



An agricultural research partnership of TAES, WIDAMU, TCE, KBU and USDA-ARS funded by USDA-CSREES



# Center for Agricultural Air Quality Engineering & Science

## REGULATORY AGENCIES AND 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 (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	√		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criterion for single toxin</li> </ul>	Potential to emit 10 tons per year (single toxin)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criterion for combined toxins</li> </ul>	Potential to emit 25 tons per year (combined toxins)		
(B) Monitoring	√		
(C) Deadlines for compliance	√		
(D) Reporting/ Notifying		√	√
(E) Fines	√	√	√
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criterion</li> </ul>	Designated Major Source	Release Not Reported	Failure to Comply with Reporting Requirement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum Fine</li> </ul>	\$25 per ton	\$27,500 per violation	\$10,000 per violation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximum Fine</li> </ul>	No maximum per ton	\$27,500 per day	\$75,000 per day

