

Dear Senators HEIDER, Nuxoll, Bock, and
Representatives RAYBOULD, Eskridge, Smith:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of the
Department of Environmental Quality - Air Quality:

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
58-0101-1401);

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
58-0101-1402).

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 09/19/2014. If a meeting is
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 10/20/2014.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4834, or send a written request to the address on the
memorandum attached below.



Jeff Youtz
Director

Legislative Services Office Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Health & Welfare Committee and the House Environment, Energy & Technology Committee

FROM: Principal Legislative Research Analyst - Katharine Gerrity

DATE: September 2, 2014

SUBJECT: Department of Environmental Quality - Air Quality

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 58-0101-1401)

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 58-0101-1402)

1. IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho

The Department of Environmental Quality submits notice of proposed rulemaking at IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho. According to the department, the purpose of the proposed rulemaking is to clarify the application of fugitive dust rules to agricultural activities. The department indicates that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The department confirms that the rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope nor more stringent than federal regulations. The rulemaking appears to be authorized pursuant to Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

2. IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho

The Department of Environmental Quality submits notice of proposed rulemaking at IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho. According to the department, there are three main objectives for the rulemaking. The department indicates that the first objective is to acknowledge feedback received from the EPA regarding necessary changes to the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho for inclusion into Idaho's State Implementation Plan. The department states that including the rules in the State Implementation Plan will provide certainty to the regulated community that their permits fulfill all state and federal requirements. The department notes that there are also minor clarifications to the Facility Emissions Cap, Sulfur Content in Fuels Alternative and Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants. The second objective, according to the department, is to add references PM_{2.5} in order to capture updated federal requirements. The department adds that this change is necessary for clarification and consistency. The department states that the third objective is to update a source test reporting deadline to more realistically reflect existing practices, increasing the deadline from thirty to sixty days.

Mike Nugent, Manager
Research & Legislation

Cathy Holland-Smith, Manager
Budget & Policy Analysis

April Renfro, Manager
Legislative Audits

Glenn Harris, Manager
Information Technology

The department indicates that negotiated rulemaking was conducted. The department confirms that the rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations. The rulemaking appears to be authorized pursuant to Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

cc: Department of Environmental Quality - Air Quality
Paula J. Wilson

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1401

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:

Tuesday, October 7, 2014, 3:00 p.m.

**Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room C
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho**

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing. For arrangements, contact the undersigned at (208) 373-0418.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The purpose of this rulemaking is to clarify the application of fugitive dust rules to agricultural activities.

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 Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

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: NA

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the April 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, **Vol. 14-4, pages 17 and 18**, and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on May 14, June 20, and July 16, 2014. Several members of the public participated in the negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1401.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule.

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: NA

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tiffany Floyd at tiffany.floyd@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0440.

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 October 7, 2014.

DATED this 8th day of August, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208) 373-0418/Fax No. (208) 373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1401
(Only those Sections being amended are shown.)

650. RULES FOR CONTROL OF FUGITIVE DUST.

The purpose of Sections 650 through 654 is to require that all reasonable precautions be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust. ~~(5-1-94)~~()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

652. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

For agricultural activity purposes, operating in conformance with generally recognized agricultural practices constitutes reasonable control of fugitive dust. For the purpose of Section 652: ()

01. Agricultural Activity. An “agricultural activity” means any activity that is exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit to construct under Subsection 222.02.f, wherein “agricultural activities and services” is defined in Section 007, that occurs in connection with the production of agricultural products for food, fiber, fuel, feed and other lawful purposes, and including, but not limited to: ()

a. Preparing land for agricultural production; ()

b. Applying or handling pesticides herbicides, or other chemicals, compounds or substances labeled for insects, pests, crops, weeds, water or soil; ()

c. Planting, irrigating, growing, fertilizing, harvesting or producing agricultural, horticultural, floricultural and viticulture crops, fruits and vegetable products, field grains, seeds, hay, sod and nursery stock, and other plant products, plant by-products, plant waste and animal compost; ()

d. Breeding, hatching, raising, producing, feeding and keeping livestock, dairy animals, swine, fur-bearing animals, poultry, eggs, fish and other aquatic species, and other animals, animal products and animal by-products, animal waste, animal compost, and bees, bee products and bee by-products; ()

- e. Transporting agricultural products to or from an agricultural facility; ()
 - f. Grinding, chopping, cubing, or any other means of preparing or converting a commodity for animal feed; and ()
 - g. Piling, stacking or other means of storing commodities outdoors. ()
- 02. Generally Recognized Agricultural Practices.** “Generally recognized agricultural practices” means economically feasible practices that are customary among or appropriate to farms and ranches of a similar nature in the local area. In determining whether an agricultural activity is consistent with generally recognized agricultural practices, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality shall consult with the Idaho Department of Agriculture. ()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1402

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:

Tuesday, October 7, 2014, 3:00 p.m.

**Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room C
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho**

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing. For arrangements, contact the undersigned at (208) 373-0418.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking contains three main objectives. The first objective is to acknowledge feedback received from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding necessary changes to the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho (Idaho's rules) for inclusion into Idaho's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Including Idaho's rules in the SIP will provide certainty to the regulated community that their permits fulfill all state and federal requirements. These changes include minor clarifications to the following rules: Facility Emission Cap, Sulfur Content in Fuels Alternative, and Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

Facility emission cap (FEC) rule: Two changes have to be made: 1) Language will be added to strengthen the prohibition against new major facilities from using the FEC rule and thus circumventing PSD/NSR review. 2) Language is being added to ensure that the air quality modeling parameters will be consistent throughout the 5 year term of the FEC permit. These changes are consistent with the original intent of the rule and will not change how it is currently being implemented.

Sulfur in fuels: The original rule provides an option for facilities to use higher sulfur content fuel as long as there is no increase in air emissions. The rule does not explicitly state how DEQ will implement this option. The added language states that it will be implemented through an air permitting action from DEQ. This change is consistent with the original intent of this rule.

Nonmetallic mineral processing: Clarifying language that the Permit by Rule option is only available to non-major sources is being added. This change should have no effect on how the industry is using this rule and is consistent with the original intent of this rule.

The second objective is to add references to PM_{2.5} in order to capture updated federal requirements. Idaho DEQ is currently treating PM_{2.5} as a criteria pollutant but has not yet updated all references to PM_{2.5} in the rules. These changes are needed for clarification and consistency.

The third objective is to update a source test reporting deadline to more realistically reflect existing practices. Currently there is a deadline that facilities submit a source test to Idaho DEQ within 30 days in certain situations. This deadline has proven impractical and DEQ is proposing to increase the deadline to 60 days.

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 Board of Environmental Quality in the fall of 2014 for adoption of a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2015 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

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: Not applicable.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code § 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. The Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the June 2014 Idaho Administrative Bulletin, [Vol. 14-6, pages 104 and 105](#), and a preliminary draft rule was made available for public review. A meeting was held on June 26, 2014. Several members of the public participated in the negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meeting and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process, and the negotiated rulemaking summary is available at www.deq.idaho.gov/58-0101-1402.

All comments received during the negotiated rulemaking process were considered by DEQ when making decisions that resulted in drafting the proposed rule. At the conclusion of the negotiated rulemaking process, DEQ formatted the final rule draft for publication as a proposed rule. DEQ is now seeking public comment on the proposed rule.

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: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Tiffany Floyd at tiffany.floyd@deq.idaho.gov or (208) 373-0440.

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 October 7, 2014.

DATED this 8th Day of August, 2014.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
Tel: (208) 373-0418 / Fax: (208) 373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT OF DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1402
(Only those Sections being amended 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. (~~4-5-00~~)()
28. **Deciview.** A measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol measurements): Deciview Haze Index = $10 \ln_e (b_{\text{ext}} / 10 \text{Mm}^{-1})$ where b_{ext} = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}). (3-30-07)
29. **Department.** The Department of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
30. **Designated Facility.** Any of the following facilities: (5-1-94)
- a. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
- b. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (5-1-94)
- c. Kraft pulp mills; (5-1-94)
- d. Portland cement plants; (5-1-94)
- e. Primary zinc smelters; (5-1-94)
- f. Iron and steel mill plants; (5-1-94)
- g. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (5-1-94)
- h. Primary copper smelters; (5-1-94)
- i. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (5-1-94)
- j. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (5-1-94)
- k. Petroleum refineries; (5-1-94)
- l. Lime plants; (5-1-94)
- m. Phosphate rock processing plants; (5-1-94)
- n. Coke oven batteries; (5-1-94)

- o.** Sulfur recovery plants; (5-1-94)
- p.** Carbon black plants (furnace process); (5-1-94)
- q.** Primary lead smelters; (5-1-94)
- r.** Fuel conversion plants; (5-1-94)
- s.** Sintering plants; (5-1-94)
- t.** Secondary metal production facilities; (5-1-94)
- u.** Chemical process plants; (5-1-94)
- v.** Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) of more than two hundred and fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
- w.** Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (5-1-94)
- x.** Taconite ore processing facilities; (5-1-94)
- y.** Glass fiber processing plants; and (5-1-94)
- z.** Charcoal production facilities. (5-1-94)
- 31. Director.** The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (5-1-94)
- 32. Effective Dose Equivalent.** The sum of the products of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man. The unit of the effective dose equivalent is the rem. It is generally calculated as an annual dose. (5-1-94)
- 33. Emission.** Any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutants or combination thereof. Emission also includes any release or discharge of any air pollutant from a stack, vent, or other means into the outdoor atmosphere that originates from an emission unit. (5-1-94)
- 34. Emission Standard.** A permit or regulatory requirement established by the Department or EPA which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction. (4-5-00)
- 35. Emissions Unit.** An identifiable piece of process equipment or other part of a facility which emits or may emit any air pollutant. This definition does not alter or affect the term "unit" for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o. (5-1-94)
- 36. EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency and its Administrator or designee. (5-1-94)
- 37. Environmental Remediation Source.** A stationary source that functions to remediate or recover any release, spill, leak, discharge or disposal of any petroleum product or petroleum substance, any hazardous waste or hazardous substance from any soil, ground water or surface water, and shall have an operational life no greater than five (5) years from the inception of any operations to the cessation of actual operations. Nothing in this definition shall be construed so as to actually limit remediation projects to five (5) years or less of total operation. (5-1-95)
- 38. Excess Emissions.** Emissions that exceed an applicable emissions standard established for any

facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order. (4-11-06)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

49. Gasoline. Any mixture of volatile hydrocarbons suitable as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats. Gasoline also means aircraft engine fuels when used for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats and includes gasohol, but does not include special fuels. (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 006.103.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. ()

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. ()

868. **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)

879. **Portable Equipment.** Equipment which is designed to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site. (5-1-94)

8890. **PPM (parts per million).** Parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume. (5-1-94)

891. **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)

902. **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)

913. **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)

924. **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)

935. 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)

946. 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)

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

968. 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)

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

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

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

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

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

98100. 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)

99101. 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)

1042. Safety Measure. Any shutdown (and related startup) or bypass of equipment or processes undertaken to prevent imminent injury or death or severe damage to equipment or property which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

1043. 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)

1044. 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)

1045. 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)

1046. 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)

1047. 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)

1048. 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 006.103.a. above and not a toxic air pollutant, any emission rate; or (3-30-07)
- c.** For a major facility or major modification which would be constructed within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area, the emissions rate which would increase the ambient concentration of an emitted regulated air pollutant in the Class I area by one (1) microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average, or more. (4-5-00)

1079. 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)
- 1108. 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)
- 10911. Smoke.** Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. (5-1-94)
- 1102. Smoke Management Plan.** A document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning. (5-1-94)
- 1173. 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)
- 1124. Source.** A stationary source. (5-1-94)
- 1135. Source Operation.** The last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation: (5-1-94)
- a.** Results in the separation of the air pollutants from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air pollutants, as in the case of fuel combustion; and (5-1-94)
 - b.** Is not an air cleaning device. (5-1-94)
- 1146. 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)

1157. 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)

1168. 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)

1179. 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)

11820. 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)

11921. 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)

1202. 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)

1243. Total Suspended Particulates. Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50 Appendix B. (4-5-00)

1244. 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)

1235. 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)

1246. 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)

1257. 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)

1268. 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)

1279. TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur). Hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide and any other organic sulfide present. (5-1-94)

12830. 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)

12931. Uncontrolled Emission. An emission which has not been treated by control equipment. (5-1-94)

1302. Upset. An unplanned disruption in the normal operations of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)

1313. 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)

1324. Visibility in Any Mandatory Class I Federal Area. Includes any integral vista associated with that area. (3-30-07)

1335. 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)

1346. 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)

157. TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES.

The purpose of this Section is to establish procedures and requirements for test methods and results. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, permit, order, consent decree, or prior written approval by the Department: (4-5-00)

01. General Requirements. If a source test is performed to satisfy a performance test requirement or a compliance test requirement imposed by state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order or consent decree, then the test methods and procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 157. (4-5-00)

a. Prior to conducting any emission test, owners or operators are strongly encouraged to submit to the Department in writing, at least thirty (30) days in advance, the following for approval: (4-5-00)

i. The type of method to be used; (4-5-00)

ii. Any extenuating or unusual circumstances regarding the proposed test; and (4-5-00)

iii. The proposed schedule for conducting and reporting the test. (4-5-00)

b. Without prior Department approval, any alternative testing is conducted solely at the owner's or operator's risk. If the owner or operator fails to obtain prior written approval by the Department for any testing

deviations, the Department may determine the test does not satisfy the testing requirements. (4-5-00)

02. Test Requirements. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the following requirements. (4-5-00)

a. The test must be conducted under operational conditions specified in the applicable state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order, consent decree or by Department approval. If the operational requirements are not specified, the source should test at worst-case normal operating conditions. Worst-case normal conditions are those conditions of fuel type, and moisture, process material makeup and moisture and process procedures which are changeable or which could reasonably be expected to be encountered during the operation of the facility and which would result in the highest pollutant emissions from the facility. (4-5-00)

b. The Department may impose operational limitations or require additional testing in a permit, order or consent decree if the test is conducted under conditions other than worst-case normal. (4-5-00)

c. The Department will accept the methods approved for the applicable pollutants, source type and operating conditions found in 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 63 in determining the appropriate test method for an emission limit where one is not otherwise specified. (4-5-00)

d. The following requirements apply to owners or operators requesting minor changes in the test method. As stated in Subsection 157.01 above, without prior Department approval, other changes may result in rejection of the test results by the Department. (4-5-00)

i. For federal emission standards codified at 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63, the Department will accept those minor changes which have received written approval of the U.S. EPA Administrator so long as the Department determines they are appropriate for the specific application. (4-5-00)

ii. For all other emission standards in these rules or for permit requirements, the Department will accept those minor changes that the Department determines are appropriate for the specific application. (4-5-00)

e. An owner or operator proposing to use an alternative test method not considered a minor change in Subsection 157.02.d. above, must: (4-5-00)

i. Demonstrate to the Department by comparative testing or sufficient analysis, that the alternative method is comparable and equivalent to the designated test method. (4-5-00)

ii. Submit the request for approval to use an alternative test method to the Department at least thirty (30) days in advance of a scheduled test. (4-5-00)

iii. Obtain, and submit to the Department, EPA approval for use of the alternative test method for emission standards in these rules (except for state only toxic air pollutant standards) or for federal emission standards codified at 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63. (4-5-00)

iv. Obtain verification that any prior approval of an alternative test method by the Department continues to be acceptable. Alternative methods may cease to be acceptable if new or different information indicates that the alternative test method is less accurate, less reliable, or not comparable with any current state or federal regulation, rule order, permit, or consent decree. (4-5-00)

f. Prior approval by the Department may not constitute Department approval for subsequent tests if new or different information indicates that a previously Department approved test method is less accurate, less reliable or not comparable with any current state or federal regulation, rule, order, permit or consent decree. (4-5-00)

03. Observation of Tests by Department Staff. The owner or operator shall provide notice of intent to test to the Department at least fifteen (15) days prior to the scheduled test, or shorter time period as provided in a permit, order, consent decree or by Department approval. The Department may, at its option, have an observer present at any emissions tests conducted on a source. (4-5-00)

04. Reporting Requirements. If the source test is performed to satisfy a performance test requirement imposed by state or federal regulation, rule, permit, order, or consent decree, a written report shall be submitted to the Department within ~~thirty (30)~~ sixty (60) days of the completion of the test. The written report shall: ~~(4-5-00)~~ ()

a. Meet the format and content requirements specified by the Department in any applicable rule, regulation, guidance, permit, order, or consent decree. Any deviations from the format and contents specified require prior written approval from the Department. Failure to obtain such approval may result in the rejection of the test results. (4-5-00)

b. Include all data required to be noted or recorded in any referenced test method. (4-5-00)

05. Test Results Review Criteria. The Department will make every effort to review test results within a reasonable time. The Department may reject tests as invalid for: (4-5-00)

a. Failure to adhere to the approved/required method; (4-5-00)

b. Using a method inappropriate for the source type or operating conditions; (4-5-00)

c. An incomplete written report; (4-5-00)

d. Computational or data entry errors; (4-5-00)

e. Clearly unreasonable results; (4-5-00)

f. Failure to comply with the certification requirements of Section 123 of these rules; or (4-5-00)

g. Failure of the source to conform to operational requirements in orders, permits, or consent decrees at the time of the test. (4-5-00)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

176. FACILITY EMISSIONS CAP.

01. Optional Facility Emissions Cap. An owner or operator of a facility may request a FEC to establish an enforceable facility-wide emission limitation. (4-11-06)

02. Applicability. (4-11-06)

a. The owner or operator of any facility, which is not a major facility as defined in Sections 204 or 205, may apply to the Department for a permit to establish a FEC. (4-11-06)

b. FECs are available ~~to~~ for new ~~sources~~, and existing facilities that are not major as defined in Section 204 or 205 or existing ~~sources~~ facilities undergoing a modification, ~~and existing sources that request a FEC that does not make the facility a major facility as defined in Section 204 or 205.~~ (4-11-06) ()

c. Facilities that become major facilities as defined in Section 204 or 205 are no longer eligible for a FEC under Section 176. ()

03. Definitions. For the purposes of Sections 175 through 181, the following terms shall be defined as below. (4-11-06)

a. Baseline actual emissions. As defined in Section 007. (4-11-06)

b. Design concentration. The ambient concentration used in establishing the FEC. (4-11-06)

c. Facility emissions cap (FEC). A facility-wide emission limitation expressed in tons per year, for any criteria pollutant or hazardous air pollutant established in accordance with Sections 176 through 181. A FEC is calculated using baseline actual emissions plus an operational variability component and a growth component. A FEC, which is defined in tons per year on a twelve (12) month rolling basis, must be set below major facility thresholds as defined in Sections 204 and 205. (4-11-06)()

d. FEC pollutant. The pollutant for which a FEC is established. (4-11-06)

e. Growth component. The level of emissions requested by the applicant and approved by the Department to allow for potential future business growth or facility changes that may increase emissions above baseline actual emissions plus the operational variability component. (4-11-06)

f. Operational variability component. The level of emissions up to the significant emission rate (SER) minus one (1) ton per year but no more than the facility's potential to emit (PTE). If the proposed FEC pollutant does not have a SER listed in Section 006 or has a SER less than or equal to ten (10) tons per year, the operational variability component is the level of emissions requested by the applicant and approved by the Department. The operational variability component cannot be more than the facility's PTE. (4-11-06)()

177. APPLICATION PROCEDURES.

In addition to the information required pursuant to Sections 202 or 402, whichever is applicable, applications requesting a FEC must include the information required under Sections 176 through 181 and Subsections 177.01 through 177.03. (4-11-06)

01. Estimates of Emissions. A proposed FEC for each pollutant requested by the facility, including the basis for calculating the FEC. (4-11-06)

02. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. (4-11-06)

a. Estimates of ambient concentrations will be ~~based on the most recent applicable and technically appropriate methods and most representative data available to the Department unless otherwise approved by the Department~~ determined as described in Subsection 202.02. (4-11-06)()

b. Estimates of ambient concentrations may include projections of alternative future changes within the proposed FEC. (4-11-06)

c. For a new, existing, or modified facility, a demonstration that for each FEC pollutant, the FEC will not cause or significantly contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. (4-11-06)

d. For renewal of terms and conditions establishing a FEC, it is presumed that the previous permitting analysis is satisfactory, unless the Department determines otherwise. (4-11-06)

03. Monitoring and Recordkeeping. The application must include proposed means for the facility to determine facility emissions on a rolling twelve (12) month consecutive basis. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

181. NOTICE AND RECORD-KEEPING OF ESTIMATES OF AMBIENT CONCENTRATIONS.

Section 181 authorizes facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but that are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC. No permit revision shall be required for facility changes implemented in accordance with Section 181. (4-11-06)

01. Notice. For facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall review the estimate of ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

a. In the event that the facility change would result in a significant contribution above the design concentration determined by the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, but does not cause or significantly contribute to a violation to any ambient air quality standard, the permittee shall provide notice to the Department in accordance with Subsection 181.01.b. (4-11-06)

b. Notice procedures. The permittee may make a facility change under Section 181 if the permittee provides written notification to the Department so that the notification is received at least seven (7) days in advance of the proposed change or, in the event of an emergency, the permittee provides the notification so that it is received at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the proposed change. For each such change, the written notification shall: (4-11-06)

i. Describe the proposed change; (4-11-06)

ii. Describe and quantify expected emissions; and (4-11-06)

iii. Provide the estimated ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

02. Recordkeeping. For facility changes that comply with the terms and conditions establishing the FEC, but are not included in the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall review the estimate of ambient concentration analysis. In the event the facility change would not result in a significant contribution above the design concentration determined by the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC, the permittee shall record and maintain documentation on-site of the review. (4-11-06)

03. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. Estimates of ambient concentrations shall be *consistent determined during the term of this permit using the same model and model parameters as used* with the estimate of ambient concentration analysis approved for the permit establishing the FEC *unless the Department determines that other technical methods are appropriate*. The permittee shall include any changes to the facility that are not included in the originally approved estimate of ambient concentration analysis. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

202. APPLICATION PROCEDURES.

Application for a permit to construct must be made using forms furnished by the Department, or by other means prescribed by the Department. The application shall be certified by the responsible official in accordance with Section 123 and shall be accompanied by all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)

01. Required Information. Depending upon the proposed size and location of the new or modified stationary source or facility, the application for a permit to construct shall include all of the information required by one or more of the following provisions: (5-1-94)

a. For any new or modified stationary source or facility: (5-1-94)

i. Site information, plans, descriptions, specifications, and drawings showing the design of the stationary source, facility, or modification, the nature and amount of emissions (including secondary emissions), and the manner in which it will be operated and controlled. (5-1-94)

ii. A schedule for construction of the stationary source, facility, or modification. (5-1-94)

b. For any new major facility or major modification in a nonattainment area which would be major for the nonattainment regulated air pollutant(s): (4-5-00)

i. A description of the system of continuous emission control proposed for the new major facility or major modification, emission estimates, and other information as necessary to determine that the lowest achievable

emission rate would be applied. (5-1-94)

ii. A description of the emission offsets proposed for the new major facility or major modification, including information on the stationary sources, mobile sources, or facilities providing the offsets, emission estimates, and other information necessary to determine that a net air quality benefit would result. (4-5-00)

iii. Certification that all other facilities in Idaho, owned or operated by (or under common ownership of) the proposed new major facility or major modification, are in compliance with all local, state or federal requirements or are on a schedule for compliance with such. (5-1-94)

iv. An analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques which demonstrates that the benefits of the proposed major facility or major modification significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification. (5-1-94)

v. An analysis of the impairment to visibility of any federal Class I area, Class I area designated by the Department, or integral vista of any mandatory federal Class I area that the new major facility or major modification would impact (including the monitoring of visibility in any Class I area near the new major facility or major modification, if requested by the Department). (4-6-05)

c. For any new major facility or major modification in an attainment or unclassifiable area for any regulated air pollutant. (4-6-05)

i. A description of the system of continuous emission control proposed for the new major facility or major modification, emission estimates, and other information as necessary to determine that the best available control technology would be applied. (5-1-94)

ii. An analysis of the effect on air quality by the new major facility or major modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such effects. (5-1-94)

iii. An analysis of the effect on air quality projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the new major facility or major modification. (5-1-94)

iv. A description of the nature, extent, and air quality effects of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)

v. An analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the new major facility or major modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with establishment of the new major facility or major modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation or soils having no significant commercial or recreational value. (5-1-94)

vi. An analysis of the impairment to visibility of any federal Class I area, Class I area designated by the Department, or integral vista of any mandatory federal Class I area that the new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)

vii. An analysis of the existing ambient air quality in the area that the new major facility or major modification would affect for each regulated air pollutant that a new major facility would emit in significant amounts or for which a major modification would result in a significant net emissions increase. (4-5-00)

viii. Ambient analyses as specified in Subsections 202.01c.vii., 202.01c.ix., 202.01c.x., and 202.01c.xii., may not be required if the projected increases in ambient concentrations or existing ambient concentrations of a particular regulated air pollutant in any area that the new major facility or major modification would affect are less than the **following amounts listed under 40 CFR 52.21(i)(5)(i)**, or the regulated air pollutant is not listed therein: ~~carbon monoxide—five hundred and seventy-five (575) micrograms per cubic meter, eight (8) hour average; nitrogen dioxide—fourteen (14) micrograms per cubic meter, annual average; PM-10—ten (10) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; sulfur dioxide—thirteen (13) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; ozone—any net increase of one hundred (100) tons per year or more of volatile organic~~

~~compounds, as a measure of ozone; lead— one-tenth (0.1) of a microgram per cubic meter, calendar quarterly average; mercury— twenty five hundredths (0.25) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty four (24) hour average; beryllium— one thousandth (0.001) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty four (24) hour average; fluorides— twenty five hundredths (0.25) of a microgram per cubic meter, twenty four (24) hour average; vinyl chloride— fifteen (15) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty four (24) hour average; hydrogen sulfide— two tenths (0.2) of a microgram per cubic meter, one (1) hour average.~~ (4-5-00)()

ix. For any regulated air pollutant which has an ambient air quality standard, the analysis shall include continuous air monitoring data, gathered over the year preceding the submittal of the application, unless the Department determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year, but not less than four (4) months, which is adequate for determining whether the emissions of that regulated air pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the ambient air quality standard or any prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment. (4-5-00)

x. For any regulated air pollutant which does not have an ambient air quality standard, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data that the Department determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that air pollutant in any area that the emissions of that air pollutant would affect. (4-5-00)

xi. If requested by the Department, monitoring of visibility in any Class I area the proposed new major facility or major modification would affect. (5-1-94)

xii. Operation of monitoring stations shall meet the requirements of Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 58 or such other requirements as extensive as those set forth in Appendix B as may be approved by the Department. (5-1-94)

02. Estimates of Ambient Concentrations. All estimates of ambient concentrations shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models). (4-5-00)

a. Where an air quality model specified in the “Guideline on Air Quality Models,” is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted, subject to written approval of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and public comment pursuant to Subsection 209.01.c.; provided that modifications and substitutions of models used for toxic air pollutants will be reviewed by the Department. (4-5-00)

b. Methods like those outlined in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's “Interim Procedures for Evaluating Air Quality Models (Revised)” (September 1984) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models. (5-1-94)

03. Additional Information. Any additional information, plans, specifications, evidence or documents that the Department may require to make the determinations required under Sections 200 through 225 shall be furnished upon request. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

579. BASELINES FOR PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION.

01. Baseline Date(s). (5-1-94)

a. Major Source Baseline Date. ~~January 6, 1975 in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide; February 8, 1988 in the case of nitrogen dioxide.~~ (5-1-94)()

i. In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975; ()

ii. In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988, and ()

iii. In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 10, 2010. ()

b. Minor Source Baseline Date. The earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) submits a complete application. The trigger date is: (4-5-00)

i. In the case of ~~particulate matter~~ PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977; and (4-5-00)()

ii. In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988. (4-5-00)

iii. In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2011. ()

c. The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if: (4-5-00)

i. The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) application; and (4-5-00)

ii. In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant. (4-5-00)

d. Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments, except that the Department may rescind any such minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or the net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM₁₀ emissions. (4-5-00)

02. **Baseline Area.** Any intrastate area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), in which the major facility or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact for the pollutant for which the baseline date is established, as follows: Equal to or greater than 1 µg/m³ (annual average) for SO₂, NO₂, or PM₁₀; or equal or greater than 0.3 µg/m³ (annual average) for PM_{2.5} equal to or greater than a one (1) microgram per cubic meter (annual average) of the regulated air pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established. (4-5-00)()

03. **Baseline Concentration.** The ambient concentration for a particular regulated air pollutant which exists in the applicable baseline area on the applicable minor source baseline date. (4-5-00)

a. The baseline concentration shall represent: (5-1-94)

i. The actual emissions from sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date; and (5-1-94)

ii. The allowable emissions of major facilities and major modifications which commenced construction before the applicable major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date. (5-1-94)

b. The baseline concentration shall not include the actual emissions of new major facilities and major modifications which commenced construction on or after the applicable major source baseline date. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

725. RULES FOR SULFUR CONTENT OF FUELS.

This section applies to fuel burning sources in Idaho. Its purpose is to prevent excessive ground level concentrations of sulfur dioxide. The reference test method for measuring fuel sulfur content shall be ASTM method, D129-95

Standard Test for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method) or such comparable and equivalent method approved in accordance with Subsection 157.02.d. Test methods and procedures shall comply with Section 157.

(5-8-09)

01. Definitions. (5-8-09)

a. ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials. (5-1-94)

b. Distillate Fuel Oil. Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or Grade 2 fuel oils. (5-1-94)

c. Residual Fuel Oil. Any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, Grade 5 and Grade 6 fuel oils. (5-1-94)

02. Residual Fuel Oils. No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than one and three-fourths percent (1.75%) sulfur by weight. (5-8-09)

03. Distillate Fuel Oil. No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any distillate fuel oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur: (5-8-09)

a. ASTM Grade 1. ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - zero point three percent (0.3%) by weight. (5-8-09)

b. ASTM Grade 2. ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - zero point five percent (0.5%) by weight. (5-8-09)

04. Coal. No person shall sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any coal containing greater than one percent (1.0%) sulfur by weight. (5-8-09)

05. Exemptions Alternative. The Department may approve in a permit issued in accordance with these rules an exemption alternative fuel sulfur content from the requirements of Subsections 725.01 through 725.04 if the applicant demonstrates that, through control measures or other means, sulfur dioxide emissions (based on a one (1) hour averaging period) are equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with the limitations of Subsections 725.01 through 725.04. (3-29-10)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

794. PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

No owner or operator may commence construction, reconstruction, modification or operation of any nonmetallic mineral processing plant regardless of whether or not the source is an affected facility pursuant to 40 CFR 60.670(e) without first obtaining a permit or complying with Sections 795 through 799. The owner or operator shall comply with the permitting requirements of Subsection 794.0~~2~~² or Subsection 794.0~~2~~³ and the applicable portions of Subsection 794.0~~3~~⁴ and/or Subsection 794.0~~4~~⁵. (4-4-13)()

01. Permit By Rule Eligibility. New major facilities or major modifications subject to Sections 204 and 205 are not eligible for a Permit by Rule. ()

0~~2~~. **Permit by Rule.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that meet all of the applicable requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799 shall be deemed to have a permit by rule (PBR) and shall not be required to obtain a permit to construct under Sections 200 through 228. (3-15-02)

0~~2~~3. **Permit to Construct.** Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that do not meet all of the requirements set forth in Sections 795 through 799, or that operate or intend to operate a nonmetallic mineral processing plant at a single site of operations for more than twelve (12) consecutive months, or that choose to construct and operate under specific permit requirements rather than the provisions of the permit by rule shall obtain a permit to construct pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. An existing permit to construct shall be considered valid until the permit is modified, incorporated into a Tier II operating permit, or terminated by the Department. Existing

permits to construct may be terminated by the Department by registering the source under the permit by rule provisions in accordance with Section 797 after June 15, 2001. (3-15-02)

034. Tier I Operating Permits. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are affected facilities subject to a requirement of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) in 40 CFR 60 are Tier I sources as defined in Section 006. Tier I sources must comply with the applicable permitting requirements of Sections 300 through 399. (4-11-06)

045. Tier II Operating Permits. Owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants that are required by the Department or choose to obtain a Tier II operating permit pursuant to Sections 400 through 410 shall operate in accordance with the specific provisions of the Tier II operating permit until such time as the operating permit is terminated in writing by the Department. The Department may require owners and operators of nonmetallic mineral processing plants to obtain a Tier II operating permit whenever the Department determines that: (3-15-02)

a. Emission rate reductions are necessary to attain or maintain any ambient air quality standard or applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment; or (3-15-02)

b. Specific emissions standards, or requirements on operation or maintenance are necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable emission standard or rule. (3-15-02)