

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-0702

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - ADOPTION OF PENDING AND TEMPORARY RULE

EFFECTIVE DATE: The temporary rule is effective April 1, 2009 and remains in effect until the conclusion of the 2010 legislative session unless rescinded by the agency. This rule has been adopted by the Board of Environmental Quality (Board) and is now pending review by the 2010 Idaho State Legislature for final approval. The pending rule will become final and effective immediately upon the conclusion of the Second Regular Session of the Sixtieth Idaho Legislature unless prior to that date the rule is rejected in whole or in part by concurrent resolution in accordance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5291, Idaho Code.

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Sections 67-5224 and 67-5226, Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that the Board has adopted a temporary and pending rule. This action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: A detailed summary of the reason for adopting this rule is set forth in the initial proposal published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, November 5, 2008, Vol. 08-11, pages 94 through 114. After consideration of public comments, the rule has been adopted as initially proposed. The Rulemaking and Public Comment Summary can be obtained at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/rules/air/58_0101_0702_temporary_pending.cfm or by contacting the undersigned.

TEMPORARY RULE JUSTIFICATION: Pursuant to Sections 67-5226(1)(a), Idaho Code, the Governor has found that temporary adoption of this rule is necessary to protect the public health. DEQ has received approval from the Governor's office for temporary adoption of this rule in an effort to reduce volatile organic compound emissions and potentially avoid an ozone nonattainment designation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The sooner the vapor collection systems are installed, the greater chance the area has to avoid nonattainment designation. It is particularly important to have a rule effective by spring 2009 so that the regulated community will have time to install the necessary vapor collection equipment before the hot summer weather sets in, which is when ozone is formed.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: These rules do not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government nor are they more stringent than federal regulations. The Clean Air Act requires, in moderate ozone nonattainment areas, the use of gasoline vapor collection for facilities that sell more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month. These rules are broader in scope than the federal law as they apply to sources in an area not yet designated nonattainment. Additionally, the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requires the use of gasoline vapor collection for gasoline dispensing facilities with throughput of 100,000 gallons or more of gasoline per month. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCC (40 CFR 63.11118). These rules require gasoline vapor collection for gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of 10,000 gallons or more; thus, they apply to a broader class of gasoline dispensing facilities than the NESHAPs.

These rules constitute an important preemptive step for the Treasure Valley to take to attempt to avoid an ozone nonattainment designation. The ozone national ambient air quality standard is a standard designed to protect human health and the environment. It is clear under federal law that scientists have determined that vapor collection is an important control measure to implement for ozone reduction.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Martin Bauer at (208) 373-0440, martin.bauer@deq.idaho.gov.

Dated this 13th day of February, 2009.

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**DOCKET NO. 58-0101-0702 - ADOPTION OF PENDING RULE
AND ADOPTION OF TEMPORARY RULE**

No substantive changes have been made to the pending rule.

The complete text of the proposed rule was published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Volume 08-11, November 5, 2008, pages 94 through 114.

This rule has been adopted as a temporary rule and is effective April 1, 2009. The pending rule has also been adopted by the Agency and is now awaiting review and approval by the 2010 Idaho State Legislature for final approval.

**THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF BOTH THE TEMPORARY RULE
AND THE PENDING RULE UNDER DOCKET NO. 58-0101-0702**

006. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

01. Accountable. Any SIP emission trading program must account for the aggregate effect of the emissions trades in the demonstration of reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance. (4-5-00)

02. Act. The Environmental Protection and Health Act of 1972 as amended (Sections 39-101 through 39-130, Idaho Code). (5-1-94)

03. Actual Emissions. The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following: (4-5-00)

a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. (4-5-00)

b. The Department may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to actual emissions of the unit. (4-5-00)

c. For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit as specified below) which has not yet begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (4-5-00)

d. For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the Department, on an annual basis for a period of five (5) years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed ten (10) years may be required by the Department if it determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations. (4-5-00)

04. Adverse Impact on Visibility. Visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I Area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with: (3-30-07)

- a. Times of visitor use of the Federal Class I Area; and (3-30-07)
- b. The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility. (3-30-07)
- c. This term does not include affects on integral vistas when applied to 40 CFR 51.307. (3-30-07)
- 05. Air Pollutant/Air Contaminant.** Any substance, including but not limited to, dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon or particulate matter or any combination thereof. (4-5-00)
- 06. Air Pollution.** The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutant or combination thereof in such quantity of such nature and duration and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property. (4-5-00)
- 07. Air Quality.** The specific measurement in the ambient air of a particular air pollutant at any given time. (5-1-94)
- 08. Air Quality Criterion.** The information used as guidelines for decisions when establishing air quality goals and air quality standards. (5-1-94)
- 09. Allowable Emissions.** The allowable emissions rate of a stationary source or facility calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source or facility (unless the source or facility is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following: (4-5-00)
 - a. The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR part 60 and 61; (4-5-00)
 - b. Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or (4-5-00)
 - c. The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date. (4-5-00)
- 10. Ambient Air.** That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. (5-1-94)
- 11. Ambient Air Quality Violation.** Any ambient concentration that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a national ambient air quality standard as determined by 40 CFR Part 50. (4-11-06)
- 12. Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory.** An air pollution alert declared by the Department when air pollutant impacts have been observed and/or meteorological conditions are conducive to additional air pollutant buildup. (4-11-06)
- 13. Attainment Area.** Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as having ambient concentrations equal to or less than national primary or secondary ambient air quality standards for a particular air pollutant or air pollutants. (4-11-06)
- 14. BART-Eligible Source.** Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants, including any reconstructed source, which was not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977, and has the potential to emit two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of any air pollutant. In determining potential to emit, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted. (3-30-07)
 - a. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
 - b. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (3-30-07)

- c. Kraft pulp mills; (3-30-07)
- d. Portland cement plants; (3-30-07)
- e. Primary zinc smelters; (3-30-07)
- f. Iron and steel mill plants; (3-30-07)
- g. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (3-30-07)
- h. Primary copper smelters; (3-30-07)
- day; i. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty (250) tons of refuse per (3-30-07)
- j. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (3-30-07)
- k. Petroleum refineries; (3-30-07)
- l. Lime plants; (3-30-07)
- m. Phosphate rock processing plants; (3-30-07)
- n. Coke oven batteries; (3-30-07)
- o. Sulfur recovery plants; (3-30-07)
- p. Carbon black plants (furnace process); (3-30-07)
- q. Primary lead smelters; (3-30-07)
- r. Fuel conversion plants; (3-30-07)
- s. Sintering plants; (3-30-07)
- t. Secondary metal production facilities; (3-30-07)
- u. Chemical process plants; (3-30-07)
- v. Fossil-fuel boilers of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
- w. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (3-30-07)
- x. Taconite ore processing facilities; (3-30-07)
- y. Glass fiber processing plants; and (3-30-07)
- z. Charcoal production facilities. (3-30-07)
- 15. **Baseline (Area, Concentration, Date).** See Section 579. (5-1-94)

16. **Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART).** Means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case

basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology. (3-30-07)

17. **Board.** Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
18. **Breakdown.** An unplanned failure of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)
19. **BTU.** British thermal unit. (5-1-94)
20. **Clean Air Act.** The federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671q. (5-1-94)
21. **Collection Efficiency.** The overall performance of the air cleaning device in terms of ratio of materials collected to total input to the collector unless specific size fractions of the contaminant are stated or required. (5-1-94)
22. **Commence Construction or Modification.** In general, this means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change. (4-5-00)
23. **Complete.** A determination made by the Department that all information needed to process a permit application has been submitted for review. (5-1-94)
24. **Construction.** Fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility. (5-1-94)
25. **Control Equipment.** Any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less noxious, air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
26. **Controlled Emission.** An emission which has been treated by control equipment to remove all or part of an air pollutant before release to the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
27. **Criteria Air Pollutant.** Any of the following: PM-10; sulfur oxides; ozone, nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; lead. (4-5-00)
28. **Deciview.** A measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol measurements): Deciview Haze Index = $10 \ln_e (b_{\text{ext}}/10\text{Mm}^{-1})$ where b_{ext} = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}). (3-30-07)
29. **Department.** The Department of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
30. **Designated Facility.** Any of the following facilities: (5-1-94)
 - a. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
 - b. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (5-1-94)
 - c. Kraft pulp mills; (5-1-94)

- d.** Portland cement plants; (5-1-94)
- e.** Primary zinc smelters; (5-1-94)
- f.** Iron and steel mill plants; (5-1-94)
- g.** Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (5-1-94)
- h.** Primary copper smelters; (5-1-94)
- i.** Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (5-1-94)
- j.** Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (5-1-94)
- k.** Petroleum refineries; (5-1-94)
- l.** Lime plants; (5-1-94)
- m.** Phosphate rock processing plants; (5-1-94)
- n.** Coke oven batteries; (5-1-94)
- o.** Sulfur recovery plants; (5-1-94)
- p.** Carbon black plants (furnace process); (5-1-94)
- q.** Primary lead smelters; (5-1-94)
- r.** Fuel conversion plants; (5-1-94)
- s.** Sintering plants; (5-1-94)
- t.** Secondary metal production facilities; (5-1-94)
- u.** Chemical process plants; (5-1-94)
- v.** Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) of more than two hundred and fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
- w.** Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (5-1-94)
- x.** Taconite ore processing facilities; (5-1-94)
- y.** Glass fiber processing plants; and (5-1-94)
- z.** Charcoal production facilities. (5-1-94)
- 31. Director.** The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (5-1-94)
- 32. Effective Dose Equivalent.** The sum of the products of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man. The unit of the effective dose equivalent is the rem. It is generally calculated as an annual dose. (5-1-94)
- 33. Emission.** Any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any

air pollutants or combination thereof. Emission also includes any release or discharge of any air pollutant from a stack, vent, or other means into the outdoor atmosphere that originates from an emission unit. (5-1-94)

34. Emission Standard. A permit or regulatory requirement established by the Department or EPA which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction. (4-5-00)

35. Emissions Unit. An identifiable piece of process equipment or other part of a facility which emits or may emit any air pollutant. This definition does not alter or affect the term "unit" for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o. (5-1-94)

36. EPA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and its Administrator or designee. (5-1-94)

37. Environmental Remediation Source. A stationary source that functions to remediate or recover any release, spill, leak, discharge or disposal of any petroleum product or petroleum substance, any hazardous waste or hazardous substance from any soil, ground water or surface water, and shall have an operational life no greater than five (5) years from the inception of any operations to the cessation of actual operations. Nothing in this definition shall be construed so as to actually limit remediation projects to five (5) years or less of total operation. (5-1-95)

38. Excess Emissions. Emissions that exceed an applicable emissions standard established for any facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order. (4-11-06)

39. Existing Stationary Source or Facility. Any stationary source or facility that exists, is installed, or is under construction on the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter. (5-1-94)

40. Facility. All of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same Major Group (i.e. which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

41. Federal Class I Area. Any federal land that is classified or reclassified "Class I." (3-30-07)

42. Federal Land Manager. The Secretary of the department with authority over the Federal Class I Area (or the Secretary's designee). (3-30-07)

43. Federally Enforceable. All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA and the Department under the Clean Air Act, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61 requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, or 63. (3-30-07)

44. Fire Hazard. The presence or accumulation of combustible material of such nature and in sufficient quantity that its continued existence constitutes an imminent and substantial danger to life, property, public welfare or adjacent lands. (5-1-94)

45. Fuel-Burning Equipment. Any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. (5-1-94)

46. Fugitive Dust. Fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter. (5-1-94)

47. Fugitive Emissions. Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. (5-1-94)

48. Garbage. Any waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food including, but not limited to, waste materials from households, markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products. (5-1-94)

49. Gasoline. Any mixture of volatile hydrocarbons suitable as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats. Gasoline also means aircraft engine fuels when used for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats and includes gasohol, but does not include special fuels. (4-1-09)T

50. Gasoline Cargo Tank. Any tank or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to underground gasoline storage tanks. (4-1-09)T

51. Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF). Any facility with underground gasoline storage tanks used for dispensing gasoline. (4-1-09)T

4952. Grain Elevator. Any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded. (5-1-94)

503. Grain Storage Elevator. Any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of thirty five thousand two hundred (35,200) cubic meters (ca. 1 million bushels). (5-1-94)

544. Grain Terminal Elevator. Any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than eighty-eight thousand one hundred (88,100) cubic meters (ca. 2.5 million bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots. (5-1-94)

525. Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP). Any air pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. Hazardous Air Pollutants are regulated air pollutants. (4-11-06)

536. Hazardous Waste. Any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous form which, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics (physical, chemical or biological) may: (5-1-94)

a. Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses; or (5-1-94)

b. Pose a substantial threat to human health or to the environment if improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or managed. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, materials which are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive, or materials which may have mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic properties; provided that such wastes do not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are allowed under a national pollution discharge elimination system permit, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by 42 U.S.C. Sections 2014(e),(z) or (aa). (5-1-94)

547. Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant. Those facilities conveying proportioned quantities or batch loading of cold aggregate to a drier, and heating, drying, screening, classifying, measuring and mixing the aggregate and asphalt for the purpose of paving, construction, industrial, residential or commercial use. (5-1-94)

558. Incinerator. Any source consisting of a furnace and all appurtenances thereto designed for the destruction of refuse by burning. "Open Burning" is not considered incineration. For purposes of these rules, the destruction of any combustible liquid or gaseous material by burning in a flare stack shall be considered incineration. (5-1-94)

569. Indian Governing Body. The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government. (5-1-94)

5760. Integral Vista. A view perceived from within the mandatory Class I Federal Area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the mandatory Class I Federal Area. (3-30-07)

5861. Kraft Pulping. Any pulping process which uses, for a cooking liquor, an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide. (5-1-94)

5962. Least Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the lowest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

603. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). For any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following: (4-5-00)

a. The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in any State Implementation Plan for such class or category of facility, unless the owner or operator of the proposed facility demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or (4-5-00)

b. The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of facilities. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within the facility. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance. (4-5-00)

614. Mandatory Class I Federal Area. Any area identified in 40 CFR 81.400 through 81.437. (3-30-07)

625. Member of the Public. For purposes of Subsection 006.103.a.xvi., a person located at any off-site point where there is a residence, school, business or office. (3-30-07)

636. Modification. (4-11-06)

a. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an emission increase as defined in Section 007 or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

b. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an increase in the emissions rate of any state only toxic air pollutant, or emissions of any state only toxic air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

c. Fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required for a modification unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

d. For purposes of this definition of modification, routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes and the following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation: (3-30-07)

i. An increase in the production rate if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected stationary source, and if a more restrictive production rate is not specified in a permit; (5-1-94)

ii. An increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in a permit; and (5-1-94)

iii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the stationary source is specifically designed to accommodate such fuel or raw material and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit. (4-5-00)

647. Monitoring. Sampling and analysis, in a continuous or noncontinuous sequence, using techniques which will adequately measure emission levels and/or ambient air concentrations of air pollutants. (5-1-94)

658. Most Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the highest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

669. Multiple Chamber Incinerator. Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. (5-1-94)

670. Natural Conditions. Includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration. (3-30-07)

6871. New Stationary Source or Facility. (5-1-94)

a. Any stationary source or facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter; or (5-1-94)

b. The restart of a nonoperating facility shall be considered a new stationary source or facility if: (5-1-94)

i. The restart involves a modification to the facility; or (5-1-94)

ii. After the facility has been in a nonoperating status for a period of two (2) years, and the Department receives an application for a Permit to Construct in the area affected by the existing nonoperating facility, the Department will, within five (5) working days of receipt of the application notify the nonoperating facility of receipt of the application for a Permit to Construct. Upon receipt of this Departmental notification, the nonoperating facility will comply with the following restart schedule or be considered a new stationary source or facility when it does restart: Within thirty (30) working days after receipt of the Department's notification of the application for a Permit to Construct, the nonoperating facility shall provide the Department with a schedule detailing the restart of the facility. The restart must begin within sixty (60) days of the date the Department receives the restart schedule. (5-1-94)

692. Nonattainment Area. Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as not meeting (or contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant. (5-1-94)

703. Noncondensibles. Gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise specified. (5-1-94)

714. Odor. The sensation resulting from stimulation of the human sense of smell. (5-1-94)

725. Opacity. A state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view, expressed as percent. (5-1-94)

736. Open Burning. The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct or chimney. (5-1-94)

747. Operating Permit. A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 300 through 386 and/or 400 through 461. (4-5-00)

758. Particulate Matter. Any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions. (5-1-94)

769. Particulate Matter Emissions. All particulate matter emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or any equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)

- 7780. Permit to Construct.** A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)
- 7881. Person.** Any individual, association, corporation, firm, partnership or any federal, state or local governmental entity. (5-1-94)
- 7982. PM-10.** All particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53. (5-1-94)
- 803. PM-10 Emissions.** All particulate matter, including condensible particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)
- 814. Potential to Emit/Potential Emissions.** The maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is state or federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a facility or stationary source. (3-30-07)
- 825. Portable Equipment.** Equipment which is designed to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site. (5-1-94)
- 836. PPM (parts per million).** Parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume. (5-1-94)
- 847. Prescribed Fire Management Burning.** The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., as will allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish planned objectives, including: (5-1-94)
- a. Fire hazard reduction; (5-1-94)
 - b. The control of pests, insects, or diseases; (5-1-94)
 - c. The promotion of range forage improvements; (5-1-94)
 - d. The perpetuation of natural ecosystems; (5-1-94)
 - e. The disposal of woody debris resulting from a logging operation, the clearing of rights of way, a land clearing operation, or a driftwood collection system; (5-1-94)
 - f. The preparation of planting and seeding sites for forest regeneration; and (5-1-94)
 - g. Other accepted natural resource management purposes. (5-1-94)
- 858. Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard.** That ambient air quality which, allowing an adequate margin of safety, is requisite to protect the public health. (5-1-94)
- 869. Process or Process Equipment.** Any equipment, device or contrivance for changing any materials whatever or for storage or handling of any materials, and all appurtenances thereto, including ducts, stack, etc., the use of which may cause any discharge of an air pollutant into the ambient air but not including that equipment specifically defined as fuel-burning equipment or refuse-burning equipment. (5-1-94)
- 8790. Process Weight.** The total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation which may

cause any emissions of particulate matter. Process weight includes solid fuels charged, but does not include liquid and gaseous fuels charged or combustion air. Water which occurs naturally in the feed material shall be considered part of the process weight. (5-1-94)

8891. Process Weight Rate. The rate established as follows: (5-1-94)

a. For continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof; (4-5-00)

b. For cyclical or batch source operations, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete cycle of operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one (1) interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply. (4-5-00)

892. Quantifiable. The Department must be able to determine the emissions impact of any SIP trading programs requirement(s) or emission limit(s). (4-5-00)

903. Radionuclide. A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay. (5-1-94)

914. Regional Haze. Visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area. Such sources include, but are not limited to, major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources. (3-30-07)

925. Regulated Air Pollutant. (4-11-06)

a. For purposes of determining applicability of major source permit to operate requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 300 through 397, and in accordance with Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Section 7661 et seq., "regulated air pollutant" shall have the same meaning as in Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 40 CFR Part 70; (4-11-06)

b. For purposes of determining applicability of any other operating permit requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 400 through 410, the federal definition of "regulated air pollutant" as defined in Subsection 006.94.a. shall also apply; (3-30-07)

c. For purposes of determining applicability of permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 200 through 228, except Section 214, and in accordance with Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7501 et seq., "regulated air pollutant" shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in non-attainment areas pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 51.165; and (4-11-06)

d. For purposes of determining applicability of any other major or minor permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to 200 through 228, except Section 214, "regulated air pollutant" shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in attainment and unclassifiable areas pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 52.21, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7470 et seq. (4-11-06)

936. Replicable. Any SIP procedures for applying emission trading shall be structured so that two (2) independent entities would obtain the same result when determining compliance with the emission trading provisions. (4-5-00)

947. Responsible Official. One (1) of the following: (5-1-94)

a. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of

a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either: (5-1-94)

i. The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or (4-5-00)

ii. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department. (5-1-94)

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (5-1-94)

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of Section 123, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA). (4-5-00)

d. For Phase II sources: (5-1-94)

i. The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and (5-1-94)

ii. The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR Part 70. (5-1-94)

958. Safety Measure. Any shutdown (and related startup) or bypass of equipment or processes undertaken to prevent imminent injury or death or severe damage to equipment or property which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

969. Salvage Operation. Any source consisting of any business, trade or industry engaged in whole or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material, such as, but not limited to, reprocessing of used motor oils, metals, chemicals, shipping containers, or drums, and specifically including automobile graveyards and junkyards. (5-1-94)

97100. Scheduled Maintenance. Planned upkeep, repair activities and preventative maintenance on any air pollution control equipment or emissions unit, including process equipment, and including shutdown and startup of such equipment. (3-20-97)

98101. Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard. That ambient air quality which is requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of air pollutants in the ambient air. (5-1-94)

99102. Secondary Emissions. Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction, modification, or operation of a stationary source or facility, but do not come from the stationary source or facility itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and affect the same general area as the stationary source, facility, or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the primary stationary source, facility or modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source regulated under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7521 through 7590. (3-30-07)

1003. Shutdown. The normal and customary time period required to cease operations of air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit beginning with the initiation of procedures to terminate normal operation and continuing until the termination is completed. (5-1-94)

1044. Significant. In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following: (4-11-06)

- a. Pollutant and emissions rate: (4-11-06)
 - i. Carbon monoxide, one hundred (100) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Nitrogen oxides, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - iii. Sulfur dioxide, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - iv. Particulate matter, twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter emissions; fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions; (4-11-06)
 - v. Ozone, forty (40) tons per year of volatile organic compounds; (4-11-06)
 - vi. Lead, six-tenths (0.6) of a ton per year; (5-1-94)
 - vii. Fluorides, three (3) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - viii. Sulfuric acid mist, seven (7) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - ix. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - x. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xi. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xii. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans), thirty-five ten-millionths (0.0000035) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiii. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter), fifteen (15) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiv. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride), forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xv. Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds), fifty (50) tons per year; or (4-11-06)
 - xvi. Radionuclides, a quantity of emissions, from source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H, that have been determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 61, Appendix D and by Department approved methods, that would cause any member of the public to receive an annual effective dose equivalent of at least one tenth (0.1) mrem per year, if total facility-wide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of less than three (3) mrem per year; or any radionuclide emission rate, if total facility-wide radionuclide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of greater than or equal to three (3) mrem per year. (5-1-95)
 - b. In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source or facility to emit a regulated air pollutant not listed in Subsection 006.103.a. above and not a toxic air pollutant, any emission rate; or (3-30-07)
 - c. For a major facility or major modification which would be constructed within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area, the emissions rate which would increase the ambient concentration of an emitted regulated air pollutant in the Class I area by one (1) microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average, or more. (4-5-00)
- 1025. Significant Contribution.** Any increase in ambient concentrations which would exceed the following: (5-1-94)
- a. Sulfur dioxide: (5-1-94)

- i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
- ii. Five (5) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; (5-1-94)
- iii. Twenty-five (25) micrograms per cubic meter, three (3) hour average; (5-1-94)
- b.** Nitrogen dioxide, one (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
- c.** Carbon monoxide: (5-1-94)
 - i. One-half (0.5) milligrams per cubic meter, eight (8) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Two (2) milligrams per cubic meter, one (1) hour average; (5-1-94)
- d.** PM-10: (5-1-94)
 - i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Five (5.0) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average. (5-1-94)

1036. Small Fire. A fire in which the material to be burned is not more than four (4) feet in diameter nor more than three (3) feet high. (5-1-94)

1047. Smoke. Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. (5-1-94)

1058. Smoke Management Plan. A document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning. (5-1-94)

1062. Smoke Management Program. A program whereby meteorological information, fuel conditions, fire behavior, smoke movement and atmospheric dispersal conditions are used as a basis for scheduling the location, amount and timing of open burning operations so as to minimize the impact of such burning on identified smoke sensitive areas. (5-1-94)

10710. Source. A stationary source. (5-1-94)

10811. Source Operation. The last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation: (5-1-94)

a. Results in the separation of the air pollutants from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air pollutants, as in the case of fuel combustion; and (5-1-94)

b. Is not an air cleaning device. (5-1-94)

112. Special Fuels. All fuel suitable as fuel for diesel engines; a compressed or liquefied gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gasoline manufacture, such as butane, isobutane, propane, propylene, butylenes, and their mixtures; and natural gas, either liquid or gas, and hydrogen, used for the generation of power for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles. (4-1-09)T

10913. Stack. Any point in a source arranged to conduct emissions to the ambient air, including a chimney, flue, conduit, or duct but not including flares. (5-1-94)

114. Stage 1 Vapor Collection. Used during the refueling of underground gasoline storage tanks to reduce hydrocarbon emissions. Vapors in the tank, which are displaced by the incoming gasoline, are routed through a hose into the gasoline cargo tank and returned to the terminal for processing. Two (2) types of Stage 1 systems exist: coaxial and dual point. (4-1-09)T

a. Coaxial System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that requires only one (1) tank opening. The tank opening is usually four (4) inches in diameter with a three (3) inch diameter product fill tube inserted into the opening. Fuel flows through the inner tube while vapors are displaced through the annular space between the inner and outer tubes. (4-1-09)T

b. Dual Point System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that consists of two (2) separate tank openings, one (1) for delivery of the product and the other for the recovery of vapors. (4-1-09)T

1105. Standard Conditions. Except as specified in Subsection 576.02 for ambient air quality standards, a dry gas temperature of twenty degrees Celsius (20C) sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (68F) and a gas pressure of seven hundred sixty (760) millimeters of mercury (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute. (4-5-00)

1146. Startup. The normal and customary time period required to bring air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit, including process equipment, from a nonoperational status into normal operation. (5-1-94)

1127. Stationary Source. Any building, structure, facility, emissions unit, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

1138. Tier I Source. Any of the following: (5-1-94)

a. Any source located at any major facility as defined in Section 008; (4-5-00)

b. Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 or 40 CFR Part 60, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit; (4-11-06)

c. Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit, except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to requirements under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(r); (4-11-06)

d. Any Phase II source; and (5-1-94)

e. Any source in a source category designated by the Department. (5-1-94)

1149. Total Suspended Particulates. Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50 Appendix B. (4-5-00)

11520. Toxic Air Pollutant. An air pollutant that has been determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation and listed in Section 585 or 586. (5-1-94)

11621. Toxic Air Pollutant Carcinogenic Increments. Those ambient air quality increments based on the probability of developing excess cancers over a seventy (70) year lifetime exposure to one (1) microgram per cubic meter (1 ug/m³) of a given carcinogen and expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 586. (5-1-94)

11722. Toxic Air Pollutant Non-carcinogenic Increments. Those ambient air quality increments based on occupational exposure limits for airborne toxic chemicals expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a non-carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 585. (5-1-94)

11823. Toxic Substance. Any air pollutant that is determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation. (5-1-94)

11924. Trade Waste. Any solid, liquid or gaseous material resulting from the construction or demolition of any structure, or the operation of any business, trade or industry including, but not limited to, wood product industry waste such as sawdust, bark, peelings, chips, shavings and cull wood. (5-1-94)

1205. TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur). Hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide and any other organic sulfide present. (5-1-94)

1246. Unclassifiable Area. An area which, because of a lack of adequate data, is unable to be classified pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d) as either an attainment or a nonattainment area. (5-1-94)

1227. Uncontrolled Emission. An emission which has not been treated by control equipment. (5-1-94)

1238. Upset. An unplanned disruption in the normal operations of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

1249. Visibility Impairment. Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions. (3-30-07)

12530. Visibility in Any Mandatory Class I Federal Area. Includes any integral vista associated with that area. (3-30-07)

12631. Wigwam Burner. Wood waste burning devices commonly called teepee burners, silos, truncated cones, and other such burners commonly used by the wood product industry for the disposal by burning of wood wastes. (5-1-94)

12732. Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory. An air pollution alert issued through local authorities and/or the Department to limit wood stove emissions during air pollution episodes. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

~~592. — 599. (RESERVED).~~

592. STAGE 1 VAPOR COLLECTION.

The purpose of Sections 592 through 598 is to set forth requirements for Stage 1 vapor collection systems. Section 599 sets forth the requirements for gasoline cargo tanks that deliver gasoline to those required to install and operate Stage 1 vapor collection systems. These sections apply to gasoline dispensing facilities (GDF) and gasoline cargo tanks in Ada and Canyon Counties only. Nothing in these rules is intended to supersede or render inapplicable any federal, state, or local laws, including, but not limited to, the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, of the federal Clean Air Act. (4-1-09)T

593. AFFECTED EQUIPMENT OR PROCESSES.

01. Applicability. Sections 592 through 598 apply to transfers of gasoline to underground storage tanks with a tank capacity of ten thousand (10,000) gallons and not otherwise subject to 40 CFR 63.11118. The emission sources include the underground gasoline storage tanks and associated equipment components in vapor or liquid gasoline service at new, reconstructed, or existing GDFs. Pressure/vacuum vents on underground gasoline storage tanks and the equipment necessary to unload product from cargo tanks into the storage tanks at GDFs are covered emission sources. (4-1-09)T

02. New Sources. A source is a new source if construction commenced on the source after April 1, 2009. (4-1-09)T

03. Reconstructed Sources. A source is reconstructed if meeting the criteria for reconstruction as defined in 40 CFR 63.2, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. (4-1-09)T

04. Existing Sources. A source is an existing source if it is not new or reconstructed. (4-1-09)T

594. COMPLIANCE DATES.

01. New or Reconstructed Sources. For a new or reconstructed source, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in Sections 595 and 596 no later than April 1, 2009 or upon startup, whichever is later. Owners or operators of new sources shall install dual point systems. (4-1-09)T

02. Existing Sources. For an existing source, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in Sections 595 and 596 upon installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system, or by May 1, 2010, whichever is earlier. (4-1-09)T

595. SUBMERGED FILL REQUIREMENTS.

The owner or operator must only load gasoline into underground storage tanks at the facility by utilizing submerged filling. (4-1-09)T

01. Installed On or Before November 9, 2006. Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006 must be no more than twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the storage tank. (4-1-09)T

02. Installed After November 9, 2006. Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006 must be no more than six (6) inches from the bottom of the storage tank. (4-1-09)T

596. VAPOR BALANCE REQUIREMENTS.

The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the following requirements on and after the applicable compliance date in Section 594: (4-1-09)T

01. Loading. When loading an underground gasoline storage tank equipped with a vapor balance system, connect and ensure the proper operation of the vapor balance system whenever gasoline is being loaded. (4-1-09)T

02. Maintenance. Maintain all equipment associated with the vapor balance system to be vapor tight and in good working order. (4-1-09)T

03. Inspection. In order to ensure that the vapor balance equipment is maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order, inspect the vapor balance equipment on an annual basis to discover potential or actual equipment failures. A log form is available on the Department's website at www.deq.idaho.gov. (4-1-09)T

04. Repair. Replace, repair or modify any worn or ineffective component or design element within twenty-four (24) hours to ensure the vapor-tight integrity and efficiency of the vapor balance system. If repair parts must be ordered, either a written or verbal order for those parts must be initiated within two (2) working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts must be installed within five (5) working days after receipt. (4-1-09)T

597. TESTING AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.

The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the following requirements within ninety (90) days of registration under Section 598 and every three (3) years thereafter. (4-1-09)T

01. Testing. (4-1-09)T

a. The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on underground gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in Subsection 597.01.a.i. or 597.01.a.ii. (4-1-09)T

i. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E.--Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (see 40 CFR 63.14, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107). (4-1-09)T

ii. Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f), incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. (4-1-09)T

b. The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, for the vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on the underground gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph 597.01.b.i. or 597.01.b.ii. (4-1-09)T

i. California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3.--Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (see 40 CFR 63.14, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107). (4-1-09)T

ii. Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f), incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. (4-1-09)T

02. Alternative Testing. The owner or operator of a GDF, choosing, under the provisions of 40 CFR 63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, must demonstrate to the Department the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, using the procedures specified in Subsections 597.02.a. and 597.02.b. (4-1-09)T

a. The owner or operator must demonstrate compliance by conducting a performance test on the vapor balance system to demonstrate that the vapor balance system achieves 95 percent reduction using the California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1.--Volumetric Efficiency for Phase I Vapor Recovery Systems, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended February 1, 2001, and October 8, 2003, (see 40 CFR 63.14, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107). (4-1-09)T

b. The owner or operator must, during the performance test required under Subsection 597.02.a., determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 1 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC. (4-1-09)T

598. REGISTRATION, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

01. Registration. (4-1-09)T

a. Any GDF subject to these rules shall: (4-1-09)T

i. Within thirty (30) days of installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system, the owner or operator of the GDF shall submit to the Department a registration which provides, at a minimum, the operation name and address, signature of the owner or operator in accordance with Section 123 of these rules, the location of records and reports required by Subsections 598.02 and 598.03 (including contact person's name, address and telephone number), the number of underground gasoline storage tanks, the number of gasoline tank pipe vents, and the date of completion of installation of the Stage 1 vapor collection system and pressure/vacuum relief valve; and (4-1-09)T

ii. The registration certification shall be displayed at the GDF. (4-1-09)T

b. Upon modification of an existing Stage 1 vapor collection system or pressure/vacuum relief valve, the owner or operator of the GDF shall submit to the Department a registration that details the changes to the information provided in the previous registration and which includes the signature of the owner or operator. The registration must be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days after completion of such modification. (4-1-09)T

c. A new registration must be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days after any change in ownership of the GDF. (4-1-09)T

02. Recordkeeping Requirements. (4-1-09)T

a. Each owner or operator must keep the following records: (4-1-09)T

- i. Records of all tests performed under Section 597; (4-1-09)T
 - ii. Records related to the operation and maintenance of vapor balance equipment required under Section 596. Any vapor balance component defect must be logged and tracked by station personnel on a monthly basis using forms provided by the Department or a reasonable facsimile; and (4-1-09)T
 - iii. Records of permanent changes made at the GDF and vapor balance equipment which may affect emissions. (4-1-09)T
- b.** Records required under 598.02.a. must be kept for a period of five (5) years and must be made available for inspection by the Department upon request. (4-1-09)T

03. Reporting Requirements. Each owner or operator subject to the management practices in Section 596 must report to the Department the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under Section 597. Reports submitted under these rules must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the completion of the performance testing. (4-1-09)T

599. GASOLINE CARGO TANKS.

01. Prohibitions. After May 1, 2010, or if a Stage 1 vapor collection system is installed and operating, whichever is earlier, owners or operators of gasoline cargo tanks that unload gasoline into an underground gasoline storage tank with a capacity of ten thousand (10,000) gallons or more, in Ada or Canyon Counties, shall comply with Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. Table 2 requires that the following conditions are met prior to unloading the gasoline; (4-1-09)T

- a. All hoses in the vapor balance system are properly connected; (4-1-09)T
- b. The adapters or couplers that attach to the vapor line on the storage tank have closures that seal upon disconnect; (4-1-09)T
- c. All vapor return hoses, couplers, and adapters used in the gasoline delivery are vapor-tight; (4-1-09)T
- d. All tank truck vapor return equipment is compatible in size and forms a vapor-tight connection with the vapor balance equipment on the GDF storage tank; and (4-1-09)T
- e. All hatches on the tank truck are closed and securely fastened. (4-1-09)T
- f. The filling of storage tanks at GDF shall be limited to unloading by vapor-tight gasoline cargo tanks. Documentation that the cargo tank has met the specifications of EPA Method 27 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A-8, incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107), shall be carried on the cargo tank. (4-1-09)T

02. Compliance. The owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to Section 599 shall ensure compliance with Table 2 to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, by visually inspecting the requirements set out in Subsections 599.01.a., b., d., and e. and by successfully completing the testing requirements set out in Subsections 599.01.c. and f. (4-1-09)T

03. Recordkeeping and Reporting. (4-1-09)T

- a. The owner or operator of the gasoline cargo tank subject to Section 599 shall maintain records of all certification testing and repairs. The records must identify the gasoline cargo tank; the date of the test or repair; and if applicable, the type of repair and the date of retest. The records must be maintained in a legible, readily available condition for at least two (2) years after the date of testing or repair was completed and must be available for inspection by the Department upon request. (4-1-09)T
- b. Copies of all tests required under Subsection 599.01 shall be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days of certification testing. (4-1-09)T