule. Any emission limitations corresponding to the application of BACT shall be specified on the permit. In no event shall the emission rate reflected by the control technique or limit exceed the amount allowable under applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). If offsets are obtained from a source for which there is no permit to operate, a written contract shall be required between the applicant and the owner or operator of such source which contract, by its terms, shall be enforceable.

7) Analysis, Notice and Reporting:

Following acceptance of an application as complete for any source subject to review under this rule, the APCO shall:

a) Perform the evaluations required to determine compliance with this rule and make a preliminary written evaluation as to whether a permit to construct should be approved, conditionally approved or disapproved. The evaluation shall be supported by a written analysis.

b) Within 10 calendar days following such evaluation, publish a notice by prominent advertisement in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the district stating the preliminary evaluation of the APCO and where the public may inspect the required information. The notice shall provide 30 days from the date of publication for the public to submit written comments on the preliminary evaluation.

c) At the time notice of the preliminary evaluation is published, make available for public inspection at the Air Pollution Control District's office the information submitted by the applicant, the Air Pollution Control Officer's analysis and the preliminary evaluation, including any proposed conditions, and the reasons therefor.

d) No later than the date of publication of the notice, forward the analysis, the preliminary evaluation and copies of the notice to the Air Resources Board and the Regional Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

e) Consider all written comments submitted during the 30 day public comment period.

f) Within 180 days after acceptance of the application as complete, take final action on the application after considering all written comments. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall provide written notice of the final action to the applicant, the Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board. The APCO shall publish such notice in a newspaper of general circulation and shall make the notice and all supporting documents available for public inspection at the Air Pollution Control District's office.

8) Power Plants:

All power plants proposed to be constructed in the district and for which a Notice of Intention (NOI) or Application for Certification (AFC) has been accepted by the California Energy Commission may be evaluated in accordance with the ARB/CEC agreement adopted on January 23, 1979.

The Air Pollution Control Officer, pursuant to Section 25538 of the Public Resources Code, may apply for reimbursement of all costs, including cost fees, incurred in order to compy with the provisions of this section.

9) Permits to Operate:

a) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit to operate for any new or modified stationary source or any portion thereof to which this rule applies unless:

(1) The new or modified source has been determined to emit quantities of air contaminants which are consistent with the emission limitations imposed by this rule, and

(2) The Air Pollution Control Officer has determined that the source and any sources which provide offsets have been constructed and/or modified to operate, and emit quantities of air contaminants, consistant with the conditions imposed on their respective permits, and

(3) Conditions imposed on the authority of construct are also included on the permit to operate as necessary to ensure compliance with these rules.

b) The Air Pollution Control Officer shall exempt for the provisions of this Rule any stationary source which is a continuing operation, without modification or change in operating conditions, when a permit to operate is required solely because of permit renewal or change of ownership.

10) Modification:

a) Modification means any physical change in, change in method of operation of, or addition to an existing stationary source, except that routine maintenance or repair shall not be considered to be a physical change. A change in the method of operation, unless limited by an enforceable permit condition, shall not include:

(1) An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the source.

(2) An increase in the hours of operation.

11) Best Available Control Technology (BACT):

Best Available Control Technology means for any source the more stringent of:

a) The most effective control technique which has been achieved in practice, for such category or class of source, and which for sources locating in and impacting an attainment area, takes into account energy, environmental and economic impacts and other costs; or

b) Any other emissions control technique found by the Air Pollution Control Officer or the Air Resources Board to be technologically feasible and cost/effective for such class or category of sources; or

c) For pollutants which exceed the national ambient air quality standard in the district, the most effective emission limitation which the EPA certifies is contained in the implementation plan of any state approved under the Clean Air Act for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the APCO that such limitations are not achievable.

12) Stationary Source:

Stationary Source means any structure, building, facility, equipment, installation, operation or aggregation thereof as determined by the APCO (other than vehicular or area sources) which is located on one or more bordering properties within the district.

13) Precursor:

Precursor means a directly emitted pollutant that, when released to the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the formation of a secondary pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more national ambient air quality standards.

14) Seasonal Source:

Seasonal Source means any source which emits more than 75 percent of its annual emissions within a consecutive 90 day period.

15) Modeling:

Modeling means using an air quality simulation model, based on specified assumptions and data, which has been approved by the Air Resources Board.

16) Severability

If any portion of this rule is found to be unenforceable, such finding shall have no effect on the enforceability of the remaining portions of the rule which shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Rule 3.5 State Ambient Air Quality Standards

All references in Rule 3.4 to national ambient air quality standards shall be interpreted to include state ambient air quality standards.

Rule 3.5.1 Implementation Plans

The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue a permit to construct for a new stationary source or modification which is subject to Section 5 of Rule 3.4 only if all district regulations contained in the State Implementation Plan approved by the Environmental Protection Agency are being carried out in accordance with that plan.

Attachment 1

State of California

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Supplemental Staff Report Re Significant Environmental Issues

Public Hearing to Consider Amendments to the Rules and Regulations

of all of the APCDs in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin

Date of Release: May 29, 1979

Scheduled for Consideration: July 26, 1979

1. Discussion

Section 60007 of the Board's regulations in Title 17, California Administrative Code, directs the staff to report to the Board regarding environmental issues raised by public comments, for consideration by the Board on any matter for which a public hearing is required.

The staff has received no comments identifying any environmental issues pertaining to this item. The staff report also identified no environmental issues.

2. Recommendation

The staff recommends that the Board adopt, before it takes any final action on this item, the attached proposed response to Significant Environmental Issues.

Attachment 2

State of California

AIR RESOURCES BOARD

Response to Significant Environmental Issues

Item: Amendments to the Rules and Regulations of all of the APCDs in the Sacramento Valley Air Basin

Public Hearing Date: July 26, 1979

Issuing Authority: Air Resources Board

Comment: None Received

Response: N/A

CERTIFIED: Helen Forrest

Date: July 26, 1979

Resolution No 79-55
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Memorandum

To : Huey D. Johnson
SECRETARY
RESOURCES AGENCY

Date : August 27, 1979

Subject: Filing of Notice of Decision for the Air Resources Board

From : **Air Resources Board**

Pursuant to Title 17, Section 60007(b) and in compliance with Air Resources Board certification under Section 21080.5 of the Public Resources Code, the Air Resources Board hereby forwards for posting the attached notices of decision and response to environmental comments raised during the comment period.

Sally Rump

Sally Rump
BOARD SECRETARY

Attachments:

Resolution No: 79-55
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