



JUN 11 2013

Greg Gillard
Anderson Clayton Corporation, Hanford
205 E. River Park Circle, Suite 310
Fresno, CA 93720

Re: Notice of Preliminary Decision – Emission Reduction Credits
Facility Number: C-1365
Project Number: C-1122269

Dear Mr. Gillard:

Enclosed for your review and comment is the District's analysis of Anderson Clayton Corporation, Hanford's application for Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) resulting from the shutdown of a cotton gin, at 10386 Iona Avenue, in Hanford. The quantity of ERCs proposed for banking is 381 metric tons CO₂e/yr.

The notice of preliminary decision for this project will be published approximately three days from the date of this letter. After addressing all comments made during the 30-day public notice comment period, the District intends to issue the ERCs. Please submit your written comments on this project within the 30-day public comment period, as specified in the enclosed public notice.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Steve Roeder of Permit Services at (661) 392- 5615.

Sincerely,



David Warner
Director of Permit Services

DW:SR/bw

Enclosures

cc: Mike Tollstrup, CARB (w/enclosure) via email
cc: Gerardo C. Rios, EPA (w/enclosure) via email

Seyed Sadredin
Executive Director/Air Pollution Control Officer

Northern Region
4800 Enterprise Way
Modesto, CA 95356-8718
Tel: (209) 557-6400 FAX: (209) 557-6475

Central Region (Main Office)
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726-0244
Tel: (559) 230-6000 FAX: (559) 230-6061

Southern Region
34946 Flyover Court
Bakersfield, CA 93308-9725
Tel: 661-392-5500 FAX: 661-392-5585

Fresno Bee

Newspaper notice for publication in Fresno Bee and for posting on valleyair.org

**NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY DECISION
FOR THE PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF
EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District solicits public comment on the proposed issuance of Emission Reduction Credits to Anderson Clayton Corporation, Hanford for the shutdown of a cotton gin, at 10386 Iona Avenue, in Hanford. The quantity of ERCs proposed for banking is 381 metric tons CO₂e/yr.

The analysis of the regulatory basis for this proposed action, Project #C-1122269, is available for public inspection at http://www.valleyair.org/notices/public_notices_idx.htm and at any District office. For additional information, please contact the District at (661) 392-5500. Written comments on this project must be submitted by July 15, 2013 to **DAVID WARNER, DIRECTOR OF PERMIT SERVICES, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY UNIFIED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT, 34946 FLYOVER COURT, BAKERSFIELD, CA 93308.**

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

ERC Application Review - Greenhouse Gases

Cotton Gin Shutdown

Facility Name: Anderson Clayton Corporation, Hanford

Date: May 7, 2013

Mailing Address: 205 E. River Park Circle, Suite 310
Fresno, CA 93720

Engineer: Steve Roeder

Lead Engineer: Leonard Scandura

Contact Person: Greg Gillard

Telephone: (559) 447-1390

Project #: C-1122269

Received: July 16, 2012

Deemed Complete: April 1, 2013

ERC #: C-1216-24

I. Summary

The primary business of this facility is cotton ginning. Anderson Clayton Corporation- Hanford has surrendered the Permit to Operate (PTO) for their cotton gin (C-1365-1) following the permanent shutdown after the 2006-2007 ginning season. The facility had submitted an application to bank the emission reduction credits (ERCs) for the actual emission reductions (AER) of the criteria pollutants on 8/28/07 (ERC Project C-1073586).

Subsequently, the facility has submitted this application to bank the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) AER that also resulted for the shutdown of their gin. See the surrendered (PTO) in Appendix A.

Selection of Geographical Boundary for Determining Permanence of the GHG Emission Reduction

Rule 2301 contains several eligibility criteria for emission reduction credit banking, including that the emission reduction must be permanent. When determining the geographical boundary in which the emission reduction is determined to be permanent, the applicant may consider how the GHG ERC may likely be used.

Please note that the while Rule 2301 allows facilities to receive ERCs for GHG emission reductions, the District does not have any requirements on the use of GHG ERCs. However, it is anticipated that the likely uses of such GHG ERCs would be their future retirement as GHG mitigation in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

Pursuant to CEQA, lead agencies must consider the environmental impact of GHG emissions from a project and may require that such GHG emissions be mitigated. In evaluating various mitigation techniques, including the retirement of GHG ERCs, the lead agency must determine if the proposed mitigation technique adequately mitigates the projects GHG emission increase.

When a lead agency determines if the retirement of a particular GHG ERC provides adequate GHG mitigation for a project, the lead agency may choose to consider the location where the GHG ERC was generated and the geographical boundary used to determine the permanence of the emission reduction. In making this determination, the lead agency may conclude that the retirement of a particular GHG ERC would provide adequate mitigation for projects within that same geographical boundary. Again, that determination will be made by the lead agency for any particular project.

For this application, the facility has selected California as the geographical boundary for which the emission reduction is permanent. Information has been provided to validate this geographical boundary selection. Using this geographical boundary, it was determined that the GHG emission reduction is permanent within California.

The following AER qualify for ERC banking.

GHG ERCs		
ERC Certificate	Pollutant	Amount
C-1216-24	CO ₂ e	381 metric tons/year

II. Applicable Rules

Rule 2301 Emission Reduction Credit Banking (1/19/12)

III. Location of Reduction

The equipment was located at 10386 Iona Ave in Hanford, CA.

IV. Method of Generating Reductions

The emission reductions were generated by the shutdown of a permitted cotton ginning operation. The GHG were emitted from the cotton drying equipment which was fired on natural gas.

Equipment Description

C-1365-1-6: COTTON GIN CONSISTING OF TWO LUMMUS 88 SAW GIN STANDS, TWO LUMMUS 108 SAW GIN STANDS, TWO HOT AIR CLEANERS, FOUR SUPER JET LINT CLEANERS AND FOUR LINT CLEANERS AND CONDENSERS WITH FOUR 3 MMBTU/HR DRYERS, MOTE SYSTEM, BATTERY CONDENSER, TRASH SYSTEMS

V. Calculations

A. Assumptions and Emission Factors

Assumptions

- Units of GHG AER is metric tons of CO₂e per year, rounded to the nearest metric ton
- 1,000 kg = 1 metric ton
- 1 therm of Natural Gas = 100 scf
- The final CO₂e emission factor from the combustion of natural gas includes GHG emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O, where the total emission factor includes the summation of each of the compounds multiplied by their Global Warming Potential (GWP)
- The emission factors are from the District's Spreadsheet: *ARB GHG Emission Factors*

Emission Factors (EF)

The emission factors, global warming potential, and CO₂ equivalent emission factors for CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O are shown in the following table.

Natural Gas Emission Factors					
Pollutant	kg/MMBtu	0.1 MMBtu/therm	GWP	CO ₂ e EF	
CO ₂	52.87	0.1	1.00	5.287	kg-CO ₂ e /therm
CH ₄	0.0009	0.1	21.00	0.0019	kg-CO ₂ e /therm
N ₂ O	0.0001	0.1	310.0	0.0031	kg-CO ₂ e /therm
CO ₂ e				5.292	kg-CO ₂ e /therm

The CO₂e emission factor is converted into metric tons/therm as follows:

$$\frac{5.292 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{e}}{\text{therm}} \times \frac{1 \text{ metric ton}}{1,000 \text{ kg}} = 0.00529 \frac{\text{metric tons} \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{e}}{\text{therm}}$$

B. Baseline Period Determination

Pursuant to Rule 2301, Section 3.6, the Baseline Period is the same as defined in Rule 2201, which is:

The two consecutive years of operation immediately prior to the submission date of the complete application; or at least two consecutive years within the five years immediately prior to the submission date of the complete application if determined by the APCO as more representative of normal source operation.

The original ERC Banking Project C-1365, 1073586 specified the baseline period as the operating years 2004 and 2005. Since the District has already established this as the correct baseline period for the criteria pollutant emission reductions that have already been evaluated and issued, the same baseline period is used for this evaluation.

Therefore the Baseline Period is the operating years of 2004 and 2005.

C. Baseline Data

The baseline natural gas-use is taken from the annual fuel-use records that have been supplied by the applicant, as evaluated in ERC project C-1073586, and is posted in the following table.

Baseline Fuel Usage	
Year	Annual Fuel Use (Therms)
2004	72,403
2005	90,708

D. Historical Actual Emissions (HAE)

The HAE from the fuel use is determined by multiplying the annual fuel-use by the emission factor presented above.

CO ₂ e HAE						
2004	0.00529	metric tons/therm x	89,608	therms/yr =	474	metric tons/yr
2005	0.00529	metric tons/therm x	54,484	therms/yr =	288	metric tons/yr
Average					381	metric tons/yr

E. Post Project Potential to Emit (PE2)

As discussed above, the subject equipment has been permanently shut down and its PTO was surrendered. Therefore the PE2 is 0.

F. Emission Reductions Eligible for Banking

The emission reductions eligible for banking are the difference between the historical actual emissions and the potential to emit after the project.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ERCs eligible for banking} &= 381 \text{ metric ton/year} - 0 \text{ ton/year} \\ &= 381 \text{ metric ton/year} \end{aligned}$$

VI. Compliance

Rule 2301 – Emission Reduction Credit Banking

Regarding GHG, the purpose of this Rule is to:

- 1.2.1 Provide an administrative mechanism for sources to bank voluntary greenhouse gas emission reductions for later use.
- 1.2.2 Provide an administrative mechanism for sources to transfer banked greenhouse gas emission reductions to others for any use.
- 1.2.3 Define eligibility standards, quantitative procedures and administrative practices to ensure that banked greenhouse gas emission reductions are real, permanent, quantifiable, surplus, and enforceable.

Section 4.5 specifies eligibility criteria for GHG emission reductions to qualify for banking. Below is a summary of each criteria and a description of how the emission reductions satisfy the criteria.

Section 4.5.1 requires that the emission reduction must have occurred after 1/1/05.

The emission reductions occurred when the equipment was permanently shutdown on 8/23/2007. As the emission reduction occurred after 1/1/05, this criteria has been satisfied.

Section 4.5.2 requires that the emissions must have occurred in the District.

The emissions occurred at 10386 Iona Ave in Hanford, CA. Since this location is within the District, this criteria has been satisfied.

Section 4.5.3 requires that the emission reductions must be real, surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and enforceable.

Real:

The GHG emission reductions were generated by the shutdown of a cotton gin. The real emissions were calculated from actual historic fuel-use data and recognized emission factors. The cotton gin has been removed. Therefore, the emission reductions are real.

Surplus:

The facility is not subject to the CARB cap and trade regulation, and the emission reductions occurred prior to 1/1/12. Therefore, the emission reductions satisfy the surplus requirement in Section 4.5.3.1.

There are no laws, rules, regulations, agreements, orders, or permits requiring any GHG emission reductions from cotton gins. Therefore, the emission reductions satisfy the surplus requirement in Section 4.5.3.2.

The emission reductions are not the result of an action taken by the permittee to comply with any requirement. The emission reductions are surplus and additional of all requirements. Therefore, the emission reductions satisfy the surplus requirement in section 4.5.3.4.

The Certificates will be identified according to Section 6.15.3 below.

Permanent:

The cotton gin has been shut down, removed, and the PTO has been surrendered.

When determining the geographical boundary in which the emission reduction is determined to be permanent the applicant may consider how the GHG ERC may likely be used.

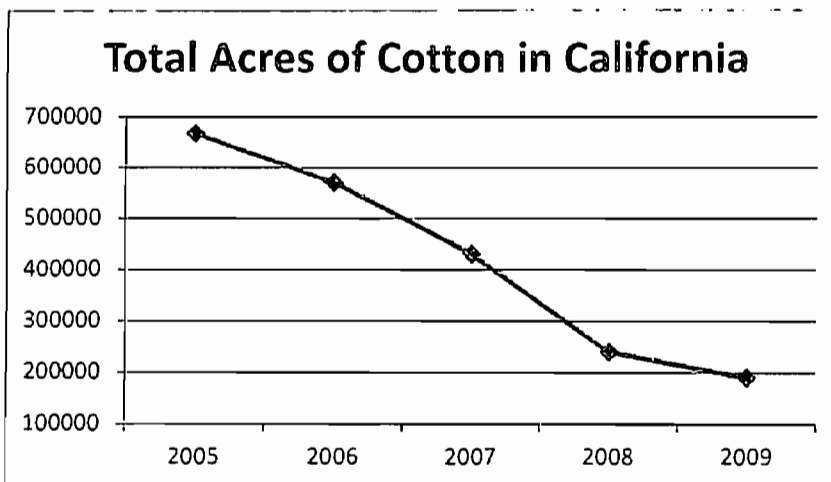
Please note that while Rule 2301 allows facilities to receive ERCs for GHG emission reductions, the District does not have any requirements on the use of GHG ERCs. However, it is anticipated that the likely uses of such GHG ERCs would be their future retirement as GHG mitigation in the CEQA process.

Pursuant to CEQA, lead agencies must consider the environmental impact of GHG emissions from a project and may require that such GHG emissions be mitigated. In evaluating various mitigation techniques, including the retirement of GHG ERCs, the lead agency must determine if the proposed mitigation technique adequately mitigates the project's GHG emission increase.

When a lead agency determines if the retirement of a particular GHG ERC provides adequate GHG mitigation for a project, the lead agency may choose to consider the location where the GHG ERC was generated and the geographical boundary used to determine the permanence of the emission reduction. In making this determination, the lead agency may conclude that the retirement of a particular GHG ERC would provide adequate mitigation for projects within that same geographical boundary. Again, that determination will be made by the lead agency for a particular project.

This facility has selected California as the geographical boundary for which the emission reduction is permanent. Information has been provided below to validate this geographical boundary selection.

As shown in the following chart, the total cotton acreage has been on a decline since January of 2005. Acreage has declined from 667,000 acres in 2005 down to 190,065 acres in 2009. The decline in acreage forced the closure of several cotton gins in California.



Because there has been a decrease in the amount of cotton being grown in the state of California, the need to gin cotton in California has decreased accordingly.

Based on this information, the geographical boundary for which the emission reduction is permanent within California.

The ERC will include the following identifier:

"Shutdown of cotton gin verified as permanent within the State of California"

Quantifiable:

The actual emissions were calculated from historic fuel-use records and accepted emission factors. Therefore, the emission reductions are quantifiable and have been quantified.

Enforceable:

The cotton gin has been shut down and the PTO has been surrendered to the District. Operation of the equipment without a valid permit would subject the permittee to enforcement action. Therefore, the emission reductions are enforceable.

Section 4.5.4 requires that GHG emission reductions be calculated as the difference between the historic annual average GHG emissions (as CO₂e) and the PE2 after the reduction is complete. The historical GHG emissions must be calculated using the consecutive 24 month period immediately prior to the date the emission reductions occurred (the shutdown of the cotton gin), or another consecutive 24 month period in the 60 months prior to the date the emission reduction occurred if determined by the APCO as being more representative of normal operations.

The GHG emission reductions were calculated according to the baseline period identified above. Since this is a permanent shutdown of the cotton gin, with none of the load being shifted to any other gin in California, there is no post-project potential to emit GHG.

Section 4.5.5.5 requires that GHG emission reductions proposed to be quantified using CARB-approved emission reduction project protocols shall be calculated in accordance with the applicable protocol.

Since the GHG emission reductions are not subject to an applicable CARB-approved emission reduction project protocol, this section is not applicable.

Section 4.5.6 requires that ERCs shall be made enforceable through permit conditions or legally binding contract.

The cotton gin held a legal District operating permit. That permit has been surrendered to the District. Since the operation of the cotton gin would require a new Authority to Construct, as discussed above the emission reduction is enforceable.

Section 5 identifies ERC Certificate application procedures.

Section 5.5.2 requires, for emission reductions occurring prior to 1/19/12, applications for ERCs must be submitted by 7/19/12.

The ERC application was submitted on 7/16/12, therefore the application is timely.

Section 6.15 specifies the registration requirements for GHG ERCs.

This emission reductions are surplus and additional of all requirements pursuant to Section 4.5.3.4. Therefore the ERC certificate shall include the following notation:

“This emission reduction is surplus and additional to all applicable regulatory requirements.”

Compliance with Rule 2301 has been demonstrated and no adjustments are required under this Rule.

VII. Recommendation

Issue the ERC Certificate in the amount posted in the table below and on the Draft ERC Certificate in Appendix B.

GHG ERCs		
ERC Certificate	Pollutant	Amount
C-1216-24	CO ₂ e	381 metric tons/year

List of Appendixes

- A. Surrendered PTO
- B. Draft Emission Reduction Credit Certificate

Appendix A
Surrendered PTO



San Joaquin Valley
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

Permit to Operate

FACILITY: C-1365

EXPIRATION DATE: 10/31/2012

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR:
MAILING ADDRESS:

ANDERSON CLAYTON CORP/HANFORD
PO BOX 12506
FRESNO, CA 93778-2506

FACILITY LOCATION:

10386 IONA AVE
HANFORD, CA 93230

FACILITY DESCRIPTION:

COTTON GINNING

The Facility's Permit to Operate may include Facility-wide Requirements as well as requirements that apply to specific permit units.

This Permit to Operate remains valid through the permit expiration date listed above, subject to payment of annual permit fees and compliance with permit conditions and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. This permit is valid only at the location specified above, and becomes void upon any transfer of ownership or location. Any modification of the equipment or operation, as defined in District Rule 2201, will require prior District approval. This permit shall be posted as prescribed in District Rule 2010.

Seyed Sadredin
Executive Director / APCO

David Warner
Director of Permit Services

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

PERMIT UNIT: C-1365-1-6

EXPIRATION DATE: 10/31/2012

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION:

COTTON GIN CONSISTING OF TWO LUMMUS 88 SAW GIN STANDS, TWO LUMMUS 108 SAW GIN STANDS, TWO HOT AIR CLEANERS, FOUR SUPER JET LINT CLEANERS AND FOUR LINT CLEANERS AND CONDENSERS WITH FOUR 3 MMBTU/HR DRYERS, MOTE SYSTEM, BATTERY CONDENSER, TRASH SYSTEMS

PERMIT UNIT REQUIREMENTS

1. No air contaminant shall be released into the atmosphere which causes a public nuisance. [District Rule 4102]
2. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 grains/dscf in concentration. [District Rule 4201]
3. No air contaminant shall be discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour which is as dark as, or darker than, Ringelmann 1 or 20% opacity. [District Rule 4101]
4. All equipment shall be maintained in good operating condition and shall be operated in a manner to minimize emissions of air contaminants into the atmosphere. [District Rule 2201]
5. Material removed from dust collector(s) shall be disposed of in a manner preventing entrainment into the atmosphere. [District Rule 2201]
6. Daily ginning rate of the saw gin stand shall not exceed 225 tons of baled cotton per day (900 bales per day, based on 500-pound bales). [District Rule 2201]
7. Annual ginning rate of the saw gin stand shall not exceed 19,152 tons of baled cotton per year (76,608 bales per season, based on 500-pound bales). [District Rule 2201]
8. Total PM10 emissions from the saw cotton gin operation shall not exceed 4.04 pounds per ton of baled cotton (1.01 pounds per bale, corrected to 500-pound bales). [District Rule 2201]
9. Emissions from the cotton ginning operation shall not exceed 909.0 lb-PM10/day. [District Rule 2201]
10. Emissions of PM10 from the cyclone system serving the pre-cleaning #1 system shall not exceed 0.52 lb PM10 per ton of baled cotton (0.13 pounds per bale, based on 500-pound bales) [District Rule 2201]
11. Emissions of PM10 from the cyclone system serving the pre-cleaning #2 system shall not exceed 0.44 lb PM10 per ton of baled cotton (0.11 pounds per bale, based on 500-pound bales) [District Rule 2201]
12. PM10 emissions from the cyclone system serving the overflow separator system for the saw gin shall not exceed 0.04 pound per bale, corrected to 500 pound bales. [District Rule 2201]
13. Emissions from the natural gas-fired burners shall not exceed either of the following limits: 0.1 lb-NOx/MMBtu or 0.02 lb-CO/MMBtu. [District Rule 2201]
14. Emissions from the propane-fired burners shall not exceed any of the following limits: 0.1 lb-NOx/MMBtu, 0.02 lb-CO/MMBtu, 0.012 lb-PM10/MMBtu or 0.008 lb-SOx/MMBtu. [District Rule 2201]
15. All 1D-3D cyclones shall operate at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 ñ 400 ft/min. [District Rule 4204]
16. The Unloading (wagon and module feeder) system shall be served by four 40-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 ñ 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]

PERMIT UNIT REQUIREMENTS CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE
These terms and conditions are part of the Facility-wide Permit to Operate.

17. The #1A pre-cleaning system shall be served by two 50-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
18. The #1B pre-cleaning system shall be served by two 50-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
19. The #2A pre-cleaning system shall be served by two 44-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
20. The #2B pre-cleaning system shall be served by two 44-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
21. The overflow separator of the saw ginning operation shall be controlled by one 36-inch 1D-3D cyclone with an enhanced bottom cone, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
22. The Trash stockpile system shall be served by one 48-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
23. The Feeder dust system shall be served by one 58-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
24. The Lint cleaning system shall be served by eight 56-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
25. The Mote condensing system shall be served by two 60-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
26. The Battery condenser system shall be served by three 62-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
27. The Robbers system shall be served by one 64-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
28. The Mote cleaning system shall be served by one 40-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
29. The Mote pressing system shall be served by one 40-inch 1D-3D cyclone collectors, operating at a cyclone inlet air velocity of 3200 \pm 400 ft/min. [District Rules 2201 and 4204]
30. The trash auger of the trash piling system shall have both sides equipped with wind barriers that extend, as measured vertically prior to trash pile build-up, one foot above and three feet below the auger. [District Rule 4204, 5.7.1]
31. After the trash pile has built up to the height of the trash auger, removing material from the pile shall be performed in such a way as to prevent free-falling trash from the stockpiling system. [District Rule 4204]
32. If the trash stockpile is removed to prevent the build-up of heat in the pile, the operator shall record the date of the removal. [District Rule 4204]
33. Permittee shall conduct daily visual inspections of the material handling systems for leaks, breaks, or other visible signs of equipment malfunctions. [District Rule 4204]
34. Permittee shall maintain a record of the daily inspections of the material handling systems, including any equipment malfunctions discovered and corrective action taken to repair the malfunction, and any source test results. [District Rule 4204]
35. Permittee shall maintain daily and annual records of number and weight of bales produced, corrected to 500 pound bales. [District Rule 2201]
36. All records shall be retained on site for a period of at least five (5) years and shall be made available for District inspection upon request. [District Rules 1070 and 4204]

These terms and conditions are part of the Facility-wide Permit to Operate.

Appendix B
Draft ERC Certificate

San Joaquin Valley
Air Pollution Control District

Central Regional Office • 1990 E. Gettysburg Ave. • Fresno, CA 93726

Emission Reduction Credit Certificate

C-1216-24
DRAFT

ISSUED TO: ANDERSON CLAYTON CORP/HANFORD
ISSUED DATE: <DRAFT>
LOCATION OF 10386 IONA AVE
REDUCTION: HANFORD, CA 93230

For CO₂e Reduction In The Amount Of:

381 metric tons / year

Conditions Attached

Method Of Reduction

- Shutdown of Entire Stationary Source
 Shutdown of Emissions Units
 Other

Shutdown of cotton gin verified as permanent within the State of California

Emission Reduction Qualification Criteria

This emission reduction is surplus and additional to all applicable regulatory requirements

Sayed Sadredin, Executive Director / APCO

DRAFT

David Warner, Director of Permit Services