



An agricultural research partnership of TAES, WITAMU, TCE, KSU and USDA-ARS funded by USDA-CSREES



## Center for Agricultural Air Quality Engineering & Science

# FEDERAL AIR QUALITY LAWS PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE

## FACT SHEET

### What do the Federal Clean Air Act, CERCLA and EPCRA mean to agriculture?

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires permitting, monitoring and deadlines for specified air contaminants. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) are not part of CAA Amendments. CERCLA and EPCRA only require reporting and notification of toxic air contaminant releases at or above a determined reportable quantity (RQ).

Requirement	Federal Clean Air Act	CERCLA	EPCRA
(A) Permitting	√		
• Criterion for single toxin	Potential to emit 10 tons per year (single toxin)		
• Criterion for combined toxins	Potential to emit 25 tons per year (combined toxins)		
(B) Monitoring	√		
(C) Deadlines for compliance	√		
(D) Reporting/ Notifying		√	√
(E) Fines	√	√	√
• Criterion	Designated Major Source	Release Not Reported	Failure to Comply with Reporting Requirement
• Minimum Fine	\$25 per ton	\$27,500 per violation	\$10,000 per violation
• Maximum Fine	No maximum per ton	\$27,500 per day	\$75,000 per day



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