

South Sacramento-Florin Community

Large Sources

Background and Definitions

Large Sources: Large sources is a general term used to identify businesses that have the potential to emit a larger amount of air pollutants than most businesses. Large Sources include both Major Sources (Title V) and Synthetic Minor Sources (defined below).

Major Source (Title V):

In 1990, the Federal Clean Air Act was amended to include Title V, requiring the EPA to create a national operating permit program. In response, the EPA established regulations (40 CFR Part 70) requiring state and local agencies to develop their own EPA-approved permit programs.

To meet these requirements, the Sac Metro Air District adopted Rule 207 Title V, integrating the federal permitting requirements into its existing permit program.

Sources required to have a Title V permit generally include:

- Major stationary sources such as:
 - Facilities that can emit 25 tons or more per year of nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds, or 100 tons or more per year of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, or PM₁₀.
 - Facilities that can emit 10 tons or more per year of a hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons or more per year of combined hazardous air pollutants.
 - Facilities that can emit 100 tons or more per year of any air pollutant.

Synthetic Minor Source:

A synthetic minor source is a stationary source with federally enforceable limits that keep its emissions below major source thresholds.

Organization Name	Class Size
Procter & Gamble	Major (Title V)
Mitsubishi Chemical Carbon Fiber & Composites Inc	Major (Title V)
D & T Fiberglass	Major (Title V)
Silgan Can Company	Major (Title V)
SMUD Financing Authority dba Campbell Power Plant	Major (Title V)
SMUD Financing Authority dba Procter and Gamble Power Plant	Major (Title V)
SMUD Financing Authority dba Carson Power Plant	Major (Title V)
Sacramento Area Sewer District	Synthetic Minor
Verizon Data Services, Inc	Synthetic Minor
HP Hood, LLC	Synthetic Minor