## PROPOSED RULE 1118.1 -

Control of Emissions from Non-Refinery Flares

Working Group Meeting #4

March 8, 2018

SCAQMD Headquarters – Conference Rm GB Diamond Bar, California

## BACKGROUND

 Control Measure in 2016 Air Quality Management Plan committed to achieve NOx reductions from nonrefinery flares

### GOALS

- Emission reductions from gas handling
- Minimize flaring by encouraging and/or requiring beneficial-use (e.g. power generation, transportation fuels)



### RECLAIM SUNSET – LANDING RULES

- 2016 AQMP CMB-05 (Further NOx Reductions from RECLAIM Assessment)
  - Achieve 5 tpd of NOx emission reductions by 2025
  - Transition NOx RECLAIM to command-and-control (C&C) regulatory structure requiring *Best Available Retrofit Control Technology* (BARCT)
- Assembly Bill 617
  - Develop a schedule for implementing BARCT by January 1, 2019
  - BARCT implementation by December 31, 2023
- Five RECLAIM facilities have flares PR1118.1 will serve their landing rule

## **RULE CONCEPTS - APPLICABILITY**

#### INCLUDE

- Oil and Gas Extraction Oth
- Landfill Flares
- Digester Gas

- Other Flaring
  - Regenerative Flaring
  - Tank Degassing
  - Tank Farm

#### EXCLUDE

- Flaring subject to Rule 1118 *Refinery Flares* 
  - Petroleum refineries
  - Hydrogen plants
  - Sulfur recovery plants

#### **RULE CONCEPTS – DEFINITIONS**

BENEFICIAL USE means the use of process gas or biogas, that would otherwise be flared, for power, heat, or steam generation; transportation fuel; pipeline injection, or other uses as approved in writing by the Executive Officer.

**BIOGAS** includes digester gas and landfill gas produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.

DIGESTER GAS means a gas produced from either mesophilic or thermophilic digestion of biodegradable waste, consisting of methane, carbon dioxide and traces of other contaminant gases.

FLARE means a combustion device, whether at ground level or elevated, that uses a flame to burn combustible gases or vapors with combustion air provided by uncontrolled ambient air around the flame or a controlled combustion air blower.

Source: California Air Resources Board with slight modification

FIELD PRODUCTION GAS means organic compounds that are both gaseous at standard temperature and pressure and are associated with the production, gathering, separation, or processing of crude oil.

- *Source: Rule 1148.1* 

LANDFILL GAS means any untreated, raw gas derived through a natural process from the decomposition of organic waste deposited in a Municipal Solid Waste landfill from the evolution of volatile species in the waste, or from chemical reactions of substances in the waste.

OTHER FLARE GAS includes, but is not limited to, gases from regenerative flaring and flaring that occurs at facilities handling organic liquids, such as bulk terminal loading and offloading, or tank farm degassing.

PROCESS GAS means a naturally occurring mixture of process derivative of hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon gases found in geologic formations beneath the earth's surface, of which its constituents include, methane, heavier hydrocarbons, and carbon dioxide.

**REGENERATIVE ADSORPTION SYSTEM** means a system used to remove impurities from biogas or process gas consisting of several media trains that are regenerated by purging with gas.

**REGENERATIVE FLARE** means a combustion device which combusts regeneration gas from a regenerative adsorption system.

**REGENERATION GAS** is the purge gas from a regenerative adsorption system.

### **RULE CONCEPTS – EMISSION LIMITS**

Table 1 limits consistent with BACT New biogas and process gas flares already subject to BACT limits New flares installed to process other gases (e.g. tank degassing, regeneration flares) will be subject to Table 1 limits Flares 20 years or older will be

## subject to Table 1 limits

#### Table 1 – Emission Limit

Flare Categories	lb/MMBtu		
	NOx	VOC	CO
Biogas	0.025	0.038	0.06
Process Gas	0.018	0.008	0.06
Other Flare Gas*	0.025	0.038	0.06

\* Emission limits for flaring Regeneration Gas to be determined when fueled by 100% biogas.

## RULE CONCEPTS – RULE FLEXIBILITY

- Low use (<200 hours /year) and low emitting (<one pound NOx/day or 30 pounds NOx/month) flares are not required to meet emission limits
  - Permit conditions, monitoring, & record keeping requirements
- Owners or operators of higher emitting flares are not required to meet the emissions limits if they comply with the Beneficial Use Alternative Compliance Option

# RULE CONCEPTS – BENEFICIAL USE ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE OPTION

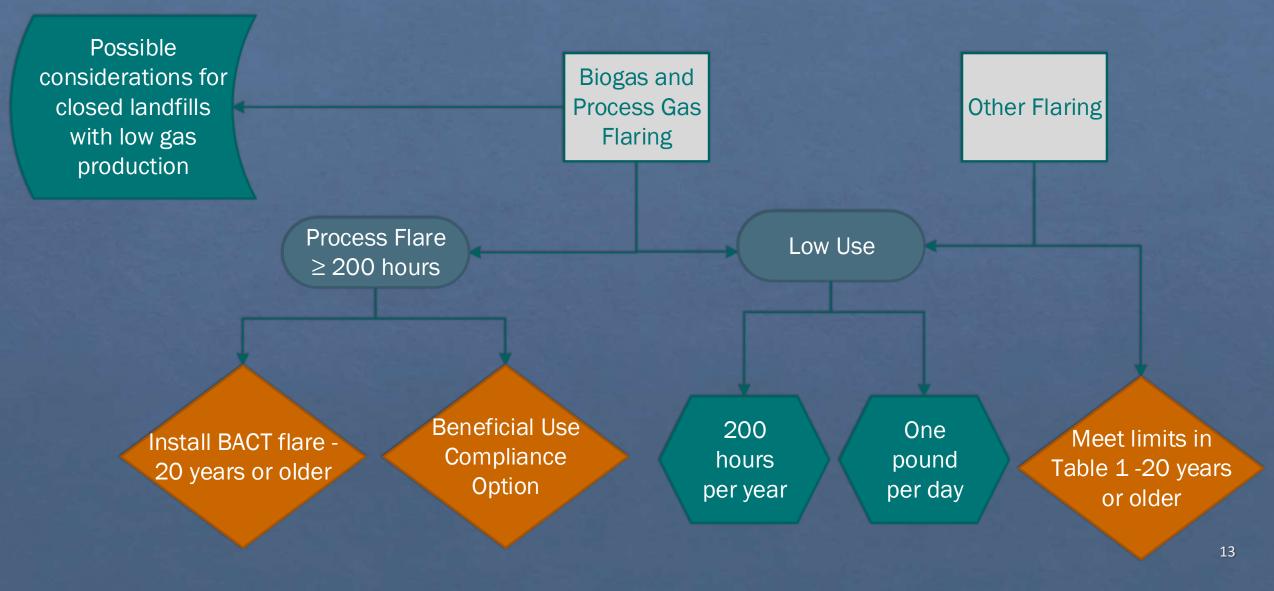
#### Table 2 – Minimum Percent Beneficial Use Required

	Beneficial Use of Total Annual
Compliance Date	Captured Gas
7/1/2019	85%
7/1/2022	90%
7/1/2025	95%
7/1/2028	98%

#### Appendix A will include detailed requirements

- How to calculate beneficial use
- What qualifies as beneficial use
- Pre-approved plans
- Recordkeeping and reporting requirements
- Testing requirements
- What constitutes a violation
  - Does failure to comply require flare replacement?

## **RULE CONCEPTS - OVERVIEW**



## RULE CONCEPTS – MONITORING AND TESTING Source Tests

- Source tests required every three years for owners or operators of flares complying with emission limits
- Third part testing required
- Pre-approval of source test protocol required

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements

- Non-resettable, totalizing, ultrasonic fuel meters and time meters
- Record keeping requirements
- Notification provision if flare fails to demonstrate compliance with rule provisions

### NEXT STEPS

Continue work on Beneficial Use estimates DOGGR for Oil and Gas 1150.1 Annual Reports for Landfills • Annual Emission Reporting Data for Waste Water Treatment Plants Work on potential emission reductions and cost effectiveness Seeking comments for rule language/concepts Refine rule language Continue individual meetings 15 Next working group meeting in 4 – 6 weeks

## CONTACT INFORMATION



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