

IDAPA 58 – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 – RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1801

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING – PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: A public hearing concerning this proposed rulemaking will be held as follows:

PUBLIC HEARING

Wednesday, September 5, 2018 - 3:00 p.m. (MDT)

**Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton Street
Conference Rooms C
Boise, Idaho 83706**

The meeting location will be accessible to persons with disabilities, and language translators will be made available upon request. Requests for these accommodations must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the meeting date. For arrangements, contact the undersigned.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: DEQ initiated this rulemaking to update and clarify certain air quality permitting sections. The proposed revisions include minor rule clarifications for sources seeking air quality permits or exemptions from permitting. The revisions also include resolving inconsistencies in rule language, removing outdated references, adding provisions for renewing operating permits, and correcting typographical errors.

Members of the regulated community who may be subject to Idaho's air quality rules, special interest groups, public officials, and members of the public who have an interest in the regulation of air emissions from sources in Idaho may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (Board) in November 2018 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2019 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature. DEQ will submit the final rule to EPA.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule was drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code Section 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the April 2018 issue of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on May 1 and June 12, 2018. Key information was posted on the DEQ rulemaking web page and distributed to the public. Members of the public participated in the negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions regarding development of the rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final draft for publication as a proposed rule and is now seeking public comment. The negotiated rulemaking record, which includes the negotiated rule drafts, written public comments, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary, is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1801.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

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: N/A

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Carl Brown at carl.brown@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0206.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 5, 2018.

Dated this 1st day of August, 2018.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton St.
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
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THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1801
(Only Those Sections With Amendments Are Shown.)

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)
- i. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (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: PM₁₀; PM_{2.5}; sulfur oxides; ozone, nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; lead. (4-11-15)
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. (3-29-10)

50. Gasoline Cargo Tank. Any tank or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to underground gasoline storage tanks. (3-29-10)

51. Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF). Any facility with underground gasoline storage tanks used for dispensing gasoline. (3-29-10)

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

53. 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)

54. 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)

55. 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)

56. 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)

- 57. 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)
- 58. 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)
- 59. 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)
- 60. 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)
- 61. Kraft Pulping.** Any pulping process which uses, for a cooking liquor, an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide. (5-1-94)
- 62. 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)
- 63. 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)
- 64. Mandatory Class I Federal Area.** Any area identified in 40 CFR 81.400 through 81.437. (3-30-07)
- 65. Member of the Public.** For purposes of Subsection 006.108.a.xvi., a person located at any off-site point where there is a residence, school, business or office. (3-30-07)
- 66. Mercury.** Total mercury including elemental mercury and mercury compounds. (4-7-11)
- 67. Mercury Best Available Control Technology (MBACT).** An emission standard for mercury based on the maximum degree of reduction practically achievable as specified by the Department on an individual case-by-case basis taking into account energy, economic and environmental impacts, and other relevant impacts specific to the source. A Department approved MBACT shall be valid until the source subject to the MBACT is modified. If the proposed modification to the source subject to MBACT occurs within ten (10) years of the MBACT determination, a new MBACT review shall not be triggered as long as the source can meet the existing MBACT requirements. If the proposed modification occurs more than ten (10) years after the MBACT determination, then the proposed modification shall be subject to a new MBACT review. (4-7-11)
- 68. 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 before January 6, 1975 and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit. (4-4-13)

69. 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)

70. 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)

71. 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)

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

73. 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)

- 74. 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)
- 75. Noncondensibles.** Gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise specified. (5-1-94)
- 76. Odor.** The sensation resulting from stimulation of the human sense of smell. (5-1-94)
- 77. 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)
- 78. 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)
- 79. Operating Permit.** A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 300 through 386 and/or 400 through 461. (4-5-00)
- 80. Particulate Matter.** Any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions. (5-1-94)
- 81. 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)
- 82. Permit to Construct.** A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)
- 83. Person.** Any individual, association, corporation, firm, partnership or any federal, state or local governmental entity. (5-1-94)
- 84. PM₁₀.** 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)
- 85. PM₁₀ 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)
- 86. PM_{2.5}.** All particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) micrometers measured by a reference method based on Appendix L 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. (4-11-15)
- 87. PM_{2.5} Emissions.** All particulate matter, including condensible particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two point five (2.5) micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-11-15)
- 88. 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)

- 89. Portable Equipment.** Equipment which is designed to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site. (5-1-94)
- 90. PPM (parts per million).** Parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume. (5-1-94)
- 91. 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)
- 92. 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)
- 93. 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)
- 94. 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)
- 95. 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)
- 96. 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)
- 97. Radionuclide.** A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay. (5-1-94)
- 98. 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)

99. 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 006.99.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)

100. 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)

101. 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)
- 102. 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. (5-5-00)
- 103. 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)
- 104. 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)
- 105. 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)
- 106. 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)
- 107. 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)
- 108. 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: (4-4-13)
 - (1) Twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter emissions; (4-4-13)
 - (2) Fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions; or (4-4-13)
 - (3) Ten (10) tons per year of direct PM_{2.5} emissions; or forty (40) tons per year of sulfur dioxide emissions; or forty (40) tons per year of nitrogen oxide emissions; (4-4-13)
 - 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 006.108.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)

109. 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.** PM₁₀: (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; (4-4-13)
- e. PM_{2,5}: (4-4-13)
 - i. Three-tenths (0.3) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (4-4-13)
 - ii. One point two (1.2) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average. (4-4-13)
- 110. 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)
- 111. Smoke.** Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. (5-1-94)
- 112. Smoke Management Plan.** A document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning. (5-1-94)
- 113. 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)
- 114. Source.** A stationary source. (5-1-94)
- 115. Source Operation.** The last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation:
 - 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)
- 116. 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. (3-29-10)
- 117. 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)
- 118. 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. (3-29-10)
 - 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. (3-29-10)
 - 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. (3-29-10)
- 119. 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)

120. 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)

121. 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)

122. 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)

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

124. 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)

125. 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)

126. 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)

127. 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)

128. 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)

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

130. 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)

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

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

133. 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)

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

135. 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)

136. 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)

210. DEMONSTRATION OF PRECONSTRUCTION COMPLIANCE WITH TOXIC STANDARDS.

In accordance with Subsection 203.03, the applicant shall demonstrate preconstruction compliance with Section 161 to the satisfaction of the Department. The accuracy, completeness, execution and results of the demonstration are all subject to review and approval by the Department. (6-30-95)

01. Identification of Toxic Air Pollutants. The applicant may use process knowledge, raw materials inputs, EPA and Department references and commonly available references approved by EPA or the Department to identify the toxic air pollutants emitted by the stationary source or modification. (6-30-95)

02. Quantification of Emission Rates. (6-30-95)

a. The applicant may use standard scientific and engineering principles and practices to estimate the emission rate of any toxic air pollutant at the point(s) of emission. (6-30-95)

i. Screening engineering analyses use unrefined conservative data. (6-30-95)

ii. Refined engineering analyses utilize refined and less conservative data including, but not limited to, emission factors requiring detailed input and actual emissions testing at a comparable emissions unit using EPA or Department approved methods. (6-30-95)

b. The uncontrolled emissions rate of a toxic air pollutant from a source or modification is calculated using the maximum capacity of the source or modification under its physical and operational design without the effect of any physical or operational limitations. (6-30-95)

i. Examples of physical and operational design include but are not limited to: the amount of time equipment operates during batch operations and the quantity of raw materials utilized in a batch process. (6-30-95)

ii. Examples of physical or operational limitations include but are not limited to: shortened hours of operation, use of control equipment, and restrictions on production which are less than design capacity. (6-30-95)

c. The controlled emissions rate of a toxic air pollutant from a source or modification is calculated using the maximum capacity of the source or modification under its physical and operational design with the effect of any physical or operational limitation that has been specifically described in a written and certified submission to the Department. (6-30-95)

d. The T-RACT emissions rate of a toxic air pollutant from a source or modification is calculated using the maximum capacity of the source or modification under its physical and operational design with the effect of: (6-30-95)

i. Any physical or operational limitation other than control equipment that has been specifically described in a written and certified submission to the Department; and (6-30-95)

ii. An emission standard that is T-RACT. (6-30-95)

03. Quantification of Ambient Concentrations. (6-30-95)

a. The applicant may use the modeling methods provided in Subsection 202.02 to estimate the ambient concentrations at specified receptor sites for any toxic air pollutant emitted from the point(s) of emission. (6-30-95)

~~i. For screening modeling, the models use arbitrary meteorological data and predict maximum one (1) hour concentrations for all specified receptor sites. For toxic air pollutants listed in Section 586, multiply the maximum hourly concentration output from the model by a persistence factor of one hundred twenty five one-thousandths (0.125) to convert the hourly average to an annual average. For toxic air pollutants listed in Section 585, multiply the maximum hourly concentration output from the model by a persistence factor of four tenths (0.4) to convert the hourly concentration to a twenty-four (24) hour average. (6-30-95)~~

~~ii. For refined modeling, the models use site specific information. If actual meteorological data is used and the model predicts annual averages for toxic air pollutants listed in Section 586 and twenty-four (24) hour averages for toxic air pollutants listed in Section 585, persistence factors need not be used. (6-30-95)~~

b. The point of compliance is the receptor site that is estimated to have the highest ambient concentration of the toxic air pollutant of all the receptor sites that are located either at or beyond the facility property boundary or at a point of public access; provided that, if the toxic air pollutant is listed in Section 586, the receptor site is not considered to be at a point of public access if the receptor site is located on or within a road, highway or other transportation corridor transecting the facility. (6-30-95)

c. The uncontrolled ambient concentration of the source or modification is estimated by modeling the uncontrolled emission rate. (6-30-95)

d. The controlled ambient concentration of the source or modification is estimated by modeling the controlled emission rate. (6-30-95)

e. The approved net ambient concentration from a modification for a toxic air pollutant at each receptor is calculated by subtracting the estimated decreases in ambient concentrations for all sources at the facility contributing an approved creditable decrease at the receptor site from the estimated ambient concentration from the modification at the receptor. (6-30-95)

f. The approved offset ambient concentration from a source or modification for a toxic air pollutant at each receptor is calculated by subtracting the estimated decreases in ambient concentrations for all sources contributing an approved offset at the receptor from the estimated ambient concentration for the source or modification at the receptor. (6-30-95)

g. The T-RACT ambient concentration of the source or modification is estimated by using refined modeling and the T-RACT emission rate. (6-30-95)

h. The approved interpollutant ambient concentration from a source or modification for a toxic air pollutant at each receptor is calculated as follows: (6-30-95)

i. Step 1: Calculate the estimated decrease in ambient concentrations for each toxic air pollutant from each source contributing an approved interpollutant trade at the receptor by multiplying the approved interpollutant ratio by the overall decrease in the ambient concentration of the toxic air pollutant at the receptor site. (6-30-95)

ii. Step 2: Calculate the total estimated decrease at the receptor by summing all of the individual estimated decreases calculated in Subsection 210.03.h.i. for that receptor. (6-30-95)

iii. Step 3: Calculate the approved interpollutant ambient concentration by subtracting the total estimated decrease at the receptor from the estimated ambient concentration for the source or modification at the receptor. (6-30-95)

04. Preconstruction Compliance Demonstration. The applicant may use any of the Department approved standard methods described in Subsections 210.05 through 210.08, and may use any applicable specialized method described in Subsections 210.09 through 210.12 to demonstrate preconstruction compliance for each identified toxic air pollutant. (6-30-95)

05. Uncontrolled Emissions. (6-30-95)

a. Compare the source's or modification's uncontrolled emissions rate for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable screening emission level listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

b. If the source's or modification's uncontrolled emission rate is less than or equal to the applicable screening emission level, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

06. Uncontrolled Ambient Concentration. (6-30-95)

a. Compare the source's or modification's uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

b. If the source's or modification's uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

07. Controlled Emissions ~~and Uncontrolled Ambient Concentration.~~ (6-30-95)()

a. Compare the source's or modification's controlled emissions rate for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable screening emission level listed in Sections 585 or 586 ~~and compare the source's or modification's uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586.~~ (6-30-95)()

b. If the source's or modification's controlled emission rate is less than or equal to the applicable screening emission level ~~and if the source's or modification's uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration,~~ no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance ~~will be~~ is required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)()

08. Controlled Ambient Concentration. (6-30-95)

a. Compare the source's or modification's controlled ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

b. If the source's or modification's controlled ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

c. The Department shall include an emission limit for the toxic air pollutant in the permit to construct that is equal to or, if requested by the applicant, less than the emission rate that was used in the modeling. (6-30-95)

09. Net Emissions. (6-30-95)

a. As provided in Section 007 (definition of net emissions increase) and Sections 460 and 461, the

owner or operator may net emissions to demonstrate preconstruction compliance. (4-5-00)

b. Compare the modification's approved net emissions increase (expressed as an emission rate) for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable screening emission level listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

c. If the modification's approved net emissions increase is less than or equal to the applicable screening emission level, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

d. The Department shall include emission limits and other permit terms for the toxic air pollutant in the permit to construct that assure that the facility will be operated in the manner described in the preconstruction compliance demonstration. (6-30-95)

10. Net Ambient Concentration. (6-30-95)

a. As provided in Section 007 (definition of net emission increase) and Sections 460 and 461, the owner or operator may net ambient concentrations to demonstrate preconstruction compliance. (4-5-00)

b. Compare the modification's approved net ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

c. If the modification's approved net ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

d. The Department shall include emission limits and other permit terms for the toxic air pollutant in the permit to construct that assure that the facility will be operated in the manner described in the preconstruction compliance demonstration. (6-30-95)

11. Toxic Air Pollutant Offset Ambient Concentration. (6-30-95)

a. As provided in Sections 206 and 460, the owner or operator may use offsets to demonstrate preconstruction compliance. (6-30-95)

b. Compare the source's or modification's approved offset ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

c. If the source's or modification's approved offset ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

d. The Department shall include emission limits and other permit terms for the toxic air pollutant in the permit to construct that assure that the facility will be operated in the manner described in the preconstruction compliance demonstration. (6-30-95)

12. T-RACT Ambient Concentration for Carcinogens. (6-30-95)

a. As provided in Subsections 210.12 and 210.13, the owner or operator may use T-RACT to demonstrate preconstruction compliance for toxic air pollutants listed in Section 586. (6-30-95)

i. This method may be used in conjunction with netting (Subsection 210.09), and offsets (Subsection 210.11). (6-30-95)

ii. This method is not to be used to demonstrate preconstruction compliance for toxic air pollutants listed in Section 585. (6-30-95)

b. Compare the source's or modification's approved T-RACT ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant to the amount of the toxic air pollutant that would contribute an ambient air cancer risk probability of less than one to one hundred thousand (1:100,000) (which amount is equivalent to ten (10) times the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Section 586). (6-30-95)

c. If the source's or modification's approved T-RACT ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the amount of the toxic air pollutant that would contribute an ambient air cancer risk probability of less than one to one hundred thousand (1:100,000), no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

d. The Department shall include emission limits and other permit terms for the toxic air pollutant in the permit to construct that assure that the facility will be operated in the manner described in the preconstruction compliance demonstration. (6-30-95)

13. T-RACT Determination Processing. (6-30-95)

a. The applicant may submit all information necessary to the demonstration at the time the applicant submits the complete initial application or the applicant may request the Department to review a complete initial application to determine if Subsection 210.12 may be applicable to the source or modification. (6-30-95)

b. Notwithstanding Subsections 209.01.a. and 209.01.b., if the applicant requests the Department to review a complete initial application and Subsection 210.12 is determined to be applicable, the completeness determination for the initial application will be revoked until a supplemental application is submitted and determined complete. When the supplemental application is determined complete, the timeline for agency action shall be reinitiated. (6-30-95)

14. T-RACT Determination. T-RACT shall be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Department as follows: (6-30-95)

a. The applicant shall submit information to the Department identifying and documenting which control technologies or other requirements the applicant believes to be T-RACT. (5-1-94)

b. The Department shall review the information submitted by the applicant and determine whether the applicant has proposed T-RACT. (5-1-94)

c. The technological feasibility of a control technology or other requirements for a particular source shall be determined considering several factors including, but not limited to: (5-1-94)

i. Process and operating procedures, raw materials and physical plant layout. (5-1-94)

ii. The environmental impacts caused by the control technology that cannot be mitigated, including, but not limited to, water pollution and the production of solid wastes. (5-1-94)

iii. The energy requirements of the control technology. (5-1-94)

d. The economic feasibility of a control technology or other requirement, including the costs of necessary mitigation measures, for a particular source shall be determined considering several factors including, but not limited to: (5-1-94)

i. Capital costs. (5-1-94)

ii. Cost effectiveness, which is the annualized cost of the control technology divided by the amount of emission reduction. (5-1-94)

iii. The difference in costs between the particular source and other similar sources, if any, that have implemented emissions reductions. (5-1-94)

e. If the Department determines that the applicant has proposed T-RACT, the Department shall determine which of the options, or combination of options, will result in the lowest emission of toxic air pollutants, develop the emission standards constituting T-RACT and incorporate the emission standards into the permit to construct. (5-1-94)

f. If the Department determines that the applicant has not proposed T-RACT, the Department shall disapprove the submittal. If the submittal is disapproved, the applicant may supplement its submittal or demonstrate preconstruction compliance through a different method provided in Section 210. If the applicant does not supplement its submittal or demonstrate preconstruction compliance through a different method provided in Section 210, the Department shall deny the permit. (6-30-95)

15. Short Term Source Factor. For short term sources, the applicant may utilize a short term adjustment factor of ten (10). For a carcinogen, multiply either the applicable acceptable ambient concentration (AACC) or the screening emission rate, but not both, by ten (10), to demonstrate preconstruction compliance. This method may be used for TAPs listed in Section 586 only and may be utilized in conjunction with standard methods for quantification of emission rates (Subsections 210.05 through 210.08). (4-5-00)

16. Environmental Remediation Source. (6-30-95)

a. For Remediation sources subject to or regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. Sections 6901-6992k) and the "Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste," (IDAPA 58.01.05.000 et seq.) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k) or a consent order, if the estimated ambient concentration at the point of impact is greater than the acceptable ambient impacts listed in Sections 585 and 586, Best Available Control Technology shall be applied and operated until the estimated uncontrolled emissions from the remediation source are below the acceptable ambient concentration. (6-30-95)

b. For Remediation sources not subject to or regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. Sections 6901-6992k) and the "Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste," (IDAPA 58.01.05.000 et seq.) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992k) or a consent order, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be considered the same as any other new or modified source of toxic air pollution. (6-30-95)

c. For an environmental remediation source that functions to remediate or recover any release, spill, leak, discharge or disposal of any petroleum product or petroleum substance, the Department may waive the requirements of Section 513 of these rules. (3-15-02)

17. Interpollutant Trading Ambient Concentration. (6-30-95)

a. As provided in Subsections 209.01.c., 210.17 through 210.19, the owner or operator may use interpollutant trading to demonstrate preconstruction compliance. This method may be used in conjunction with netting (Subsection 210.10), and offsets (Subsection 210.11) (6-30-95)

b. Compare the source's or modification's approved interpollutant ambient concentration at the point of compliance for the toxic air pollutant emitted by the source or modification to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586. (6-30-95)

c. If the source's or modification's approved interpollutant ambient concentration at the point of compliance is less than or equal to the applicable acceptable ambient concentration listed in Sections 585 or 586, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. (6-30-95)

d. The Department shall include emission limits for all of the toxic air pollutants involved in the trade in the permit to construct. The Department shall also include other permit terms in the permit to construct that assure that the facility will be operated in the manner described in the preconstruction compliance demonstration. (6-30-95)

18. Interpollutant Trading Determination Processing. (6-30-95)

a. The applicant may submit all information necessary to the demonstration at the time the applicant submits the complete initial application or the applicant may request the Department to review a complete initial application to determine if Subsection 210.17 may be applicable to the source or modification. (6-30-95)

b. Notwithstanding Subsections 209.01.a. and 209.01.b., if the applicant requests the Department to review a complete initial application and Subsection 210.17 is determined to be applicable, the completeness determination for the initial application will be revoked until a supplemental application is submitted and determined complete. When the supplemental application is determined complete, the timeline for agency action shall be reinitiated. (6-30-95)

19. Interpollutant Determination. (6-30-95)

a. The applicant may request an interpollutant trade if the Department determines that: (6-30-95)

i. The facility complies with an emission standard at least as stringent as best available control technology (BACT); and (6-30-95)

ii. The owner or operator has instituted all known and available methods of pollution prevention at the facility to reduce, avoid or eliminate toxic air pollution prior to its generation including, but not limited to, recycling, chemical substitution, and process modification provided that such pollution prevention methods are compatible with each other and the product or service being produced; and (6-30-95)

iii. The owner or operator has taken all available offsets; and (6-30-95)

iv. The owner or operator has identified all geographical areas and populations that may be impacted by the proposed interpollutant trade. (6-30-95)

b. Interpollutant trades shall be approved or denied on a case-by-case basis by the Department. Denials shall be within the discretion of the Department. Approvals shall be granted only if: (6-30-95)

i. The Department of Health and Welfare's Division of Health approves the interpollutant trade; and (6-30-95)

ii. The Department of Environmental Quality determines that the interpollutant trade will result in a overall benefit to the environment; and (6-30-95)

iii. An EPA approved database or other EPA approved reference provides relative potency factors, or comparable factors, or other data that is sufficient to allow for adequate review and approval of the proposed trade by the Department and the Department of Health and Welfare's Division of Health is submitted for all of the toxic air pollutants being traded; and (6-30-95)

iv. The reductions occur at the same facility where the proposed source or modification will be constructed; and (6-30-95)

v. The interpollutant trade will not cause an increase in sum of the ambient concentrations of the carcinogenic toxic air pollutants involved in the particular interpollutant trade at any receptor site; and (6-30-95)

vi. The total cancer risk with the interpollutant trade will be less than the total cancer risk without the interpollutant trade; and (6-30-95)

vii. The total non-cancer health risk with the interpollutant trade will be less than the total non-cancer health risk without the interpollutant trade. (6-30-95)

20. NSPS and NESHAP Sources. No demonstration of compliance with the toxic air pollutant provisions is required to obtain a permit to construct or to demonstrate permit to construct exemption criteria for a new source or for modification of an existing source if the toxic air pollutant is also a listed hazardous air pollutant

from:

(6-30-95)()

a. *If the owner or operator demonstrates that the toxic air pollutant from the source or modification is regulated by the Department at the time of permit issuance under 40 CFR Part 60, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required under Section 210 for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. The equipment or activity covered by a NSPS or NESHAP; or*

(6-30-95)()

b. *If the owner or operator demonstrates that the toxic air pollutant from the source or modification is regulated by the EPA at the time of permit issuance under 40 CFR Part 60, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63 and the permit to construct issued by the Department contains adequate provisions implementing the federal standard, no further procedures for demonstrating preconstruction compliance will be required under Section 210 for that toxic air pollutant as part of the application process. The source category of equipment or activity addressed by a NSPS or NESHAP even if the equipment or activity is not subject to compliance requirements under the federal rule.*

(6-30-95)()

21. Permit Compliance Demonstration. Additional procedures and requirements to demonstrate and ensure actual and continuing compliance may be required by the Department in the permit to construct. (5-1-94)

22. Interpretation and Implementation of Other Sections. Except as specifically provided in other sections of these rules, the provisions of Section 210 are not to be utilized in the interpretation or implementation of any other section of these rules. (6-30-95)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

221. CATEGORY I EXEMPTION.

No permit to construct is required for a source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and the following: (4-5-00)

01. Below Regulatory Concern. The maximum capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design considering limitations on emissions such as air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation and restrictions on the type and amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be less than ten percent (10%) of the significant emission rates set out in the definition of significant at Section 006. (4-5-00)

02. Radionuclides. The source *shall have potential emissions that are less than one percent (1%) of is not required to obtain approval to construct in accordance with* the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. (4-5-00)()

03. Toxic Air Pollutants. The source shall comply with Section 223. (4-5-00)

04. Mercury. The source shall have potential emissions that are less than twenty-five (25) pounds per year of mercury. Fugitive emissions shall not be included in the calculation of potential mercury emissions. (4-7-11)

222. CATEGORY II EXEMPTION.

No permit to construct is required for the following sources. (4-5-00)

01. Exempt Source. A source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and that is specified below: (4-5-00)

a. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analyses, research or education, including, but not limited to, ventilating and exhaust systems for laboratory hoods. To qualify for this exemption, the source shall: (5-1-94)

i. Comply with Section 223. (4-5-00)

ii. *Have potential emissions that are less than one percent (1%) of* Not be required to obtain approval to construct in accordance with the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. ~~(4-5-00)~~()

b. Environmental characterization activities including emplacement and operation of field instruments, drilling of sampling and monitoring wells, sampling activities, and environmental characterization activities. (4-5-00)

c. Stationary internal combustion engines of less than or equal to six hundred (600) horsepower and which are fueled by natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and diesel fuel; waste oil, gasoline, or refined gasoline shall not be used. To qualify for this exemption, the source must be operated in accordance with the following: (5-1-94)

i. One hundred (100) horsepower or less -- unlimited hours of operation. (5-1-94)

ii. One hundred one (101) to two hundred (200) horsepower -- less than four hundred fifty (450) hours per month. (5-1-94)

iii. Two hundred one (201) to four hundred (400) horsepower -- less than two hundred twenty-five (225) hours per month. (5-1-94)

iv. Four hundred one (401) to six hundred (600) horsepower -- less than one hundred fifty (150) hours per month. (5-1-94)

d. Stationary internal combustion engines used exclusively for emergency purposes which are operated less than five hundred (500) hours per year and are fueled by natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and diesel fuel; waste oil, gasoline, or refined gasoline shall not be used. (4-11-06)

e. A pilot plant that uses a slip stream from an existing process stream not to exceed ten percent (10%) of that existing process stream and which satisfies the following: (4-4-13)

i. The source shall comply with Section 223. For carcinogen emissions, the owner or operator may utilize a short term adjustment factor of ten (10) by multiplying either the acceptable ambient concentration or the screening emissions level, but not both, by ten (10). (4-5-00)

ii. The source ~~shall have uncontrolled potential emissions that are less than one percent (1%) of~~ is not required to obtain approval to construct in accordance with the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. ~~(4-5-00)~~()

iii. The exemption for a pilot plant shall terminate one (1) year after the commencement of operations and shall not be renewed. (4-5-00)

02. Other Exempt Sources. A source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and that is specified below: (4-5-00)

a. Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air pollutants generated by or released from equipment. (5-1-94)

b. Air pollutant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers, or combustion shutoffs. (5-1-94)

c. Fuel burning equipment for indirect heating and for heating and reheating furnaces using natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, or biogas (gas produced by the anaerobic decomposition of organic material through a controlled process) with hydrogen sulfide concentrations less than two hundred (200) ppmv exclusively with a capacity of less than fifty (50) million btu's per hour input. (4-11-06)

d. Other fuel burning equipment for indirect heating with a capacity of less than one million

- (1,000,000) btu's per hour input. (5-1-94)
- e. Mobile internal combustion engines, marine installations and locomotives. (5-1-94)
 - f. Agricultural activities and services. (5-1-94)
 - g. Retail gasoline, natural gas, propane gas, liquefied petroleum gas, distillate fuel oils and diesel fuel sales. (5-1-94)
 - h. Used Oil Fired Space Heaters which comply with all the following requirements: (7-1-97)
 - i. The used oil fired space heater burns only used oil that the owner or operator generates on site, that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals maintaining their personal vehicles, or on-specification used oil that is derived from commercial generators provided that the generator, transporter and owner or operator burning the oil for energy recovery comply fully with IDAPA 58.01.05.015, "Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste"; (7-1-97)
 - (1) For the purposes of Subsection 222.02.h., "used oil" refers to any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. (4-5-00)
 - (2) For the purposes of Subsection 222.02.h., "used oil fired space heater" refers to any furnace or apparatus and all appurtenances thereto, designed, constructed and used for combusting used oil for energy recovery to directly heat an enclosed space. (4-5-00)
 - ii. Any used oil burned is not contaminated by added toxic substances such as solvents, antifreeze or other household and industrial chemicals; (7-1-97)
 - iii. The used oil fired space heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than one half (0.5) million BTU per hour; (4-5-00)
 - iv. The combustion gases from the used oil fired space heater are vented to the ambient air through a stack equivalent to the type and design specified by the manufacturer of the heater and installed to minimize down wash and maximize dispersion; and (7-1-97)
 - v. The used oil fired space heater is of modern commercial design and manufacture, except that a homemade used oil fired space heater may be used if, prior to the operation of the homemade unit, the owner or operator submits documentation to the Department demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Department, that emissions from the homemade unit are no greater than those from modern commercially available units. (7-1-97)
 - i. Multiple chamber crematory retorts used to cremate human or animal remains using natural gas exclusively with a maximum average charge capacity of two hundred (200) pounds of remains per hour and a minimum secondary combustion chamber temperature of one thousand five hundred (1500) degrees Fahrenheit while operating. (4-11-06)
 - j. Petroleum environmental remediation source by vapor extraction with an operation life not to exceed five (5) years (except for landfills). The short-term adjustment factor in Subsection 210.15 cannot be used if the remediation is within five hundred (500) feet of a sensitive receptor. Forms are available at the DEQ website at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov>, to help assist sources in this exemption determination. (4-11-06)
 - k. Dry cleaning facilities that are not major under, but subject to, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M. (4-11-06)

223. EXEMPTION CRITERIA AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR TOXIC AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS.

No permit to construct for toxic air pollutants is required for a source that satisfies any of the exemption criteria below, the recordkeeping requirements at Subsection 220.02, and reporting requirements as follows: (4-5-00)

01. **Below Regulatory Concern (BRC) Exemption.** The source qualifies for a BRC exemption if the uncontrolled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source is less than or equal to ten percent (10%) of all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586. (4-5-00)

02. **Level I Exemption.** To obtain a Level I exemption, the source shall satisfy the following criteria: (4-5-00)

a. The uncontrolled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants shall be less than or equal to all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586; or (4-5-00)

b. The uncontrolled ambient concentration (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants at the point of compliance shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586. (4-5-00)

03. **Level II Exemption.** To obtain a Level II exemption, ~~the source shall satisfy the following criteria:~~ (4-5-00)

~~a. The uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586; and (4-5-00)~~

~~b. If the owner or operator installs and operates control equipment that is not otherwise required to qualify for an exemption and the controlled emission rate (refer to Section 210) of the source for all toxic air pollutants the maximum capacity of a source to emit a toxic air pollutant under its physical and operational design considering limitations on emissions such as air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation and restrictions on the type and amount of material combusted, stored or processed at the point of compliance is less than or equal to ten percent (10%) of all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586. (4-5-00)()~~

~~04. **Level III Exemption.** To obtain a Level III exemption, the source shall satisfy the following criteria: (4-5-00)~~

~~a. The uncontrolled ambient concentration at the point of compliance (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable acceptable ambient concentrations listed in Sections 585 and 586; and (4-5-00)~~

~~b. The controlled emission rate (refer to Section 210) for all toxic air pollutants emitted by the source shall be less than or equal to all applicable screening emission levels listed in Sections 585 and 586. (4-5-00)~~

05. **Annual Report for Toxic Air Pollutant Exemption.** ~~Commencing on May 1, 1996, and annually thereafter, †~~The owner or operator of a source claiming a Level I, II, or III exemption shall submit a certified report, on or before May 1 for the previous calendar year to the Department for each Level I, or II, or III exemption determination. The owner or operator is not required to annually submit a certified report for a Level I, or II, or III exemption determination previously claimed and reported. The report shall be labeled “Toxic Air Pollutant Exemption Report” and shall state the date construction has or will commence and shall include copies of all exemption determinations completed by the owner or operator for each Level I, and II, and III exemption. (4-4-13)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

404. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING PERMITS.

01. **General Procedures.** General procedures for Tier II operating permits. (5-1-94)

a. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the application for a Tier II operating permit, the Department shall determine whether the application is complete or whether more information must be submitted and shall notify the applicant of its findings in writing. (5-1-94)

b. Within sixty (60) days after the application is determined to be complete the Department shall: (5-1-94)

i. Notify the applicant in writing of the approval, conditional approval, or denial of the application if an opportunity for public comment is not required pursuant to Subsection 404.01.c. The Department shall set forth reasons for any denial; or (5-1-94)

ii. Issue a proposed approval, proposed conditional approval, or proposed denial. (5-1-94)

c. An opportunity for public comment shall be provided on an application for any Tier II operating permit pursuant to Subsection 401.01, any application which uses fluid modeling or a field study to establish a good engineering practice stack height pursuant to Sections 510 through 516 and any other application which the Director determines an opportunity for public comment should be provided. (5-1-94)

i. The Department's proposed action, together with the information submitted by the applicant and the Department's analysis of the information, shall be made available to the public in at least one (1) location in the region in which the stationary source or facility is to be located. (5-1-94)

ii. The availability of such materials shall be made known by notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county(ies) in which the stationary source or facility is to be located. (5-1-94)

iii. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the applicant and to appropriate federal, state and local agencies. (5-1-94)

iv. There shall be a thirty (30) day period after initial publication for comment on the Department's proposed action, such comment to be made in writing to the Department. (5-1-94)

v. After consideration of comments and any additional information submitted during the comment period, and within forty-five (45) days after initial publication of the notice, unless the Director deems that additional time is required to evaluate comments and information received, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing of approval, conditional approval, or denial of the permit. The Department shall set forth the reasons for any denial. (5-1-94)

vi. All comments and additional information received during the comment period, together with the Department's final determination, shall be made available to the public at the same location as the preliminary determination. (5-1-94)

d. A copy of each proposed and final permit will be sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (4-5-00)

02. Specific Procedures. Procedures for Tier II operating permits required by the Department under Subsection 401.03. (5-1-94)

a. The Director shall send a notification to the proposed permittee by registered mail of his intention to issue a Tier II operating permit for the facility concerned. The notification shall contain a copy of the proposed permit in draft form stating the proposed emission standards and any required action, with corresponding dates, which must be taken by the proposed permittee in order to achieve or maintain compliance with the proposed Tier II operating permit. (5-1-94)

b. The Department's proposed Tier II operating permit shall be made available to the public in at least one (1) location in the region in which the facility is located. The availability of such materials shall be made known by notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county(ies) in which the facility is located. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the applicant. There shall be a thirty (30) day period after publication for comment on the

Department's proposed Tier II operating permit. Such comment shall be made in writing to the Department. (5-1-94)

c. A public hearing will be scheduled to consider the standards and limitations contained in the proposed Tier II operating permit if the proposed permittee files a request therefor with the Department within ten (10) days of receipt of the notification, or if the Director determines that there is good cause to hold a hearing. (5-1-94)

d. After consideration of comments and any additional information submitted during the comment period or at any public hearing, the Director shall render a final decision upon the proposed Tier II operating permit within thirty (30) days of the close of the comment period or hearing. At this time the Director may adopt the entire Tier II operating permit as originally proposed or any part or modification thereof. (5-1-94)

e. All comments and additional information received during the comment period, together with the Department's final permit, shall be made available to the public at the same location as the proposed Tier II operating permit. (5-1-94)

03. Availability of Fluid Models and Field Studies. The Department will notify the public of the availability of any fluid model or field study used to establish a good engineering practice stack height and provide an opportunity for a public hearing before issuing a permit or setting an emission standard based thereon. (5-1-94)

04. Permit Revision or Renewal. The Director may approve a revision of any Tier II operating permit or renewal of any Tier II operating permit provided the stationary source or facility continues to meet all applicable requirements of Sections 400 through 410. Revised permits will be issued pursuant to procedures for issuing permits (Section 404), except that the requirements of Subsection 404.01.c. shall only apply if the permit revision results in an increase in allowable emissions or if deemed appropriate by the Director. Renewed Tier II operating permits will be issued pursuant to procedures for issuing permits (Section 404), except that the requirements of Subsections 404.01.c., and 404.02.b. through 404.02.e. shall only apply if the permit revision results in an increase in allowable emissions or if deemed appropriate by the Director. The expiration of a permit will not affect the operation of a stationary source or a facility during the administrative procedure period associated with the permit renewal process. The permittee shall submit a complete application to the Department for a renewal of the terms and conditions establishing the Tier II operating permit at least six (6) months before, but no earlier than eighteen (18) months before, the expiration date of the existing permit. To ensure that the term of the permit does not expire before the terms and conditions are renewed, the permittee is encouraged to submit the application nine (9) months prior to expiration. (7-1-02)()

05. Transfer of Tier II Permit. (4-11-06)

a. Transfers by Revision. A Tier II permit may be transferred to a new owner or operator in accordance with Subsection 404.04. (4-11-06)

b. Automatic Transfers. Any Tier II permit, with or without transfer prohibition language, may be automatically transferred if: (4-11-06)

i. The current permittee notifies the Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date; (4-11-06)

ii. The notice provides written documentation signed by the current and proposed permittees containing a date for transfer of permit responsibility, designation of the proposed permittee's responsible official, and certification that the proposed permittee has reviewed and intends to operate in accordance with the permit terms and conditions; and (4-11-06)

iii. The Department does not notify the current permittee and the proposed permittee within thirty (30) days of receipt of the notice of the Department's determination that the permit must be revised pursuant to Subsection 404.04. If the Department does not issue such notice, the transfer is effective on the date provided in the notice described in Subsection 404.05.b.ii. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

586. TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS CARCINOGENIC INCREMENTS.

The screening emissions levels (EL) and acceptable ambient concentrations (AACC) for carcinogens are as provided in the following table. The AACC in this section are annual averages.

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	URF	EL lb/hr	AACC ug/m3
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	2.2E-06	3.0E-03	4.5E-01
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1.3E-03	5.1E-06	7.7E-04
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	6.8E-05	9.8E-05	1.5E-02
309-00-2	Aldrin	4.9E-03	1.3E-06	2.0E-04
62-53-3	Aniline	7.4E-06	9.0E-04	1.4E-01
140-57-8	Aramite	7.1E-06	9.3E-04	1.4E-01
NA	Aroclor, all (PCB) (ID)	---	6.6E-05	1.0E-02
7440-38-2	Arsenic compounds	4.3E-03	1.5E-06	2.3E-04
1332-21-4	Asbestos (Fibers /M.L.)	2.3E-01	N/A	4.0E-06
71-43-2	Benzene	8.3E-06	8.0E-04	1.2E-01
92-87-5	Benzidine	6.7E-02	9.9E-08	1.5E-05
50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	3.3E-03	2.0E-06	3.0E-04
7440-41-7	Beryllium & compounds	2.4E-04	2.8E-05	4.2E-03
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	2.8E-04	2.4E-05	3.6E-03
111-44-4	Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	3.3E-04	2.0E-05	3.0E-03
542-88-1	Bis (chloromethyl) ether	6.2E-02	1.0E-07	1.6E-05
108-60-1	Bis (2-chloro-1-methyl- ethyl) ether	2.0E-05	3.3E-04	5.0E-02
117-81-7	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2.4E-07	2.8E-02	4.2E+00
7440-43-9	Cadmium and compounds	1.8E-03	3.7E-06	5.6E-04
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1.5E-05	4.4E-04	6.7E-02
57-74-9	Chlordane	3.7E-04	1.8E-04	2.7E-03
67-66-3	Chloroform	2.3E-05	2.8E-04	4.3E-02
18540-29-9	Chromium (VI) & compounds as Cr+6	1.2E-02	5.6E-07	8.3E-05
NA	Coal Tar Volatiles as benzene			
NA	Coke oven emissions	6.2E-04	1.1E-05	1.6E-03
8001-58-9	Creosote (ID) See coal tar volatiles as benzene extractables			
50-29-3	DDT (Dichlorodi phenyltrichloroethane)	9.7E-05	6.8E-05	1.0E-02
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	6.3E-03	1.0E-06	1.6E-04
75-34-3	1,1 dichloroethane	2.6E-05	2.5E-04	3.8E-02

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	URF	EL lb/hr	AACC ug/m3
107-06-2	1,2 dichloroethane	2.6E-05	2.5E-04	3.8E-02
75-35-4	1,1 dichloroethylene	5.0E-05	1.3E-04	2.0E-02
75-09-2	Dichloromethane (Methylenechloride)	4.1E-06	1.6E-03	2.4E-01
542-75-6	1,3 dichloropropene	34.50E-046	1.97E-073	2.95E-061
764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	2.6E-03	2.5E-06	3.8E-04
60-57-1	Dieldrin	4.6E-03	1.4E-06	2.1E-04
56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	1.4E-01	4.7E-08	7.1E-06
123-91-1	1,4 dioxane	1.4E-06	4.8E-03	7.1E-01
	Dioxin and Furans (2,3,7,8,TCDD & mixtures) Dioxin and Furan emissions shall be considered as one TAP and expressed as an equivalent emission of 2,3,7,8, TCDD based on the relative potency of the isomers in accordance with US EPA guidelines. U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), (2010) Recommended Toxicity Equivalence Factors (TEFs) for Human Health Risk Assessments of 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin and Dioxin-Like Compounds. Risk Assessment Forum, Washington, DC. EPA/600/R-10/005.			
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	2.2E-04	3.0E-05	4.5E-03
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin	1.2E-06	5.6E-03	8.3E-01
106-93-4	Ethylene dibromide	2.2E-04	3.0E-05	4.5E-03
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1.0E-04	6.7E-05	1.0E-02
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	1.3E-05	5.1E-04	7.7E-02
76-44-8	Heptachlor	1.3E-03	5.1E-06	7.7E-04
1024-57-3	Heptachlor Epoxide	2.6E-03	2.5E-06	3.5E-04
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	4.9E-04	1.3E-05	2.0E-03
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	2.0E-05	3.3E-04	5.0E-02
	Hexachlorocyclo-hexane, Technical	5.1E-04	1.3E-05	1.9E-03
319-84-6	Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) Alpha (BHC)	1.8E-03	3.7E-06	5.6E-04
319-85-7	Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) Beta (BHC)	5.3E-04	1.3E-05	1.8E-03
58-89-9	Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane) Gamma (BHC)	3.8E-04	1.7E-05	2.6E-03
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	4.0E-06	1.7E-03	2.5E-01
3042 -01-2	Hydrazine	2.9E-03	2.3E-06	3.4E-04
10034-93-2	Hydrazine Sulfate	2.9E-03	2.2E-06	3.5E-04
56-49-5	3-methylcholanthrene	2.7E-03	2.5E-06	3.7E-04
75-09-2	Methylene Chloride	4.1E-06	1.6E-03	2.4E-01
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	3.6E-06	1.9E-03	2.8E-01
101-14-4	4,4-Methylene bis(2-Chloroaniline)	4.7E-05	1.4E-04	2.1E-02
60-34-4	Methyl hydrazine	3.1E-04	2.2E-05	3.2E-03

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	URF	EL lb/hr	AACC ug/m3
7440-02-0	Nickel	2.4E-04	2.7E-05	4.2E-03
12035-72-2	Nickel Subsulfide	4.8E-04	1.4E-05	2.1E-02
7440-02-0	Nickel Refinery Dust	2.4E-04	2.8E-05	4.2E-02
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	2.7E-02	2.5E-07	3.7E-05
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine (diethylnitrosoamine) (DEN)	4.3E-02	1.5E-07	2.3E-05
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	1.4E-02	4.8E-07	7.1E-05
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	1.6E-03	4.1E-06	6.3E-04
930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	6.1E-04	1.1E-05	1.6E-03
684-93-5	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU)	3.5E-01	1.9E-08	2.9E-06
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	7.3E-05	9.1E-05	1.4E-02
127-18-4	Perchloroethylene (see tetrachloroethylene)			
NA	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (except 7-PAH group)	7.3E-05	9.1E-05	1.4E-02
	(Polycyclic Organic Matter or 7-PAH group) For emissions of the 7-PAH group, the following PAHs shall be considered together as one TAP, equivalent in potency to benzo(a)pyrene: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, chrysene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, benzo(a)pyrene. (WA)			
23950-58-5	Promanide	4.6E-06	1.5E-03	2.2E-01
50-55-5	Reserpine	3.0E-03	2.2E-06	3.3E-04
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8,-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8, -TCDD)	4.5.E+01	1.5E-10	2.2E-08
NA	Soots and Tars (ID) See coal tar volatiles as benzene extractables.			
79-34-5	1,1,2,2,Tetrachloro-ethane	5.8E-05	1.1E-05	1.7E-02
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	4.8E-07	1.3E-02	2.1E+00
79-00-5	1,1,2 - trichloroethane	1.6E-05	4.2E-04	6.2E-02
62-56-6	Thiourea	5.5E-04	1.2E-05	1.8E-03
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	3.2E-04	2.0E-05	3.0E-03
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	1.3E-06	5.1E-04	7.7E-01
88-06-2	2,4,6 - Trichlorophenol	5.7E-06	1.2E-03	1.8E-01
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	7.1E-06	9.4E-04	1.4E-01

(4-4-13)()