

## **CHAPTER 4**

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# **STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION**

- **CATEGORIES OF STATIONARY EMISSION SOURCES**
- **SUGGESTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES/STRATEGIES**

## STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION

### CATEGORIES OF STATIONARY EMISSION SOURCES

Air pollutant emissions sources are typically grouped into two categories: stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources are further divided into two major subcategories: point and area sources. Point sources consist of a single emission source with an identified location point at a facility. Facilities could have multiple point sources located onsite. Point sources are usually associated with manufacturing and industrial processes, such as boilers, spray booths or degreasers. Area sources are small emission sources that are widely distributed, but may have substantial cumulative emissions; examples include residential water heaters, small engines, and consumer products, such as barbecue lighter fluid and hair spray.

Stationary source facilities that propose new or modified equipment, or want to relocate operations need to obtain or modify permits issued by the AQMD. For modifications at an existing facility, such as expansion of existing operations, it may be helpful for local governments to coordinate with the AQMD and the facility to obtain information about the facility's current operations. Further, AQMD will provide information on the type and quantity of pollutants that are currently emitted from the facility and the pollutants that are proposed after the modification. Information on permitted facilities can be obtained from the AQMD's Office of Engineering and Compliance.

The AQMP is a blueprint for achieving clean air that contains regulations and commitments to adopt regulations and programs to reduce pollution from stationary, mobile and area sources. Cities and counties are encouraged to act prospectively to support these strategies to improve air quality by including in their decision-making full consideration of the air quality impacts that will result in new receptors near existing sources of air pollution. For example, cities could consider incentives for existing businesses and new developments which complement AQMD strategies to reduce emissions. The air quality element could include a clear policy statement(s) that commits local agencies to work with the AQMD and other stakeholders to find cost-effective emission reductions and pollution prevention strategies that could be implemented at sources within their jurisdictions. SCAG and the AQMD provide forums for local jurisdictions to participate in control measure development when the AQMD is updated every three years. Control measures in the 2003 AQMP are classified in nine categories:

- coatings and solvents
- petroleum operations and fugitive VOC emissions
- combustion sources
- fugitive dust sources
- miscellaneous sources
- compliance flexibility programs

- mobile sources
- long term measures
- transportation conformity budget backstop

## **SUGGESTED GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES/STRATEGIES**

**Goal 3            A reduction of air pollution emissions from stationary sources**

**Objective 3.1    Coordinate with the AQMD and operators of stationary source equipment or processes to minimize air pollution emissions**

**Suggested Policies/Strategies Related to Reduction of Emissions from Stationary Sources:**

**AQ 3.1.1**        Assist small businesses by developing training programs related to clean, innovative technologies to reduce air pollution (e.g., wet cleaning or CO<sub>2</sub> cleaning in lieu of perchloroethylene), and provide incentives to those businesses that use clean air technologies.\*

**AQ 3.1.2**        Encourage the use of building materials and methods that minimize air pollution.

**AQ 3.1.3**        Support, through the use of development standards, the use of fuel-efficient heating equipment, and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces, boiler units, and low or zero-emitting architectural coatings. Provide incentives to encourage the use of clean air technology beyond what is required by AQMD. For example, encourage the use of fuel and material substitution, cleaner fuel alternatives, product reformulation, change in work practices, and air pollution control measures identified in the latest AQMP.\*

**AQ 3.1.4**        Encourage pollution prevention and source emission reduction strategies through:

- process change
- best management practices
- preventative inspection and maintenance programs
- emergency response planning

**AQ 3.1.5**        Provide incentives to promote siting or use of clean air technologies (e.g., fuel cell technologies, renewable energy sources, UV coatings, hydrogen fuel).

**AQ 3.1.6** Consider support of legislation which promotes clean industrial technologies, and more efficient stationary source combustion equipment and energy generation.\*

\*Potential funding for these policies has been identified in Appendix E.