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PROPOSED ADOPTION OF RULE 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS

FINAL STAFF REPORT

December 11, 2024

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ozone is a highly reactive gas that is both a natural and a man-made product that occurs in the Earth's upper atmosphere (stratosphere) and lower atmosphere (troposphere). Tropospheric or ground-level ozone is formed primarily from photochemical reactions between two major classes of air pollutants, volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

The Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (District) is the local agency with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution generated from stationary and area-wide sources in all of Yolo County and northeastern Solano County. The District, El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD), Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD), Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD), and Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD) are located within the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area, which is designated as severe nonattainment for the 1997 and 2008 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The SFNA is currently designated as serious nonattainment for the 2015 8-hour NAAQS. However, the air districts of the SFNA have requested to voluntarily bump up to a severe nonattainment classification because additional time is needed to meet the standard.

On December 11, 2024, the District Board of Directors will consider the adoption of Rule 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS. Rule 2.46 will reduce VOC emissions from composting operations by establishing mitigation measures for stockpiling and active phase composting of organic waste.

The main component(s) being proposed to Rule 2.46 are:

- 1. 3-day stockpile limit; and
- 2. Best management practices for active phase greenwaste composting, including covering piles with finished compost and applying water to piles prior to turning; and
- 3. Requirement to use an emission control device with a control efficiency of at least 80 percent for VOC emissions for all composting except for greenwaste composting.

The proposed rule will not have a significant or detrimental effect on the environment. Therefore, staff prepared a Notice of Exemption to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The notice states that the revisions to Rule 2.46 are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Section 15308, Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment.

A. BACKGROUND

<u>History</u>

Composting is the natural or controlled aerobic decomposition of organic solid waste materials into a humus-like material commonly called compost. VOCs are emitted from composting operations when feedstock is stockpiled and as a result of the decomposition of organic waste within active phase compost piles. The District is responsible for controlling these emissions and is basing Rule 2.46 on the active phase requirements from South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)'s Rule 1133.3 and the stockpiling requirements from San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD)'s Rule 4566. The federal Clean Air Act requires areas that are classified as nonattainment to develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that describe how a nonattainment area will attain the NAAQS through strategies that achieve emission reductions. CAA sections 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9) require nonattainment areas, including ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or higher, to include contingency measures in their SIPs. To fulfill the contingency measure requirement, the District is proposing to adopt Rule 2.46 to reduce VOC emissions from composting operations to take effect if the SFNA fails to demonstrate attainment of the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard or fails to meet any applicable milestone associated with the 2015 standard.

Rule 2.46 has provisions that, if triggered, will immediately impose emission control requirements for affected composting operations. The contingency provisions will automatically trigger within 60 days of the U.S. EPA finding that the region failed to attain the 2008 or 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standard by the attainment date, or any applicable milestones associated with the 2015 standard. The SFNA has an attainment year of 2024 for the 2008 8-hour ozone standard and 2032 for the 2015 8-hour ozone standard, and the milestone dates for the 2015 standard are 2026 and 2029.

Overview of source category

The affected sources include the following within the District: commercial composting facilities that compost and/or stockpile more than 100,000 wet tons per year of organic waste. This Rule would be applicable to two currently permitted composting operations.

II. DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED RULE 2.46

The proposed sections in Rule 2.46 are as follows:

Section 101 Purpose

The purpose of this Rule is to limit VOC emissions from composting operations.

Section 102 Applicability

This Rule applies to commercial composting facilities in the District if the U.S. EPA makes a final determination that the SFNA has failed to attain the 8-hour 2008 or 2015 ozone standards, or any milestones associated with the 2015 standard.

Section 103 Exemptions

Composting facilities permitted for a total throughput of less than 100,000 wet tons per year of organic waste are exempt from this Rule.

Section 200 Definitions

The Rule proposes to define a total of 20 terms in order to adequately describe all aspects of the rule and its requirements.

Section 301 Stockpile Requirements

Affected operators will be required to begin the active phase within three days of receipt for organic waste, or 24 hours for foodwaste

Section 302 Greenwaste Composting Requirements

For greenwaste composting, affected operators must cover piles with finished compost within 24

hours of pile formation until the pile reaches temperatures associated with the active phase or 7 days, whichever is sooner. Affected operators must also apply water to the pile prior to turning during the active phase.

Section 303 All Other Composting Requirements

All other composting must be done using an emission control device with a minimum 80 percent control efficiency for VOC emissions. Greenwaste composting operations may use an emission control device in lieu of covering piles with finished compost and applying water prior to turning.

Section 304 Source Testing Requirements

This section includes requirements for the timing and frequency of source testing.

Section 305 Emission Control Devices

This section includes requirements for the installation, operation, and maintenance of emission control devices.

Section 401 Compliance Schedule

Affected operators have 90 days from when the contingency measure for this Rule is triggered to submit a complete Authority to Construct and one year to fully comply with the stockpiling and composting requirements.

Section 501 Recordkeeping

This section includes requirements for recording stockpiling information, watering systems information, composting information, and alternative mitigation measure information.

Section 502 Throughput Records

This section includes the requirements for throughput records.

Section 503 Burden of Proof

Any operator claiming an exemption from this Rule is required to record the amount and type of organic waste received on site, as well as any other information necessary to determine compliance, on a quarterly basis.

Section 504 Record Retention

Records must be retained on-site for at least five years and made available to the APCO upon request.

Section 600 Test Methods and Calculations

This section includes requirements for the test methods and procedures to be used to demonstrate compliance with this Rule.

III. COMPARISON WITH OTHER APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Health and Safety Code Section 40727.2 requires districts to prepare a written comparative analysis of any new control standard that identifies all existing federal air pollution control requirements, including, but not limited to, emission control standards constituting best available control technology (BACT) that apply to the same equipment or source type as the rule or regulation proposed for adoption or modification by the District.

There is no federal policy or guidance (e.g., EPA Control Techniques, Alternative Control Technology Guidelines, New Source Performance Standard, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants, or Maximum Achievable Control Technology) describing emission control standards or BACT for organic waste composting.

Table 1.	Comparison	of Proposed	Rule Requirements	s with Other	Air Districts' Rules

	SCAQMD Rule 1133.3	SJVAPCD Rule 4566	Rule 2.46
Stockpiling Requirements	Use or cover foodwaste within 48 hours of receipt.	Use or cover organic waste within 10 or 3 days, depending on the operation's throughput.	Use foodwaste within 24 hours and all other organic waste within 3 days of receipt.
Active Phase Requirements	For windrow composting only, implement at least three turns during the active phase and one irrigation mitigation measure, and cover with finished compost if applicable.	Cover piles with finished compost and apply water prior to turning.	For greenwaste composting, cover piles with finished compost and apply water prior to turning.
Emission Control Device	Operators with total throughputs greater than or equal to 750,000 wet tons per year of organic waste must achieve an 80% VOC emission reduction during the active phase.	Operators processing greater than 5,000 tons of foodwaste per year must use an emission control device with a control efficiency of at least 80% during the active phase.	Unless it is a greenwaste composting operation, the active phase must be conducted with an emission control device with a control efficiency of at least 80%.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District determined that BACT for this source category is the use of a covered aerated static pile system, which results in an 80% VOC emission reductions for the active phase.

<u>All Feasible Measure Requirements</u>: CH&SC Section 40914 requires each district plan to demonstrate that it includes "every feasible measure." Districts must adopt the most effective control measures to reduce VOC emissions from the stockpiling of organic waste and the active phase of composting. The emission reduction requirements of the proposed Rule are equivalent to the emissions reduction requirements for stockpiling and active phase composting for similar categories found in SCAQMD's Rule 1133.3 and SJVAPCD's Rule 4566. The requirements proposed for the Rule satisfy the all feasible measures requirements.

IV. IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE

Emissions Impacts

The total amount of emission reductions depends on if or when the contingency measure is

triggered. Because the contingency measure will include a one-year period for affected operators to become fully compliant, emission reductions will begin in the second year after the measure is triggered.

The contingency measure will automatically be triggered if EPA finds the SFNA fails to attain the 2008 ozone standard by the attainment year of 2024 or the 2015 ozone standard by the attainment year of 2032, fails to meet reasonable further progress requirements, or fails to meet any applicable milestone. The milestone years in which the contingency measure could be triggered for the 2015 ozone standard are 2026 and 2029.

Table 2 shows the emissions inventory associated with affected composting operations in the District for 2024, the attainment year for the 2008 standard, and 2032, the attainment year for the 2015 standard. The potential estimated emission reductions from the contingency measure commitment if triggered in the attainment years are shown in Table 3 below.

EIC Codes	Description		VOC/ROG Inve	entory for Control
			Measure (ton/	day Summer)
			2024	2032
199- 190- 0010- 0000	190-VOLATILE ORGANIC WASTE		4.48	3.60
	DISPOSAL (EVAPORATION)			
410- 436- 5800- 0000	436-STORAGE PILES		NA	1.99
	Т	Гotal	4.48	5.59

Table 2. Emissions Inventory – Year 2024 and 2032

Table 3. Emission Reductions – Year 2024 and 2032

EIC Description	Total VOC Reductions for Control Measure (tpd)			
	2024	2032		
Stockpiling Requirements	0.16	0.22		
Composting Requirements	0.44	0.60		
Total	0.60	0.82		

One facility is included in the emission reduction calculations in Table 2. The three-day stockpiling requirement would result in VOC emission reductions of approximately 58 percent for that facility. SCAQMD calculated that the composting requirements will reduce VOC emissions by a minimum of 40 percent. Taking this into consideration, the proposed Rule can achieve an overall VOC emission reduction of approximately 14 percent for this source category if the contingency measure requirements are triggered. The second facility in the District that would be subject to this Rule is not included in the emission reduction calculations in Table 3 because that facility is already implementing controls at a level equivalent to the Rule.

Cost Effectiveness

CH&SC Section 40703 requires the District, in the process of the adoption of any rule or regulation, to consider and make public its findings related to the cost effectiveness of the rule. Cost effectiveness for rulemaking purposes is calculated by dividing the cost of air pollution controls required by the rule by the amount of air pollution reduced.

Cost to the District: If the proposed Rule becomes applicable, affected facilities may be required to retrofit existing units, so staff time may be required to evaluate applications for Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate. However, the time associated with these activities will be billed to the applicant under the requirement of current District rules.

Cost to Affected Operations: The proposed Rule will require affected composting operations to implement VOC mitigation measures during the active phase of composting, including covering piles with finished compost and applying water prior to turning, or using an emission control device with an overall control efficiency of at least 80%. The cost impact was analyzed for:

- 1. Cost for applying water to piles five times during the active phase;
- 2. Cost for applying a finished compost cover to piles five times during the active phase; and
- 3. Cost for the installation and operation of an emission control device.

Costs for applying finished compost cover and water to active phase piles were based on SCAMQD's staff report¹ for Rule 1133.3. The District adjusted the costs to 2024 dollars for inflation, the labor rate to the 2024 California minimum wage, and the water cost to Yolo County's 2023 water rates for Nonagricultural Service².

Throughput Annual		Proposed Rule Requirement	Total Annual Costs
(tons/year)	Compliance Cost		(\$/year)
100,000	\$110,000.00	Finished compost cover	\$138,418.65
	\$28,418.65	Water irrigation	

Table 4. Summary of Costs to Affected Operations

The District analyzed cost effectiveness for the composting facility for 2024 and 2032, shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Cost Effectiveness for 2024 and 2032

Mitigation Measures	Cost Effectiveness (\$/ton)		
	2024	2032	
Finished compost cover and water combined	\$684.83	\$511.48	

Socioeconomic Impacts

California Health and Safety Code Section 40728.5 (a) requires the District, in the process of the adoption of any rule or regulation, to consider the socioeconomic impact if air quality or emission limits may be significantly affected. However, districts with a population of less than 500,000 persons are exempt from the provisions of Section 40728.5 (a). The District's population is estimated to be approximately 331,600 and well below the 500,000 person threshold. Therefore, a

² SCAQMD (2011). 'Agenda NO. 37, Amend Rule 1133.1 – Chipping and Grinding Activities, and Adopt Rule 1133.3 – Emission Reductions from Greenwaste Composting Operations. *SCAQMD Board Meeting, July 8, 2011.* https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/Governing-Board/2011/2011-jul8-037.pdf.

² Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. *RATE SCHEDULE (Rules and Regulations as adopted May 2016).* May 3, 2023. https://www.ycfcwcd.org/documents/Rates20230503.pdf.

socioeconomic analysis for this rulemaking is not required.

Incremental Cost Effectiveness

CH&SC Section 40920.6 requires an assessment of the incremental cost-effectiveness for proposed regulations relative to ozone, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Sulfur Oxides (SOx), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), and their precursors. Incremental cost-effectiveness is defined as the difference in control costs divided by the difference in emission reductions between two potential control options that can achieve the same emission reduction goal of a regulation.

In evaluating the incremental cost-effectiveness of an emission control device with an overall system efficiency of at least 80%, Staff reviewed the analysis performed by SCAQMD during the adoption of Rule 1133.3. SCAQMD conducted an incremental cost-effectiveness analysis for an operation with 50,000 tons throughput per year using a control device with an overall efficiency of 80% control and a lifetime of 10 years. SCAQMD concluded that the incremental cost-effectiveness would be \$6,600 per additional ton of VOC reduced in 2011 dollars (\$9,243 in 2024 dollars).

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF METHODS OF COMPLIANCE

California Public Resource Code Section 21159 requires the District to perform an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. The analysis must include the following information:

- 1. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance.
- 2. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable mitigation measures.
- 3. An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation.

Affected operators are expected to comply with the proposed Rule by implementing operational best management practices or by installing an emission control device. No negative environmental impacts are expected to occur as a result of this Rule. The proposed Rule will have neither a significant nor detrimental effect on the environment or humans due to unusual circumstances. In addition, the proposed Rule is considered to be an action taken to maintain and protect the environment. Therefore, staff has determined that the project is categorically exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15308, Actions by Regulatory Agencies for Protection of the Environment. Staff prepared a Notice of Exemption (NOE) to meet the CEQA Guidelines (Attachment B).

VI. REGULATORY FINDINGS

Section 40727(a) of the California Health & Safety Code (H&SC) requires that prior to adopting or amending a rule or regulation, an air district's board make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference. The findings must be based on the following:

1. Information presented in the District's written analysis, prepared pursuant to H&SC Section

40727.2;

- 2. Information contained in the rulemaking records pursuant to H&SC Section 40728; and
- 3. Relevant information presented at the Board's hearing for adoption of the rule.

The required findings are:

<u>Necessity</u>: It is necessary for the District to adopt this Rule in order to implement a contingency measure for the SFNA SIP for the reductions of VOCs to achieve attainment with the 2008 and 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standards and to fulfill the District's requirements to implement "every feasible measure" as required under California Health and Safety Code Sections 40919 and 40914.

<u>Authority:</u> The District is authorized to adopt rules and regulations by California Health and Safety Code, Sections 40001, 40702, 40716, 41010 and 41013. [H&SC Section 40727 (b)(2)]

<u>Clarity</u>: The proposed rule is written so that the meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it. In addition, the record contains no evidence that the persons directly affected by the rule cannot understand the rule. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(3)]

<u>Consistency</u>: The proposed rule does not conflict with and is not contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(4)]

<u>Non-Duplication</u>: The proposed rule does not duplicate any state laws or regulations, regarding the attainment and maintenance of state and federal air quality limits. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(5)]

<u>Reference</u>: The District must refer to any statute, court decision, or other provision of law that the District implements, interprets, or makes specific by adopting, amending or repealing the rule. [H&SC Section 40727(b)(6)]

VII. PUBLIC COMMENTS AND STAFF RESPONSES

Staff held a public workshop on October 29, 2024 to discuss the proposed Rule 2.46. Notification surrounding Districts, Managers within was sent to Air City the District, building/planning/community development departments within the YSAQMD, all city and county libraries within the District, all Board members, and all affected sources. The workshop notice was published in the Vacaville Reporter, Woodland Democrat, and the Davis Enterprise. A copy of the public workshop notice, the draft staff report, and draft rule language, was posted on the District's web page prior to the public workshop. The workshop was attended by 6 people, including representatives from both permitted sources that would be affected by this rule. Workshop attendees asked clarifying questions regarding the rule language.

A public hearing notice was prepared and distributed to all the same parties and was published in the Vacaville Reporter and the Woodland Daily Democrat. Copies of the public hearing notice and the proposed documents were posted on the District's web page. Comments were requested to be received by November 27, 2024.

RGM Environmental Comment 1: For a filtration device, the use of screened or unscreened finished

compost is allowed. Could that be expanded to include compost overs?

District Response: In the most recently released Proposed Rule Language, the definition for finished compost has been expanded to include compost overs. This allows affected operators to fulfill the covering requirements with either screened or unscreened finished compost or compost overs.

RGM Environmental Comment 2: The requirement to use a 6" minimum biofilter and watering is for green waste composting operations. All other composting operations must use a device that reduces emissions by 80%. Typically, the same biofilter system described for green waste is also used if food waste is commingled with green waste. This is very common since residences are allowed to put food waste in the green waste bin.

District Response: In the definitions section, greenwaste composting is defined as consisting of up to 20% animal manure or 10% foodwaste, which allows for some commingling between greenwaste and foodwaste. The emission control device with the minimum 80% control efficiency is only required if the mixture exceeds 20% animal manure or 10% foodwaste.

RGM Environmental Comment 3: Is the system of a finished compost layer and watering also acceptable for Other Composting Operations, as well?

District Response: In the definitions section, greenwaste composting is defined as consisting of up to 20% animal manure or 10% foodwaste, which allows for some commingling between greenwaste and foodwaste. The emission control device with the minimum 80% control efficiency is only required if the mixture exceeds 20% animal manure or 10% foodwaste.

U.S. EPA Comment 1: Applicability of the rule in Section 102 – For clarity, EPA Recommends using terms defined in the rule to determine applicability. For example, changing the term "composting facilities" to "composting operations".

District Response: Staff replaced all instances of "composting facility" to "composting operation" and revised Section 208, Composting Operation, for clarity.

U.S. EPA Comment 2: Section 204, "Baseline Emission Factors," requires that uncontrolled emission factors be approved by the APCO. This could potentially be unbounded director's discretion. It would be helpful to understand how the District intends to implement this definition and related rule provisions.

District Response: Staff revised Section 204, Baseline Emission Factors, to remove the APCO approval requirement.

U.S. EPA Comment 3: Section 213, "Greenwaste Composting" – The definition for 'greenwaste composting' is unclear that foodwaste is likely intended to be limited to 10% or less.

District Response: Staff revised Section 213, Greenwaste Composting, for clarity.

U.S. EPA Comment 4: The requirement for "all other" compositing facilities in Section 303 to reduce emissions by 80% using an emission control device is not currently enforceable. The draft rule does not identify sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for us to evaluate and

conclude that the 80% control requirement will be met. For example, there are no monitoring requirements for the control device (such as parameters to monitor or the frequency) and no test methods for the source testing requirement.

District Response: Staff will request for Section 303, All Other Composting Requirements, Section 304, Source Testing Requirements, Section 305, Emission Control Devices, and Section 601, General, to be excluded from submission into the SIPs for the 2008 and 2015 federal 8-hour ozone standards.

U.S. EPA Comment 5: Section 604 allows for the use of alternative test methods as approved by the APCO. This represents unbounded director's discretion to review the compliance methods without EPA review and approval. To address this issue, we recommend either removal of Section 604 from the rule or revising the section to require EPA approval of alternative test methods to be used with Rule 2.46.

District Response: Staff revised Section 604, Alternative Test Methods, to require written approval from both the APCO and U.S. EPA for alternative test methods to be used for Rule 2.46.

U.S. EPA Comment 6: Rule 2.46 needs to include reporting requirements to be enforceable. Below are two potential options for addressing this comment but we can also provide input on other potential options you want to consider. The second suggestion includes language related to continuous monitoring. Since we do not know the monitoring associated with the standards in Section 303, it is unclear to us whether there would be continuous monitoring requirements.

District Response: Staff added Section 505, Federal Reporting Requirements.

VIII. REFERENCES

¹SCAQMD (2011). Agenda NO. 37, Amend Rule 1133.1 – Chipping and Grinding Activities, and Adopt Rule 1133.3 – Emission Reductions from Greenwaste Composting Operations. SCAQMD Board Meeting, July 8, 2011. https://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/Agendas/ Governing-Board/2011/2011-jul8-037.pdf.

² Yolo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District. *RATE SCHEDULE (Rules and Regulations as adopted May 2016)*. May 3, 2023. https://www.ycfcwcd.org/documents/ Rates20230503.pdf.

ATTACHMENT A

PROPOSED RULE 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS STRIKE-OUT UNDERLINE VERSION

Rule 2.46 ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS

ADOPTED December 11, 2024

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100 GENERAL

- <u>101</u> **PURPOSE**: To limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from composting operations.
- 102 **APPLICABILITY**: On and after sixty days following the effective date of U.S. EPA final determination that one or both of the conditions described in Clean Air Act Sections 172(c)(9) or 182(c)(9) have occurred in the Sacramento Federal Ozone Nonattainment Area regarding the Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard promulgated by U.S. EPA on March 12, 2008 or October 1, 2015, this Rule applies to composting operations that compost and/or stockpile organic waste.
- 103 **EXEMPTIONS**: The provisions of this rule, except for Section 503, Burden of Proof, shall not apply to the following:
 - <u>103.1</u> Any composting operation permitted for a total throughput of less than <u>100,000 wet tons per year of organic waste.</u>

200 DEFINITIONS

- 201 ACTIVE COMPOST: Material that is in the process of being rapidly decomposed and is biologically unstable. Active compost generates temperatures of at least 122 degrees Fahrenheit during decomposition.
- 202 ACTIVE PHASE: The phase of the composting process that begins when organic wastes are mixed or piled together for composting and ends when any of the following conditions is met:
 - 202.1 The organic waste has been composted for a period of 22 consecutive days;
 - 202.2 The organic waste respiration rate is no more than 20 milligrams of oxygen consumed per gram of volatile solids per day as measured by direct respirometry using the TMECC Method 05-08-A – Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate (April 7, 2002);
 - 202.3 The organic waste emits no more than seven (7) mg carbon dioxide per gram of organic waste (CO2-C) per day, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-B – Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate (April 7, 2002); or
 - 202.4 The organic waste has a Solvita[®] Maturity Index of five (5) or greater as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-E – Solvita[®] Maturity Test (April 7, 2002).

- 203 ANIMAL MANURE: Animal manures are the solid, semisolid, and liquid byproducts generated by animals grown to produce meat, milk, eggs, and other agricultural products for human use and consumption. They are mixtures of animal feces, urine, bedding materials (e.g., straw, sawdust, rice hulls), and other materials associated with animal production, such as waste feed, soil, wash waters, and any chemical or physical amendments used during manure handling and storage.
- 204 **BASELINE EMISSION FACTORS**: The uncontrolled, site-specific emission factors for greenwaste composting operations based on source testing conducted according to Section 601.
- 205 **COMPOST OVERS:** The oversized woody materials that do not decompose in a typical composting cycle and are screened out of finished product at the end of composting. Composting overs have been through a pathogen reduction process outlined in Title 14, Section 17868.3 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 206 **COMPOSTABLE MATERIAL**: Organic waste that is capable of undergoing the composting process.
- 207 **COMPOSTING**: A process in which solid organic waste materials are decomposed in the presence of oxygen through the action of bacteria and other microorganisms.
- 208 **COMPOSTING OPERATION:** Composting, screening, chipping and grinding, and storage activities related to the production of compost from organic materials or chipped and ground organic materials at a facility that is required to obtain a District permit pursuant to District Rule 3.1, General Permit Requirements.
- 209 **CURING PHASE**: The phase of the composting process that begins immediately after the active phase and ends when any of the following conditions is met:
 - 209.1 The organic waste has cured for a period of 40 consecutive days;
 - 209.2 The organic waste respiration rate is no more than 10 milligrams of oxygen consumed per gram of volatile solids per day as measured by direct respirometry using the TMECC Method 05-08-A – SOUR: Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate (April 7, 2002);
 - 209.3 The organic waste emits no more than four (4) mg CO2-C per gram of organic waste per day, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-B – Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate (April 7, 2002); or

- 209.4 The organic waste has a Solvita[®] Maturity Index of seven (7) or greater, as measured using the TMECC Method 05-08-E – Solvita[®] Maturity Test (April 7, 2002).
- 210 **FINISHED COMPOST**: A humus-like material and/or compositing overs that have completed both the active phase and curing phase of compositing.
- 211 FOODWASTE: Any pre- or post-consumer food scraps collected from the food service industry, grocery stores, or residential food scrap collection. Foodwaste also includes food scraps that are chipped and ground.
- 212 **GREENWASTE**: Any organic waste material generated from gardening, agriculture, or landscaping activities including, but not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, tree and shrub trimmings, and plant remains.
- 213 **GREENWASTE COMPOSTING**: Composting of greenwaste and/or chipped and ground woodwaste or a mixture of up to either: 20 percent animal manure or 10 percent foodwaste, measured on a per pile weight basis.
- 214 LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: The local agency with authority to enforce state laws pertaining to the storage, processing, and disposal of solid waste, including permitting and enforcement for composting operations.
- 215 **ORGANIC WASTE**: Any organic waste material that includes foodwaste, greenwaste, woodwaste, or animal manure, or a mixture thereof.
- 216 **PILE**: Compostable material that is heaped together.
- 217 SOLVITA MATURITY INDEX: An index that defines the stage where compost exhibits resistance to further decomposition, in accordance with the TMECC Method 05- 08-E – Solvita® Maturity Test (April 7, 2002).
- 218 **STOCKPILE**: Organic waste, which may or may not be chipped or ground, that is temporarily stored in a pile for further processing.
- 219 **THROUGHPUT**: The weight of organic waste to be processed, as it is received or generated at a facility, prior to dewatering or treatment at the receiving location. Throughput includes the weight of moisture present in the organic waste at the time it is received at the facility.
- 220 **TMECC**: Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost published by the U.S. Composting Council Research and Education Foundation.

221 WOODWASTE: Lumber and the woody material portion of mixed demolition and construction wastes. Woodwaste also includes large wood materials of curbside greenwaste or mixed greenwaste that is screened or unscreened, such as tree trimmings, branches, tree trunks, stumps, and limbs exceeding two inches in any dimension.

300 STANDARDS

301 STOCKPILE REQUIREMENTS

- 301.1 An operator of a composting operation shall comply with one of the following within three (3) days of receipt of organic waste (with the exception of foodwaste) at the facility:
 - <u>301.1.1</u> Remove the organic waste from the facility;
 - 301.1.2 Start the active phase of composting;
- 301.2 An operator must use foodwaste for on-site composting within 24 hours of receipt or cover foodwaste with screened or unscreened finished compost until used, unless otherwise required by the Local Enforcement Agency.
- <u>302</u> **GREENWASTE COMPOSTING REQUIREMENTS:** An operator of greenwaste composting operations shall comply with the following requirements:
 - 302.1 Cover each active phase pile with screened or unscreened finished compost within twenty-four hours of initial pile formation such that the top is at least six inches thick for the following time period, whichever is sooner: a) until the pile reaches temperatures associated with active compost or b) 7 days.
 - 302.2 For the first fifteen days after initial pile formation for the active phase period of composting, within six hours before turning, apply water as necessary to the surface area of each active phase pile such that the top one half of the pile is wet at a depth of at least three inches, as determined by the squeeze ball test in Section 603. Alternatively, the operator may apply water during turning using a windrow turner which is equipped with water spraying technology during the entire windrow turning process.
 - 302.3 If a rain event occurs prior to watering the pile within six hours before turning and the pile is wet to a depth of three inches, the operator may turn the pile without adding additional water. If the top half of the pile is dry to the three-inch depth, apply additional water to the pile pursuant to subparagraph 302.2.

- 302.4 If the pile needs to be turned prior to the seven days after initial pile formation for pathogen reduction pursuant to Title 14 Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Section 17868.3 of the California Code of Regulations, the operator does not need to re-apply the screened or unscreened finished compost cover and shall apply water pursuant to subparagraph 302.2 for the first fifteen days of the active phase.
- 302.5 An operator of a greenwaste composting operation may choose to comply with the requirements of Section 303 in lieu of the requirements in Section 302.
- <u>303 ALL OTHER COMPOSTING REQUIRMENTS: Operators of all other composting</u> operations must comply with the following requirements:
 - 303.1 Active phase composting shall be conducted using an emission control device designed and operated with an overall system control efficiency of at least 80 percent, by weight, for VOC emissions compared to baseline emission factors.
- 304 SOURCE TESTING REQUIREMENTS: The overall control efficiency required in subparagraph 303.1 shall be demonstrated by a source test within three months after implementation of the emission control device every two years thereafter. For the purpose of this rule, the baseline emission factors shall be based on source test data that is approved by the APCO, provided that the organic waste and mixtures of waste is representative of normal operations.
- 305 EMISSION CONTROL DEVICES: All emission control devices shall be installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's operation and maintenance manual or other similar written materials supplied by the manufacturer or distributor of such equipment to ensure that the system remains in proper operating conditions. Such documentation shall be made available to the APCO upon request.

400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

401 **COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE:**

401.1 Within 90 days of the rule becoming applicable per Section 102, operators of a composting operation subject to the standards of this rule shall submit a complete Authority to Construct application proposing modification to the composting operation that complies with all applicable requirements of this rule.

- 401.2 Within one year the rule becoming applicable per Section 102, operators of a composting operation subject to the stockpile requirements shall be in full compliance with all stockpile requirements.
- <u>401.3</u> Within one year of the rule becoming applicable per Section 102, operators of a composting operation subject to the composting requirements shall be in full compliance with all composting requirements.

500 REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

501 **RECORDKEEPING:**

- 501.1 Stockpiles: The owner/operator of a composting operation subject to the stockpiling requirements in Section 301 shall maintain records of the date at which each stockpile was initially formed, the date and action taken on each stockpile to satisfy the stockpile requirements, and other information necessary to determine compliance with the requirements.
- 501.2 Watering systems: The owner/operator of a composting operation subject to the greenwaste composting requirements in Section 302 shall maintain records of the date and time the organic waste from the windrow was tested for compliance pursuant to subparagraph 302.2, indicate whether the windrow passes the squeeze ball test in Section 603 and, if applicable, all corrective actions taken, record the date and time the windrow was turned, and record other information necessary to determine compliance with the requirements.
- 501.3 Finished compost cover: The owner/operator of a composting operation subject to the greenwaste composting requirements in Section 302 shall maintain records of the date and time each windrow was initially formed for the active phase and the time when finished compost cover, which satisfied the minimum six inches finished compost cover requirement, was applied to each windrow, the date and time each windrow was turned during the active phase and the time when finished compost cover, which satisfied the minimum six inches finished compost cover requirement, was applied to each windrow, and the time when finished compost cover, which satisfied the minimum six inches finished compost cover requirement, was applied to each windrow, and other information necessary to determine compliance with the requirements.
- 502 **THROUGHPUT RECORDS**: The owner/operator of a composting operation subject to this rule shall maintain daily records of the date the organic waste arrives on site, the type of organic waste received on site, and the weight (in wet tons) of each type of organic waste received on site.

- 503 **BURDEN OF PROOF**: An owner/operator claiming exemption pursuant to Section 103 shall record all of the following information on a quarterly basis:
 - 503.1 The amount (in wet tons) and type of organic waste received on site; and
 - 503.2 Other information necessary to determine compliance with the requirements.
- 504**RECORD RETENTION**: All records required by this Rule shall be maintained on-sitefor a period of five (5) years and made available to the APCO upon request.
- 505 **FEDERAL REPORTING**: By March 31 of each year, the owner/operator of an affected composting operation shall submit all records required by this rule for the previous calendar year. Records must be submitted to the U.S. EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI), which can be accessed through U.S. EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (https://cdx.epa.gov), or analogous electronic submission system provided by U.S. EPA.

600 TEST METHODS

- 601 **GENERAL**: For a composting operation subject to Section 303, the operator shall conduct all required source and laboratory tests using a District-approved laboratory in accordance with an APCO-approved test protocol.
- 602 **COMPOST MATURITY/STABILITY**: An operator shall use one of the following test methods, as provided by TMECC, to test compost maturity and stability. Triplicate samples shall be taken.
 - 602.1 TMECC 05.08-A Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate (April 7, 2002).
 - 602.2 TMECC Method 05-08-B Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate (April 7, 2002).
 - 602.3 TMECC 05.08-E Solvita Maturity Index (April 7, 2002).
- 603 **SQUEEZE BALL TEST**: The squeeze ball test shall be conducted by taking a sample of the compostable material from the top half of the pile, at least three inches below the outer surface. The material should be squeezed into a ball using hand pressure and wearing a protective glove. There should be at least enough water to form a ball when compressed, but the ball may break when tapped. If the ball crumbles upon release of the hand pressure, apply additional water to the windrow prior to turning until the material passes the ball test.

604 **ALTERNATIVE TEST METHODS**: An operator may use an alternative test method to satisfy Section 602 for which a written approval from the APCO and U.S. EPA have been obtained. ATTACHMENT B

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FROM CEQA GUIDELINES

Notice of Exemption

Signat	ure:		Date:	Tit	tle:	
Lead Agency Contact Person: Telephone Number:			erson:	Gretchen Benn (530) 757-3650	itt, Air P)	ollution Control Officer
Reason why project is exempt:			The adoption of the environme constitutes a Guidelines 153	of Rule 2. ent and Class 8 08.	.46 is an action taken to maintain and protect is therefore exempt from CEQA because it categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA	
		Statuto	ry Exemption			
		Protect	ion of the Enviro	nment)	105 5000	ion 19900, Action by Regulatory Agency for
	\square	Catego	rical Exemption	(CEOA Guidelir	nes Secti	ion 15308. Action by Regulatory Agency for
		Ministe	erial Project			
Exemp	t Status:					
Name Name	of Public of Perso	: Agency n or Age	Approving Proje	ect: t Project:	Yolo-So Yolo-So	olano Air Quality Management District olano Air Quality Management District
			compounds fro	om stockpiling lities.	g and	active phase composting at commercial
Projec	t descrip	tion:	The District is OPERATIONS.	proposing to The proposed	adopt rule w	Rule 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING
Projec	t Locatio	n:	Yolo-Solano Air	Quality Manage	ement D	istrict
Projec	t Title:		Adoption of Rul	e 2.46 – ORGAN	IIC WAS	TE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS
		Davis, (CA 95618			
		1947 G	alileo Court, Suit	e 103		
From:		Yolo-So	lano Air Quality	Management D	istrict	
		Woodla	and, CA 95695			Fairfield, CA 94533
		625 Co	urt Street Room	105		600 Texas Street
		County	Clerk			County Clerk
			,			
		1400 Te Sacram	enth Street, Roor ento. CA 95814	n 121		
To:	\boxtimes	Office of	of Planning and R	lesearch		

Notice of Exemption

Signat	ure:		Date:	Ti	tle:	
Lead A Telepł	agency Co None Nur	ontact P nber:	erson:	Gretchen Benn (530) 757-3650	iitt, Air P)	ollution Control Officer
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	\boxtimes	Catego	rical Exemption	(CEQA Guidelir	nes Secti	ion 15308, Action by Regulatory Agency for
		Emerge	ency Project		c	
		Ministe	erial			
Name Name Exemp	of Public of Perso of Status:	n or Age	ncy Carrying Ou	t Project:	Yolo-Sc Yolo-Sc	plano Air Quality Management District
	(- 1 !!		composting fac	ilities.		
Projec	t descrip	tion:	The District is OPERATIONS. compounds fr	proposing to The proposed om stockpiling	adopt rule w	Rule 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING <i>i</i> ll limit the emission of volatile organic active phase composting at commercial
Projec	t Locatio	n:	Yolo-Solano Air	Quality Manage	ement D	istrict
Projec	t Title:		Adoption of Ru	e 2.46 – ORGAN	NIC WAS	TE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS
		Davis, (CA 95618			
From:		Yolo-So 1947 G	lano Air Quality alileo Court, Suit	Management D e 103	istrict	
		Woodla	and, CA 95695			Fairfield, CA 94533
		625 Co	urt Street Room	105		600 Texas Street
		County	of Yolo			Solano County
	\boxtimes	County	Clerk			County Clerk
		Sacram	ento, CA 95814			
То:		Office of 1400 Te	of Planning and F enth Street Roo	Research m 121		
Ter		Off:	f Dlanning and I	acaarah		

Notice of Exemption

То:		Office o 1400 Te Sacram	of Planning and R enth Street, Roor ento, CA 95814	tesearch m 121		
		County County 625 Cou Woodla	Clerk of Yolo urt Street Room and, CA 95695	105		County Clerk Solano County 600 Texas Street Fairfield, CA 94533
From:		Yolo-So 1947 G Davis, C	lano Air Quality alileo Court, Suit CA 95618	Management D e 103	istrict	
Project	Title:		Adoption of Rul	e 2.46 – ORGAN	IIC WAS	TE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS
Project	Locatio	n:	Yolo-Solano Air	Quality Manage	ement Di	istrict
Project description: The District is OPERATIONS. compounds fr composting fac			The District is OPERATIONS. compounds fraction composting faction	proposing to The proposed om stockpiling ilities	adopt I rule w and	Rule 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING ill limit the emission of volatile organic active phase composting at commercial
Name o Name o Exempt	of Public of Person t Status:	Agency n or Age Ministe Emerge Categol Protect Statuto	Approving Proje ency Carrying Ou erial ency Project rical Exemption ion of the Enviro ry Exemption	ect: t Project: (CEQA Guidelin nment)	Yolo-Sc Yolo-Sc es Secti	olano Air Quality Management District olano Air Quality Management District on 15308, Action by Regulatory Agency for
Reason why project is exempt:			The adoption o the environme constitutes a Guidelines 1530	f Rule 2. nt and Class 8 08.	46 is an action taken to maintain and protect is therefore exempt from CEQA because it categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA	
Lead Agency Contact Person: Telephone Number:			Gretchen Benn (530) 757-3650	itt, Air P	ollution Control Officer	
Signatu	ıre:		Date:	Tit	le:	

ATTACHMENT C

RESOLUTION NO. 24-11

RESOLUTION NO. 24-11

RESOLUTION ADOPTING YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE 2.46

WHEREAS, California Health and Safety Code section 40702 provides that an air quality management district shall adopt rules and regulations as may be necessary or proper to execute the powers and duties granted to, and imposed upon, the district by Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code section 40727 provides that before adopting, amending, or repealing a rule or regulation, a district board shall make findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, nonduplication, and reference, based upon information developed pursuant to section 40727.2, information in the rulemaking record maintained pursuant to section 40728, and relevant information presented at the public hearing required by section 40725; and

WHEREAS, section 15308 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment, are categorically exempt from CEQA review (Class 8 Categorical Exemption); and

WHEREAS, District staff identified requirements within the Federal Clean Air Act, Section 172(c)(9) and 182(c)(9), which required the adoption of Rule 2.46, ORGANIC WASTE COMPOSTING OPERATIONS, to implement a contingency measure for the Sacramento Federal Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan in compliance with federal law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District hereby finds, authorizes, directs and declares as follows:

- 1. The Board of Directors has considered and hereby adopts by reference the staff report prepared in this matter.
- 2. The Board of Directors makes the following findings pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40727:
 - a. Necessity: Information in the District's rulemaking record maintained pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 40728 demonstrates a need for adopting District Rule 2.46;
 - b. Authority: Health and Safety Code section 40702 permits the District to adopt

District Rule 2.46;

- c. Clarity: District Rule 2.46 as proposed is written so that its meaning can be easily understood by the persons directly affected by it;
- d. Consistency: District Rule 2.46 as proposed is in harmony with, and not in conflict with or contradictory to, existing statutes, court decisions, or state or federal regulations;
- e. Nonduplication: District Rule 2.46 as proposed does not impose the same requirements as an existing state or federal regulation;
- f. Reference: By adopting District Rule 2.46, the District meets the requirements of Health & Safety Code Sections 40702.
- 3. The Board of Directors finds that the District has complied with the procedural requirements set forth in Chapters 6 and 6.5 of Part 3 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 4. The Board of Directors finds that adopting District Rule 2.46 is an action taken by a regulatory agency as authorized by state law to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment, and is therefore categorically exempt from CEQA review as a Class 8 Categorical Exemption.
- 5. The Board of Directors hereby adopts District Rule 2.46 as set forth in Exhibit 1 (Attachment A of the Staff Report), which is attached and incorporated by reference. The adoption is effective December 11, 2024.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Directors of the Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District this 11th day of December, 2024, by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Absent:

Abstain:

Mitch Mashburn, Chair Board of Directors Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Denise Almaguer, Clerk Board of Directors Hope Welton, District Counsel

ATTACHMENT D

WRITTEN COMMENTS RECEIVED

Eden Winniford

From: Sent: To: Subject: Richard Moore <rick@rgmenvironmental.com> Thursday, November 21, 2024 11:43 AM Eden Winniford Compost Regulation

Hi Eden,

Just a couple of comments on proposed Rule 2.46.

For a filtration device, the use of screened or unscreened finished compost is allowed. Could that be expanded to include compost overs?

The requirement to use a 6" minimum biofilter and watering is for green waste composting operations. All other composting operations must use a device that reduces emissions by 80%. Typically, the same biofilter system described for green waste is also used if food waste is commingled with green waste. This is very common since residences are allowed to put food waste in the green waste bin.

Is the system of a finished compost layer and watering also acceptable for Other Composting Operations, as well? It isn't really clear.

Thank you,

Rick Moore RGM Environmental (916) 716 - 7880

Eden Winniford

From:	Beckham, Lisa (she/her/hers) <beckham.lisa@epa.gov></beckham.lisa@epa.gov>
Sent:	Wednesday, November 27, 2024 3:18 PM
То:	Eden Winniford
Cc:	Evans-Hopper, La Kenya; Paul Hensleigh; Ben Beattie; Lakin, Matt (he/him/his)
Subject:	RE: YSAQMD Proposed Documents for Adoption of Rule 2.46, Organic Waste
	Composting Operations

Hi Edin,

As promised, EPA's comments on Rule 2.46 are below. We're available to meet next week if you would like to discuss further.

Comment 1:

Applicability of the rule in Section 102 – For clarity, EPA recommends using terms defined in the rule to determine applicability. For example, changing the term "composting facilities" to "composting operations".

Comment 2:

Section 204, "Baseline Emission Factors," requires that uncontrolled emission factors be approved by the APCO. This could potentially be unbounded director's discretion. It would be helpful to understand how the District intends to implement this definition and related rule provisions.

Potential solution:

• Revise definition to: The uncontrolled site-specific emission factors for greenwaste composting operations based on source testing conducted according to Section 601.

Comment 3:

Section 213, "Greenwaste Composting" – The definition for 'greenwaste composting' is unclear that foodwaste is likely intended to be limited to 10% or less.

Potential solution: Revise definition to: Composting of greenwaste and/or chipped and ground woodwaste that can include a mixture of up to either: 20 percent animal manure or 10 percent foodwaste, measured on a per pile weight basis.

Comment 4:

The requirement for "all other" compositing facilities in Section 303 to reduce emissions by 80% using an emission control device is not currently enforceable. The draft rule does not identify sufficient monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements for us to evaluate and conclude that the 80% control requirement will be met. For example, there are no monitoring requirements for the control device (such as parameters to monitor or the frequency) and no test methods for the source testing requirement.

Potential solutions:

- EPA recommends looking at South Coast AQMD Rule 1133.2, SJVUAPCD Rule 4566, and Imperial Rule 430 for requirements related to aerated static piles that vent to an add-on control device or the use of biofilters.
- EPA is available to review potential rule language developed. We will be looking to confirm test methods, monitoring parameters to be measured (if the parameter value is not set or a range is not indicated then how the parameter will be determined), and associated recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Any monitoring parameters not known would need EPA approval.

- If not known, the rule could specify a method for determining the monitoring requirements with EPA approval. For example: The owner/operator shall submit an application to the APCO to establish monitoring requirements for the emission control device. The application must contain a description of the proposed monitoring system that addresses the four elements contained in the definition of 'monitoring' in <u>40 CFR 63.2</u>. The monitoring requirements must be approved by the APCO and the EPA. For any continuous monitoring systems, the application shall include a performance evaluation test plan consistent with 40 CFR 63.8(e)(3). The APCO shall approve the performance evaluation test plan.
- We recognize this could be a lot to develop on a short timeframe. Another option would be to request that Sections 301, 302, 303, and 601 be excluded from the SIP submission when submitting the package to CARB. That is, the rule language could remain, but EPA would not act to approve it into the SIP. Our understanding is that these sections are not related to contingency measure reductions. But, if we are misunderstanding please let us know.

Comment 5:

Section 604 allows for the use of alternative test methods as approved by the APCO. This represents unbounded director's discretion to review the compliance methods without EPA review and approval. To address this issue, we recommend either removal of Section 604 from the rule or revising the section to require EPA approval of alternative test methods to be used with Rule 2.46.

Comment 6:

Rule 2.46 needs to include reporting requirements to be enforceable. Below are two potential options for addressing this comment but we can also provide input on other potential options you want to consider. The second suggestion includes language related to continuous monitoring. Since we do not know the monitoring associated with the standards in Section 303, it is unclear to us whether there would be continuous monitoring requirements.

Potential solutions:

- Sacramento Metro Rule 489, Section 502.4: Records must be maintained on site for a continuous 5-year period and submitted to the Air Pollution Control Officer by March 15 of each year for the previous calendar year. The submittal must be in electronic format.
- 2. Annual report (adapted from EPA's tribal minor NSR program): By [March 15] of each year, submit an annual report to the [APCO] covering the period form January 1 to December 31 of the previous calendar year. The report shall include an evaluation of the compliance status with the standards in Section 300, summaries of required monitoring and recordkeeping requirements, and identification of any deviations from the requirements of this rule. For any continuous monitoring system, the annual report shall include a continuous monitoring system performance report according to 40 CFR 60.7(c). The report shall cover each continuous monitoring system required by Section [x].

I hope everyone has a good Thanksgiving holiday!

Lisa

Lisa Beckham (she/her) Manager, Control Measures Section Air and Radiation Division US EPA, Region 9 (AIR-3-3) | 75 Hawthorne St. | San Francisco, CA 94105 P: 415.972.3811 | E: <u>beckham.lisa@epa.gov</u>

From: Eden Winniford <EWinniford@ysaqmd.org> Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2024 11:54 AM