

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(3) Locations of telephones and hours for use of telephones shall be posted on unit bulletin boards and included in inmate admission and orientation material or in inmate handbooks at all Department of Corrections facilities.

(4) The functional unit manager may restrict the times telephones are available to inmates to conform to line movements, scheduled inmate activities, meals, and staff availability.

(5) Call durations may vary based on the physical locations of phones as established by the functional unit manager/designee.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Hist.: CD 5-1988, f. & cert. ef. 3-21-88; CD 8-1993, f. 3-10-93, cert. ef. 4-1-93; DOC 2-2006, f. 3-10-06, cert. ef. 3-13-06

291-130-0080

Remaining Telephone Fund Balances Upon Release

Remaining funds balances received from the phone company will be deposited to individual inmate trust accounts as per the department's rule on Trust Accounts (OAR 291-158-0045) less a processing fee imposed by the department. Funds deposited on behalf of inmates who are indebted to the department are subject to collection as per OAR 291-158-0065. Any remaining funds are disbursed to the inmate through the Oregon Trail card or by check.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Stats. Implemented: ORS 179.040, 423.020, 423.030 & 423.075

Hist.: DOC 2-2006, f. 3-10-06, cert. ef. 3-13-06

Department of Environmental Quality Chapter 340

Rule Caption: Division 110 PCB Rule Amendments.

Adm. Order No.: DEQ 1-2006

Filed with Sec. of State: 3-15-2006

Certified to be Effective: 3-15-06

Notice Publication Date: 9-1-05

Rules Amended: 340-110-0001, 340-110-0020, 340-110-0061

Subject: These rule amendments incorporate by reference changes to Federal PCB regulations from January 1989 through July 1, 2004.

Rules Coordinator: Larry McAllister—(503) 229-6412

340-110-0001

Purpose, Scope and Applicability

(1) The purpose of this division is to establish requirements for the storage, treatment, disposal and marking prior to disposal of PCB and PCB items.

(2) These regulations are in addition to and do not preempt any local, state or federal statutes or regulations.

(3) This division incorporates, by reference, PCB management regulations of the federal program, included in 40 CFR Part 761 as of July 1, 2004, into Oregon Administrative Rules. Persons must consult 40 CFR Part 761 in addition to this division to determine all applicable PCB management requirements. Persons must also consult division 120 of this chapter for additional siting and permitting requirements for PCB disposal.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, 459, 466.020, 466.075, 466.105, 466.195 & 468

Stats. Implemented: ORS 466.020, 466.025, 466.030 & 466.505

Hist.: DEQ 7-1984, f. & ef. 4-26-84; DEQ 12-1986, f. & ef. 5-20-86; DEQ 4-1991, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-91 (and corrected 6-20-91); DEQ 1-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-06

340-110-0020

Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use of PCB and PCB Items

The provisions of 40 CFR 761.20 through 761.35 are deleted.

NOTE: 40 CFR 761.20(e) is adopted by reference with the adoption of 40 CFR, Part 279 (Used Oil Management Regulations) in OAR 340-100-0002. 40 CFR 279.10(i) requires used oil marketers and burners of used oil containing quantifiable levels of PCBs to meet the standards in 40 CFR 761.20(e).

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 192, 465.009, 466.015, 466.020, 466.075, 466.090, 468.020 & 646

Stats. Implemented: ORS 466.510 & 466.515

Hist.: DEQ 12-1986, f. & ef. 5-20-86; DEQ 4-1991, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-91 (and corrected 6-20-91); DEQ 6-1994, f. & cert. ef. 3-22-94; DEQ 1-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-06

340-110-0061

Additional Disposal Requirements

(1) Section (2) of this rule is added to the provisions of 40 CFR 761(a).

(2) Spills, leaks and other uncontrolled discharges of PCB constitute disposal of PCB and shall be reported and managed in accordance with division 142.

(3) Section (4) of this rule is added to the provisions of 40 CFR 761.60(e).

(4) The permit shall be issued in accordance with divisions 106 and 120 and may contain conditions and provisions as the Department deems appropriate.

(5) Section (6) of this rule is added to 40 CFR 761.60.

(6) Waste Oil. The use of waste oil that contains any detectable concentration of PCB as a sealant coating or dust control agent is prohibited. Prohibited uses include, but are not limited to, road oiling, general dust control, use as a pesticide carrier and use as a rust preventative on pipes.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 466 & 468

Stats. Implemented: ORS 459A.595 & 466.635

Hist.: DEQ 6-1987, f. & ef. 3-5-87; DEQ 13-2003, f. & cert. ef. 10-24-03; DEQ 1-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-15-06

Rule Caption: Adoption of Federal Air Quality Regulations.

Adm. Order No.: DEQ 2-2006

Filed with Sec. of State: 3-14-2006

Certified to be Effective: 3-14-06

Notice Publication Date: 9-1-05

Rules Amended: 340-200-0020, 340-200-0040, 340-216-0060, 340-238-0040, 340-238-0050, 340-238-0060, 340-244-0030, 340-244-0040, 340-244-0220

Subject: Oregon's Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) adopted by reference recent revisions to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). The EQC also adopted amendments made to the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC), and the list of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Adoption by the EQC ensures that Oregon air quality rules remain consistent with the federal air quality requirements.

Rules Coordinator: Larry McAllister—(503) 229-6412

340-200-0020

General Air Quality Definitions

As used in divisions 200 through 268, unless specifically defined otherwise:

(1) "Act" or "FCAA" means the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.A. §§ 7401 to 7671q.

(2) "Activity" means any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a source that emits a regulated pollutant.

(3) "Actual emissions" means the mass emissions of a pollutant from an emissions source during a specified time period.

(a) For determining actual emissions as of the baseline period:

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (B), actual emissions equal the average rate at which the source actually emitted the pollutant during a baseline period and that represents normal source operation;

(B) The Department presumes that the source-specific mass emissions limit included in a source's permit that was effective on September 8, 1981 is equivalent to the source's actual emissions during the baseline period if it is within 10% of the actual emissions calculated under paragraph (A).

(C) For any source that had not begun normal operation, actual emissions equal the potential to emit of the source.

(b) For determining actual emissions for Emission Statements under OAR 340-214-0200 through 340-214-0220 and Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees under OAR 340 division 220, actual emissions include, but are not limited to, routine process emissions, fugitive emissions, excess emissions from maintenance, startups and shutdowns, equipment malfunction, and other activities, except categorically insignificant activities and secondary emissions.

(c) For Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees under OAR 340 division 220, actual emissions must be directly measured with a continuous monitoring system or calculated using a material balance or verified emission factor in combination with the source's actual operating hours, production rates, or types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the specified time period.

(4) "Adjacent" means interdependent facilities that are nearby to each other.

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(5) "Affected source" means a source that includes one or more affected units that are subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the FCAA.

(6) "Affected states" means all states:

(a) Whose air quality may be affected by a proposed permit, permit modification, or permit renewal and that are contiguous to Oregon; or

(b) That are within 50 miles of the permitted source.

(7) "Aggregate insignificant emissions" means the annual actual emissions of any regulated air pollutant from one or more designated activities at a source that are less than or equal to the lowest applicable level specified in this section. The total emissions from each designated activity and the aggregate emissions from all designated activities must be less than or equal to the lowest applicable level specified.

(a) One ton for total reduced sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid mist, any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act, and each criteria pollutant, except lead;

(b) 120 pounds for lead;

(c) 600 pounds for fluoride;

(d) 500 pounds for PM10 in a PM10 nonattainment area;

(e) The lesser of the amount established in OAR 340-244-0040, **Table 1** or 340-244-0230, **Table 3**, or 1,000 pounds;

(f) An aggregate of 5,000 pounds for all Hazardous Air Pollutants.

(8) "Air Contaminant" means a dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon, acid or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

(9) "Air Contaminant Discharge Permit" or "ACDP" means a written permit issued, renewed, amended, or revised by the Department, pursuant to OAR 340 division 216.

(10) "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for determination of compliance. An alternative method used to meet an applicable federal requirement for which a reference method is specified must be approved by EPA unless EPA has delegated authority for the approval to the Department.

(11) "Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in an Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source or ACDP program source, including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA through rule making at the time of issuance but have future-effective compliance dates:

(a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the EPA through rule-making under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in **40 CFR Part 52**;

(b) Any standard or other requirement adopted under OAR 340-200-0040 of the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan, that is more stringent than the federal standard or requirement which has not yet been approved by the EPA, and other state-only enforceable air pollution control requirements;

(c) Any term or condition in an ACDP, OAR 340 division 216, including any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to OAR 340 division 224, New Source Review, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a permit modification;

(d) Any term or condition in a Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans, OAR 340-210-0200 through 340-210-0240, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans or a permit modification;

(e) Any term or condition in a Notice of Approval, OAR 340-218-0190, issued before July 1, 2001, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a Notice of Approval or a permit modification;

(f) Any term or condition of a PSD permit issued by the EPA until or unless the EPA revokes or modifies the term or condition by a permit modification;

(g) Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);

(h) Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act;

(i) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

(j) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

(k) Any standard or other requirement under section 126(a)(1) and (c) of the Act;

(l) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;

(m) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act;

(n) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under section 183(f) of the Act;

(o) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under section 328 of the Act;

(p) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in an Oregon Title V Operating Permit; and

(q) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act.

(12) "Assessable Emission" means a unit of emissions for which the major source owner or operator will be assessed a fee. It includes an emission of a pollutant as specified in OAR 340-220-0060 from one or more emissions devices or activities within a major source.

(13) "Baseline Emission Rate" means the actual emission rate during the baseline period. Baseline emission rate does not include increases due to voluntary fuel switches or increased hours of operation that occurred after the baseline period.

(14) "Baseline Period" means any consecutive 12 calendar month period during calendar years 1977 or 1978. The Department may allow the use of a prior time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(15) "Best Available Control Technology" or "BACT" means an emission limitation, including, but not limited to, a visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant subject to regulation under the Act which would be emitted from any proposed major source or major modification which, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such air contaminant. In no event may the application of BACT result in emissions of any air contaminant that would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable new source performance standard or any standard for hazardous air pollutant. If an emission limitation is not feasible, a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, may be required. Such standard must, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable and provide for compliance by prescribing appropriate permit conditions.

(16) "Capacity" means the maximum regulated pollutant emissions from a stationary source under its physical and operational design.

(17) "Capture system" means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

(18) "Categorically insignificant activity" means any of the following listed pollutant emitting activities principally supporting the source or the major industrial group. Categorically insignificant activities must comply with all applicable requirements.

(a) Constituents of a chemical mixture present at less than 1% by weight of any chemical or compound regulated under divisions 200 through 268 excluding divisions 248 and 262 of this chapter, or less than 0.1% by weight of any carcinogen listed in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Annual Report on Carcinogens when usage of the chemical mixture is less than 100,000 pounds/year;

(b) Evaporative and tail pipe emissions from on-site motor vehicle operation;

(c) Distillate oil, kerosene, and gasoline fuel burning equipment rated at less than or equal to 0.4 million Btu/hr;

(d) Natural gas and propane burning equipment rated at less than or equal to 2.0 million Btu/hr;

(e) Office activities;

(f) Food service activities;

(g) Janitorial activities;

(h) Personal care activities;

(i) Groundskeeping activities including, but not limited to building painting and road and parking lot maintenance;

(j) On-site laundry activities;

(k) On-site recreation facilities;

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- (l) Instrument calibration;
 - (m) Maintenance and repair shop;
 - (n) Automotive repair shops or storage garages;
 - (o) Air cooling or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;
 - (p) Refrigeration systems with less than 50 pounds of charge of ozone depleting substances regulated under Title VI, including pressure tanks used in refrigeration systems but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems;
 - (q) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated vacuum producing devices but excluding research and development facilities;
 - (r) Temporary construction activities;
 - (s) Warehouse activities;
 - (t) Accidental fires;
 - (u) Air vents from air compressors;
 - (v) Air purification systems;
 - (w) Continuous emissions monitoring vent lines;
 - (x) Demineralized water tanks;
 - (y) Pre-treatment of municipal water, including use of deionized water purification systems;
 - (z) Electrical charging stations;
 - (aa) Fire brigade training;
 - (bb) Instrument air dryers and distribution;
 - (cc) Process raw water filtration systems;
 - (dd) Pharmaceutical packaging;
 - (ee) Fire suppression;
 - (ff) Blueprint making;
 - (gg) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement such as anticipated activities most often associated with and performed during regularly scheduled equipment outages to maintain a plant and its equipment in good operating condition, including but not limited to steam cleaning, abrasive use, and woodworking;
 - (hh) Electric motors;
 - (ii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, transfer and lubricating equipment used for ASTM grade distillate or residual fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluids;
 - (jj) On-site storage tanks not subject to any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), including underground storage tanks (UST), storing gasoline or diesel used exclusively for fueling of the facility's fleet of vehicles;
 - (kk) Natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage tanks and transfer equipment;
 - (ll) Pressurized tanks containing gaseous compounds;
 - (mm) Vacuum sheet stacker vents;
 - (nn) Emissions from wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) provided the source is authorized to discharge to the POTW, not including on-site wastewater treatment and/or holding facilities;
 - (oo) Log ponds;
 - (pp) Storm water settling basins;
 - (qq) Fire suppression and training;
 - (rr) Paved roads and paved parking lots within an urban growth boundary;
 - (ss) Hazardous air pollutant emissions of fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads except for those sources that have processes or activities that contribute to the deposition and entrainment of hazardous air pollutants from surface soils;
 - (tt) Health, safety, and emergency response activities;
 - (uu) Emergency generators and pumps used only during loss of primary equipment or utility service due to circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, or to address a power emergency as determined by the Department;
 - (vv) Non-contact steam vents and leaks and safety and relief valves for boiler steam distribution systems;
 - (ww) Non-contact steam condensate flash tanks;
 - (xx) Non-contact steam vents on condensate receivers, deaerators and similar equipment;
 - (yy) Boiler blowdown tanks;
 - (zz) Industrial cooling towers that do not use chromium-based water treatment chemicals;
 - (aaa) Ash piles maintained in a wetted condition and associated handling systems and activities;
 - (bbb) Oil/water separators in effluent treatment systems;
 - (ccc) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup;
 - (ddd) Broke beaters, pulp and repulping tanks, stock chests and pulp handling equipment, excluding thickening equipment and repulpers;
 - (eee) Stock cleaning and pressurized pulp washing, excluding open stock washing systems; and
 - (fff) White water storage tanks.
- (19) "Certifying individual" means the responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a source who certifies the accuracy of the emission statement.
- (20) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.
- (21) "Class I area" means any Federal, State or Indian reservation land which is classified or reclassified as Class I area. Class I areas are identified in OAR 340-204-0250.
- (22) "Commence" or "commencement" means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals required by the Act and either has:
- (a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source to be completed in a reasonable time; or
 - (b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the source to be completed in a reasonable time.
- (23) "Commission" or "EQC" means Environmental Quality Commission.
- (24) "Constant Process Rate" means the average variation in process rate for the calendar year is not greater than plus or minus ten percent of the average process rate.
- (25) "Construction":
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section means any physical change including, but not limited to, fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of a source or part of a source;
 - (b) As used in OAR 340 division 224 means any physical change including, but not limited to, fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit, or change in the method of operation of a source which would result in a change in actual emissions.
- (26) "Continuous compliance determination method" means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:
- (a) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and
 - (b) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.
- (27) "Continuous Monitoring Systems" means sampling and analysis, in a timed sequence, using techniques which will adequately reflect actual emissions or concentrations on a continuing basis in accordance with the Department's Continuous Monitoring Manual, and includes continuous emission monitoring systems, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) and continuous parameter monitoring systems.
- (28) "Control device" means equipment, other than inherent process equipment, that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices (such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers (such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems (such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit (e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition will be binding for purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280.
- (29) "Criteria Pollutant" means nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, PM10, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, or lead.

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(30) "Data" means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

(31) "De minimis emission level" means: [Table not included. See ED. NOTE.]

NOTE: De minimis is compared to all increases that are not included in the PSEL.

(32) "Department":

(a) Means Department of Environmental Quality; except

(b) As used in OAR 340 divisions 218 and 220 means Department of Environmental Quality or in the case of Lane County, Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

(33) "Device" means any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or byproduct at a source that produces or emits a regulated pollutant.

(34) "Director" means the Director of the Department or the Director's designee.

(35) "Draft permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit for which the Department or Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority offers public participation under OAR 340-218-0210 or the EPA and affected State review under OAR 340-218-0230.

(36) "Effective date of the program" means the date that the EPA approves the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program submitted by the Department on a full or interim basis. In case of a partial approval, the "effective date of the program" for each portion of the program is the date of the EPA approval of that portion.

(37) "Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

(38) "Emission" means a release into the atmosphere of any regulated pollutant or air contaminant.

(39) "Emission Estimate Adjustment Factor" or "EEAF" means an adjustment applied to an emission factor to account for the relative inaccuracy of the emission factor.

(40) "Emission Factor" means an estimate of the rate at which a pollutant is released into the atmosphere, as the result of some activity, divided by the rate of that activity (e.g., production or process rate). Where an emission factor is required sources must use an emission factor approved by EPA or the Department.

(41)(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, "Emission Limitation" and "Emission Standard" mean a requirement established by a State, local government, or the 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.

(b) As used in OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, "Emission limitation or standard" means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO₂ per hour, pounds of SO₂ per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO₂) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO₂). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, an emission limitation or standard does not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

(42) "Emission Reduction Credit Banking" means to presently reserve, subject to requirements of OAR 340 division 268, Emission Reduction Credits, emission reductions for use by the reserver or assignee for future compliance with air pollution reduction requirements.

(43) "Emission Reporting Form" means a paper or electronic form developed by the Department that must be completed by the permittee to report calculated emissions, actual emissions, or permitted emissions for interim emission fee assessment purposes.

(44) "Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant.

(a) A part of a source is any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or byproduct that produces or emits regulated air pollutants. An activity is any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a stationary source that emits regulated air pollutants. Except as described in subsection (d) of this section, parts and activities may be grouped for purposes of defining an emissions unit if the following conditions are met:

(A) The group used to define the emissions unit may not include discrete parts or activities to which a distinct emissions standard applies or for which different compliance demonstration requirements apply; and

(B) The emissions from the emissions unit are quantifiable.

(b) Emissions units may be defined on a pollutant by pollutant basis where applicable.

(c) The term emissions unit is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" under Title IV of the FCAA.

(d) Parts and activities cannot be grouped for determining emissions increases from an emissions unit under OAR 340-224-0050 through 340-224-0070, or 340 division 210, or for determining the applicability of any New Source Performance Standard (NSPS).

(45) "EPA" or "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

(46) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions. An equivalent method used to meet an applicable federal requirement for which a reference method is specified must be approved by EPA unless EPA has delegated authority for the approval to the Department.

(47) "Event" means excess emissions that arise from the same condition and occur during a single calendar day or continue into subsequent calendar days.

(48) "Exceedance" means a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

(49) "Excess emissions" means emissions in excess of a permit limit or any applicable air quality rule.

(50) "Excursion" means a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280 and 340-218-0050(3)(a), consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

(51) "Federal Land Manager" means with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the federal department with authority over such lands.

(52) Federal Major Source means a source with potential to emit any individual regulated pollutant, excluding hazardous air pollutants listed in OAR 340 division 244, greater than or equal to 100 tons per year if in a source category listed below, or 250 tons per year if not in a source category listed. Potential to emit calculations must include emission increases due to a new or modified source.

(a) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU/hour heat input;

(b) Coal cleaning plants with thermal dryers;

(c) Kraft pulp mills;

(d) Portland cement plants;

(e) Primary Zinc Smelters;

(f) Iron and Steel Mill Plants;

(g) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(h) Primary copper smelters;

(i) Municipal Incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day;

(j) Hydrofluoric acid plants;

(k) Sulfuric acid plants;

(l) Nitric acid plants;

(m) Petroleum Refineries;

(n) Lime plants;

(o) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(p) Coke oven batteries;

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- (q) Sulfur recovery plants;
 - (r) Carbon black plants, furnace process;
 - (s) Primary lead smelters;
 - (t) Fuel conversion plants;
 - (u) Sintering plants;
 - (v) Secondary metal production plants;
 - (w) Chemical process plants;
 - (x) Fossil fuel fired boilers, or combinations thereof, totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;
 - (y) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
 - (z) Taconite ore processing plants;
 - (aa) Glass fiber processing plants;
 - (bb) Charcoal production plants.
- (53) "Final permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit issued by the Department or Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority that has completed all review procedures required by OAR 340-218-0120 through 340-218-0240.

(54) "Fugitive Emissions":

(a) Except as used in subsection (b) of this section, means emissions of any air contaminant which escape to the atmosphere from any point or area that is not identifiable as a stack, vent, duct, or equivalent opening.

(b) As used to define a major Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source, means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(55) "General permit":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means an Oregon Air Contaminant Discharge Permit established under OAR 340-216-0060;

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 218 means an Oregon Title V Operating Permit established under OAR 340-218-0090.

(56) "Generic PSEL" means: [Table not included. See ED. NOTE.]

NOTE: Sources are eligible for a generic PSEL if expected emissions are less than or equal to the levels listed in the table above. Baseline emission rate and netting basis do not apply to pollutants at sources using generic PSELS.

(57) "Growth Allowance" means an allocation of some part of an airshed's capacity to accommodate future proposed major sources and major modifications of sources.

(58) "Immediately" means as soon as possible but in no case more than one hour after a source knew or should have known of an excess emission period.

(59) "Inherent process equipment" means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

(60) "Insignificant Activity" means an activity or emission that the Department has designated as categorically insignificant, or that meets the criteria of aggregate insignificant emissions.

(61) "Insignificant Change" means an off-permit change defined under OAR 340-218-0140(2)(a) to either a significant or an insignificant activity which:

(a) Does not result in a redesignation from an insignificant to a significant activity;

(b) Does not invoke an applicable requirement not included in the permit; and

(c) Does not result in emission of regulated air pollutants not regulated by the source's permit.

(62) "Late Payment" means a fee payment which is postmarked after the due date.

(63) "Lowest Achievable Emission Rate" or "LAER" means that rate of emissions which reflects: the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. The application of this term cannot permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any air contaminant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or standards for hazardous air pollutants.

(64) "Maintenance Area" means a geographical area of the State that was designated as a nonattainment area, redesignated as an attainment area

by EPA, and redesignated as a maintenance area by the Environmental Quality Commission in OAR chapter 340, division 204.

(65) "Maintenance Pollutant" means a pollutant for which a maintenance area was formerly designated a nonattainment area.

(66) "Major Modification" means any physical change or change of operation of a source that results in the following for any regulated air pollutant:

(a) An increase in the PSEL by an amount equal to or more than the significant emission rate over the netting basis; and

(b) The accumulation of physical changes and changes of operation since baseline would result in a significant emission rate increase.

(A) Calculations of emission increases in (b) must account for all accumulated increases in actual emissions due to physical changes and changes of operation occurring at the source since the baseline period, or since the time of the last construction approval issued for the source pursuant to the New Source Review Regulations in OAR 340 division 224 for that pollutant, whichever time is more recent. These include emissions from insignificant activities.

(B) Emission increases due solely to increased use of equipment or facilities that existed during the baseline period are not included, if that increased use was possible during the baseline period under the baseline configuration of the source, and the increased use of baseline equipment capacity is not to support a physical change or change in operation.

(c) For new or modified major sources that were permitted to construct and operate after the baseline period and were not subject to New Source Review, a major modification means:

(A) Any change at a source, including production increases, that would result in a Plant Site Emission Limit increase of 1 ton or more for any regulated pollutant for which the source is a major source; or

(B) The addition or modification of any stationary source or sources after the initial construction that have cumulative potential emissions greater than or equal to the significant emission rate, excluding any emission decreases.

(C) Changes to the PSEL solely due to the availability of better emissions information are exempt from being considered an increase.

(d) The following are not considered major modifications:

(A) Except as provided in (c), proposed increases in hours of operation or production rates that would cause emission increases above the levels allowed in a permit and would not involve a physical change or change in method of operation in the source;

(B) Pollution control projects that are determined by the Department to be environmentally beneficial;

(C) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement of components;

(D) Temporary equipment installed for maintenance of the permanent equipment if the temporary equipment is in place for less than six months and operated within the permanent equipment's existing PSEL;

(E) Use of alternate fuel or raw materials, that were available and the source was capable of accommodating in the baseline period.

(67) "Major Source":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), means a source that emits, or has the potential to emit, any regulated air pollutant at a Significant Emission Rate. This includes emissions from insignificant activities.

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 210, Stationary Source Notification Requirements, OAR 340 division 218, Rules Applicable to Sources Required to Have Oregon Title V Operating Permits OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, and OAR 340-216-0066 Standard ACDPs, means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control)) belonging to a single major industrial grouping or supporting the major industrial group and that is described in paragraphs (A), (B), or (C) of this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, a stationary source or group of stationary sources is considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or support the major industrial group.

(A) A major source of hazardous air pollutants, which means:

(i) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutants that has been listed pursuant to OAR 340-244-0040; 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the

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Administrator may establish by rule. Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well, along with its associated equipment, and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station will not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or

(ii) For radionuclides, "major source" will have the meaning specified by the Administrator by rule.

(B) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant, including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source are not considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:

- (i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- (ii) Kraft pulp mills;
- (iii) Portland cement plants;
- (iv) Primary zinc smelters;
- (v) Iron and steel mills;
- (vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- (vii) Primary copper smelters;
- (viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of

refuse per day;

- (ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- (x) Petroleum refineries;
- (xi) Lime plants;
- (xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- (xiii) Coke oven batteries;
- (xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;
- (xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (xvi) Primary lead smelters;
- (xvii) Fuel conversion plants;
- (xviii) Sintering plants;
- (xix) Secondary metal production plants;
- (xx) Chemical process plants;
- (xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers, or combination thereof, totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- (xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;
- (xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;
- (xxv) Charcoal production plants;
- (xxvi) Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

(xxvii) Any other stationary source category, that as of August 7, 1980 is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(C) A major stationary source as defined in part D of Title I of the Act, including:

(i) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of VOCs or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified as "severe," and 10 tpy or more in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of nitrogen oxides do not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

(ii) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of VOCs;

(iii) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas:

(I) That are classified as "serious"; and

(II) In which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the Administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide.

(iv) For particulate matter (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM₁₀.

(68) "Material Balance" means a procedure for determining emissions based on the difference in the amount of material added to a process and the amount consumed and/or recovered from a process.

(69) "Modification," except as used in the term "major modification," means any physical change to, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that results in an increase in the stationary source's potential to emit any regulated air pollutant on an hourly basis. Modifications do not include the following:

(a) Increases in hours of operation or production rates that do not involve a physical change or change in the method of operation;

(b) Changes in the method of operation due to using an alternative fuel or raw material that the stationary source was physically capable of accommodating during the baseline period; and

(c) Routine maintenance, repair and like-for-like replacement of components unless they increase the expected life of the stationary source by using component upgrades that would not otherwise be necessary for the stationary source to function.

(70) "Monitoring" means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Monitoring may include record keeping if the records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). Monitoring may include conducting compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, on a routine periodic basis. Requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis, or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis, are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this definition. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques as appropriate for a particular circumstance:

(a) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.

(b) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.

(c) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).

(d) Maintaining and analyzing records of fuel or raw materials usage.

(e) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.

(f) Verifying emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.

(g) Visible emission observations and recording.

(h) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

(71) "Netting Basis" means the baseline emission rate MINUS any emission reductions required by rule, orders, or permit conditions required by the SIP or used to avoid SIP requirements, MINUS any unassigned emissions that are reduced from allowable under OAR 340-222-0045, MINUS any emission reduction credits transferred off site, PLUS any emission increases approved through the New Source Review regulations.

(a) With the first permitting action for a source after July 1, 2002, the baseline emissions rate will be frozen and recalculated only if:

(A) A better emission factor is established for the baseline period and approved by the Department;

(B) A currently operating emissions unit that the Department formerly thought had negligible emissions, is determined to have non-de minimis emissions and needs to be added to the baseline emission rate; or

(C) A new pollutant is added to the regulated pollutant list (e.g., PM_{2.5}). For a pollutant that is newly regulated after 11/15/90, the initial netting basis is the actual emissions during any 12 consecutive month period within the 24 months immediately preceding its designation as a regulated pollutant. The Department may allow a prior 12 consecutive month time period to be used if it is shown to be more representative of normal source operation.

(b) Netting basis is zero for:

(A) Any source constructed after the baseline period and has not undergone New Source Review;

(B) Any pollutant that has a generic PSEL in a permit;

(C) Any source permitted as portable; and

(D) Any source with a netting basis calculation resulting in a negative number.

(c) If a source relocates to an adjacent site, and the time between operation at the old and new sites is less than six months, the source may retain the netting basis from the old site.

(d) Emission reductions required by rule, order, or permit condition affect the netting basis if the source currently has devices or emissions units that are subject to the rules, order, or permit condition. The baseline emission rate is not affected.

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(e) Netting basis for a pollutant with a revised definition will be adjusted if the source is emitting the pollutant at the time of redefining and the pollutant is included in the permit's netting basis.

(f) Where EPA requires an attainment demonstration based on dispersion modeling, the netting basis will be established at no more than the level used in the dispersion modeling to demonstrate attainment with the ambient air quality standard (i.e., the attainment demonstration is an emission reduction required by rule).

(72) "Nitrogen Oxides" or "NOx" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide.

(73) "Nonattainment Area" means a geographical area of the State, as designated by the Environmental Quality Commission or the EPA, that exceeds any state or federal primary or secondary ambient air quality standard.

(74) "Nonattainment Pollutant" means a pollutant for which an area is designated a nonattainment area.

(75) "Normal Source Operation" means operations which do not include such conditions as forced fuel substitution, equipment malfunction, or highly abnormal market conditions.

(76) "Offset" means an equivalent or greater emission reduction that is required before allowing an emission increase from a proposed major source or major modification of an existing source.

(77) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit" means any permit covering an Oregon Title V Operating Permit source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to division 218.

(78) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit program" means a program approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 70.

(79) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements, OAR 340 division 218.

(80) "Ozone Season" means the contiguous 3 month period during which ozone exceedances typically occur (i.e., June, July, and August).

(81) "Particulate Matter" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual, (January, 1992).

(82) "Permit" means an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or an Oregon Title V Operating Permit.

(83) "Permit modification" means a permit revision that meets the applicable requirements of OAR 340 division 216, 340 division 224, or 340-218-0160 through 340-218-0180.

(84) "Permit revision" means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

(85) "Permitted Emissions" as used in OAR division 220 means each assessable emission portion of the PSEL, as identified in an ACDP, Oregon Title V Operating Permit, review report, or by the Department pursuant to OAR 340-220-0190.

(86) "Permittee" means the owner or operator of the facility, authorized by the ACDP or the Oregon Title V Operating Permit to operate the source.

(87) "Person" means individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, public and municipal corporations, political subdivisions, the State of Oregon and any agencies thereof, and the federal government and any agencies thereof.

(88) "Plant Site Emission Limit" or "PSEL" means the total mass emissions per unit time of an individual air pollutant specified in a permit for a source. The PSEL for a major source may consist of more than one assessable emission.

(89) "PM10":

(a) When used in the context of emissions, means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensible particulate, other than uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers, emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's **Source Sampling Manual** (January, 1992);

(b) When used in the context of ambient concentration, means airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured in accordance with **40 CFR Part 50, Appendix J**.

(90) "Pollutant-specific emissions unit" means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

(91) "Potential to emit" or "PTE" means the lesser of:

(a) The capacity of a stationary source; or

(b) The maximum allowable emissions taking into consideration any physical or operational limitation, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material

combusted, stored, or processed, if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator.

(c) This definition does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Secondary emissions are not considered in determining the potential to emit.

(92) "Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS)" means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

(93) "Process Upset" means a failure or malfunction of a production process or system to operate in a normal and usual manner.

(94) "Proposed permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit that the Department or a Regional Authority proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with OAR 340-218-0230.

(95) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in **40 CFR Part 60, 61 or 63**.

(96) "Regional Authority" means Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

(97) "Regulated air pollutant" or "Regulated Pollutant":

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this rule, means:

(A) Nitrogen oxides or any VOCs;

(B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

(C) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Act;

(D) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or

(E) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040 or 340-244-0230.

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, means any air pollutant as included in subsection (a) of this rule, except the following:

(A) Carbon monoxide;

(B) Any pollutant that is a regulated pollutant solely because it is a Class I or Class II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(C) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(c) As used in OAR 340 division 224 any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040 or 340-244-0230 is not a regulated pollutant.

(98) "Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

(99) "Responsible official" means one of the following:

(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 or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(A) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(B) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department or Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

(b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

(c) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this Division, 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 the EPA); or

(d) For affected sources:

(A) The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and

(B) The designated representative for any other purposes under the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program.

(100) "Secondary Emissions" means emissions that are a result of the construction and/or operation of a source or modification, but that do not come from the source itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the source

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associated with the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Emissions from ships and trains coming to or from a facility;
- (b) Emissions from off-site support facilities that would be constructed or would otherwise increase emissions as a result of the construction or modification of a source.

(101) "Section 111" means section 111 of the FCAA which includes Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS).

(102) "Section 111(d)" means subsection 111(d) of the FCAA which requires states to submit to the EPA plans that establish standards of performance for existing sources and provides for implementing and enforcing such standards.

(103) "Section 112" means section 112 of the FCAA which contains regulations for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).

(104) "Section 112(b)" means subsection 112(b) of the FCAA which includes the list of hazardous air pollutants to be regulated.

(105) "Section 112(d)" means subsection 112(d) of the FCAA which directs the EPA to establish emission standards for sources of hazardous air pollutants. This section also defines the criteria to be used by the EPA when establishing the emission standards.

(106) "Section 112(e)" means subsection 112(e) of the FCAA which directs the EPA to establish and promulgate emissions standards for categories and subcategories of sources that emit hazardous air pollutants.

(107) "Section 112(r)(7)" means subsection 112(r)(7) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to promulgate regulations for the prevention of accidental releases and requires owners or operators to prepare risk management plans.

(108) "Section 114(a)(3)" means subsection 114(a)(3) of the FCAA which requires enhanced monitoring and submission of compliance certifications for major sources.

(109) "Section 129" means section 129 of the FCAA which requires the EPA to establish emission standards and other requirements for solid waste incineration units.

(110) "Section 129(e)" means subsection 129(e) of the FCAA which requires solid waste incineration units to obtain Oregon Title V Operating Permits.

(111) "Section 182(f)" means subsection 182(f) of the FCAA which requires states to include plan provisions in the State Implementation Plan for NO_x in ozone nonattainment areas.

(112) "Section 182(f)(1)" means subsection 182(f)(1) of the FCAA which requires states to apply those plan provisions developed for major VOC sources and major NO_x sources in ozone nonattainment areas.

(113) "Section 183(e)" means subsection 183(e) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to study and develop regulations for the control of certain VOC sources under federal ozone measures.

(114) "Section 183(f)" means subsection 183(f) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to develop regulations pertaining to tank vessels under federal ozone measures.

(115) "Section 184" means section 184 of the FCAA which contains regulations for the control of interstate ozone air pollution.

(116) "Section 302" means section 302 of the FCAA which contains definitions for general and administrative purposes in the Act.

(117) "Section 302(j)" means subsection 302(j) of the FCAA which contains definitions of "major stationary source" and "major emitting facility."

(118) "Section 328" means section 328 of the FCAA which contains regulations for air pollution from outer continental shelf activities.

(119) "Section 408(a)" means subsection 408(a) of the FCAA which contains regulations for the Title IV permit program.

(120) "Section 502(b)(10) change" means a change which contravenes an express permit term but is not a change that:

- (a) Would violate applicable requirements;
- (b) Would contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements; or
- (c) Is a Title I modification.

(121) "Section 504(b)" means subsection 504(b) of the FCAA which states that the EPA can prescribe by rule procedures and methods for determining compliance and for monitoring.

(122) "Section 504(e)" means subsection 504(e) of the FCAA which contains regulations for permit requirements for temporary sources.

(123) "Significant Air Quality Impact" means an additional ambient air quality concentration equal to or greater than in the concentrations listed in **Table 1**. The threshold concentrations listed in **Table 1** are used for comparison against the ambient air quality standard and do not apply for

protecting PSD Class I increments or air quality related values (including visibility). For sources of VOC or NO_x, a major source or major modification has a significant impact if it is located within the Ozone Precursor Significant Impact Distance defined in OAR 340-225-0020.

(124) "Significant Emission Rate" or "SER," except as provided in subsections (a) through (c) of this section, means an emission rate equal to or greater than the rates specified in **Table 2**.

(a) For the Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Area, the Significant Emission Rate for PM₁₀ is defined in **Table 3**.

(b) For regulated air pollutants not listed in **Table 2** or **3**, the significant emission rate is zero unless the Department determines the rate that constitutes a significant emission rate.

(c) Any new source or modification with an emissions increase less than the rates specified in **Table 2** or **3** associated with a new source or modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and would have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m³ (24 hour average) is emitting at a significant emission rate.

(125) "Significant Impairment" occurs when the Department determines that visibility impairment interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visual experience within a Class I area. The Department will make this determination on a case-by-case basis after considering the recommendations of the Federal Land Manager and the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairment. These factors will be considered along with visitor use of the Class I areas, and the frequency and occurrence of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(126) "Source" means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. The term includes all pollutant emitting activities that belong to a single major industrial group (i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or that support the major industrial group.

(127) "Source category":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means all the pollutant emitting activities that belong to the same industrial grouping (i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987).

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, means a group of major sources that the Department determines are using similar raw materials and have equivalent process controls and pollution control equipment.

(128) "Source Test" means the average of at least three test runs conducted during operating conditions representative of the period for which emissions are to be determined and in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual or other Department approved methods.

(129) "Startup" and "shutdown" means that time during which an air contaminant source or emission-control equipment is brought into normal operation or normal operation is terminated, respectively.

(130) "State Implementation Plan" or "SIP" means the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Commission under OAR 340-200-0040 and approved by EPA.

(131) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation at a source that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant.

(132) "Substantial Underpayment" means the lesser of ten percent (10%) of the total interim emission fee for the major source or five hundred dollars.

(133) "Synthetic minor source" means a source that would be classified as a major source under OAR 340-200-0020, but for limits on its potential to emit air pollutants contained in a permit issued by the Department under OAR 340 division 216 or 218.

(134) "Title I modification" means one of the following modifications pursuant to Title I of the FCAA:

(a) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0050, Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas;

(b) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0060, Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas;

(c) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0070, Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements for Sources in Attainment or Unclassified Areas;

(d) A modification that is subject to a New Source Performance Standard under Section 111 of the FCAA; or

(e) A modification under Section 112 of the FCAA.

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(135) "Total Reduced Sulfur" or "TRS" means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides present expressed as hydrogen sulfide (H₂S).

(136) "Typically Achievable Control Technology" or "TACT" means the emission limit established on a case-by-case basis for a criteria pollutant from a particular emissions unit in accordance with OAR 340-226-0130. For existing sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by emissions units similar in type and size. For new and modified sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by well controlled new or modified emissions units similar in type and size that were recently installed. TACT determinations will be based on information known to the Department while considering pollution prevention, impacts on other environmental media, energy impacts, capital and operating costs, cost effectiveness, and the age and remaining economic life of existing emission control equipment. The Department may consider emission control technologies typically applied to other types of emissions units where such technologies could be readily applied to the emissions unit. If an emission limitation is not feasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be required.

(137) "Unassigned Emissions" means the amount of emissions that are in excess of the PSEL but less than the Netting Basis.

(138) "Unavoidable" or "could not be avoided" means events that are not caused entirely or in part by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other preventable condition in either process or control equipment.

(139) "Upset" or "Breakdown" means any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or operating equipment that may cause excess emissions.

(140) "Visibility Impairment" means any humanly perceptible change in visual range, contrast or coloration from that which existed under natural conditions. Natural conditions include fog, clouds, windblown dust, rain, sand, naturally ignited wildfires, and natural aerosols.

(141) "Volatile Organic Compounds" or "VOC" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(a) This includes any such organic compound except the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity in the formation of tropospheric ozone: methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mf); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C4F9OCH₃ or HFE-7100); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CF₂CF₂OCH₃); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC₂H₅ or HFE-7200); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CF₂CF₂OCH₂H₅); methyl acetate; 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-C₃F₇OCH₃, HFE-7000); 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500); 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea); and methyl formate (HCOOCH₃); and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:

(A) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(b) For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC will be measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual, January, 1992. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and the Department approves the exclusion.

(c) The Department may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the Department's satisfaction, the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(d) The following compound(s) are VOC for purposes of all record-keeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and must be uniquely identified in emission reports, but are not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: t-butyl acetate.

(142) "Year" means any consecutive 12 month period of time.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

[ED. NOTE: Tables referenced are available from the agency.]

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: [DEQ 15-1978, f. & ef. 10-13-78; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93]; [DEQ 47, f. 8-31-72, ef. 9-15-72; DEQ 63, f. 12-20-73, ef. 1-11-74; DEQ 107, f. & ef. 1-6-76; Renumbered from 340-020-0033.04; DEQ 25-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81; DEQ 5-1983, f. & ef. 4-18-83; DEQ 18-1984, f. & ef. 10-16-84; DEQ 8-1988, f. & cert. ef. 5-19-88 (and corrected 5-31-88); DEQ 14-1989, f. & cert. ef. 6-26-89; DEQ 42-1990, f. 12-13-90, cert. ef. 1-2-91; DEQ 2-1992, f. & cert. ef. 1-30-92; DEQ 7-1992, f. & cert. ef. 3-30-92; DEQ 27-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-12-92; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0145, 340-020-0225, 340-020-0305, 340-020-0355, 340-020-0460 & 340-020-0520; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 20-1993(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 13-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-19-94; DEQ 21-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-94; DEQ 24-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-28-94; DEQ 10-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 12-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-23-95; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 19-1996, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-96; DEQ 22-1996, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-96; DEQ 9-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-9-97; DEQ 14-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DEQ 16-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 21-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-98; DEQ 1-1999, f. & cert. ef. 1-25-99; DEQ 6-1999, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-99]; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-020-0205, 340-028-0110; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-200-0040

State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan

(1) This implementation plan, consisting of Volumes 2 and 3 of the State of Oregon Air Quality Control Program, contains control strategies, rules and standards prepared by the Department of Environmental Quality and is adopted as the state implementation plan (SIP) of the State of Oregon pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.A 7401 to 7671q.

(2) Except as provided in section (3), revisions to the SIP will be made pursuant to the Commission's rulemaking procedures in division 11 of this chapter and any other requirements contained in the SIP and will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval. The State Implementation Plan was last modified by the Commission on March 3, 2006.

(3) Notwithstanding any other requirement contained in the SIP, the Department may:

(a) Submit to the Environmental Protection Agency any permit condition implementing a rule that is part of the federally-approved SIP as a source-specific SIP revision after the Department has complied with the public hearings provisions of 40 CFR 51.102 (July 1, 2002); and

(b) Approve the standards submitted by a regional authority if the regional authority adopts verbatim any standard that the Commission has adopted, and submit the standards to EPA for approval as a SIP revision.

NOTE: Revisions to the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan become federally enforceable upon approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If any provision of the federally approved Implementation Plan conflicts with any provision adopted by the Commission, the Department shall enforce the more stringent provision.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.035

Hist.: DEQ 35, f. 2-3-72, ef. 2-15-72; DEQ 54, f. 6-21-73, ef. 7-1-73; DEQ 19-1979, f. & ef. 6-25-79; DEQ 21-1979, f. & ef. 7-2-79; DEQ 22-1980, f. & ef. 9-26-80; DEQ 11-1981, f. & ef. 3-26-81; DEQ 14-1982, f. & ef. 7-21-82; DEQ 21-1982, f. & ef. 10-27-82; DEQ 1-1983, f. & ef. 1-21-83; DEQ 6-1983, f. & ef. 4-18-83; DEQ 18-1984, f. & ef. 10-16-84; DEQ 25-1984, f. & ef. 11-27-84; DEQ 3-1985, f. & ef. 2-1-85; DEQ 12-1985, f. & ef. 9-30-85; DEQ 5-1986, f. & ef. 2-21-86; DEQ 10-1986, f. & ef. 5-9-86; DEQ 20-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 21-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 4-1987, f. & ef. 3-2-87; DEQ 5-1987, f. & ef. 3-2-87; DEQ 8-1987, f. & ef. 4-23-87; DEQ 21-1987, f. & ef. 12-16-87; DEQ 31-1988, f. 12-20-88, cert. ef. 12-23-88; DEQ 2-1991, f. & cert. ef. 2-14-91; DEQ 19-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 20-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 21-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 22-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 23-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 24-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-

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91; DEQ 25-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 1-1992, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-92; DEQ 3-1992, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-92; DEQ 7-1992, f. & cert. ef. 3-30-92; DEQ 19-1992, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-92; DEQ 20-1992, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-92; DEQ 25-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-1-92; DEQ 26-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-2-92; DEQ 27-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-12-92; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 8-1993, f. & cert. ef. 5-11-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 15-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 16-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 1-1994, f. & cert. ef. 1-3-94; DEQ 5-1994, f. & cert. ef. 3-21-94; DEQ 14-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-31-94; DEQ 15-1994, f. & cert. ef. 6-8-94, cert. ef. 7-1-94; DEQ 25-1994, f. & cert. ef. 11-2-94; DEQ 9-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 10-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 14-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-25-95; DEQ 17-1995, f. & cert. ef. 7-12-95; DEQ 19-1995, f. & cert. ef. 9-1-95; DEQ 20-1995 (Temp), f. & cert. ef. 9-14-95; DEQ 8-1996(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-3-96; DEQ 15-1996, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-96; DEQ 19-1996, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-96; DEQ 22-1996, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-96; DEQ 23-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-96; DEQ 24-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 10-1998, f. & cert. ef. 6-22-98; DEQ 15-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 16-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 17-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 20-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98; DEQ 21-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98; DEQ 1-1999, f. & cert. ef. 1-25-99; DEQ 5-1999, f. & cert. ef. 3-25-99; DEQ 6-1999, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-99; DEQ 10-1999, f. & cert. ef. 7-1-99; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-020-0047; DEQ 15-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-99; DEQ 2-2000, f. & cert. ef. 2-17-00, cert. ef. 6-f1-01; DEQ 6-2000, f. & cert. ef. 5-22-00; DEQ 8-2000, f. & cert. ef. 6-6-00; DEQ 13-2000, f. & cert. ef. 7-28-00; DEQ 16-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-25-00; DEQ 17-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-25-00; DEQ 20-2000 f. & cert. ef. 12-15-00; DEQ 21-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-15-00; DEQ 2-2001, f. & cert. ef. 2-5-01; DEQ 4-2001, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-01; DEQ 6-2001, f. & cert. ef. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 16-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 17-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-28-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 5-2002, f. & cert. ef. 5-3-02; DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 5-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-6-03; DEQ 14-2003, f. & cert. ef. 10-24-03; DEQ 19-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-12-03; DEQ 1-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-14-04; DEQ 10-2004, f. & cert. ef. 12-15-04; DEQ 1-2005, f. & cert. ef. 1-4-05; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 4-2005, f. & cert. ef. 5-13-05, cert. ef. 6-1-05; DEQ 7-2005, f. & cert. ef. 7-12-05; DEQ 9-2005, f. & cert. ef. 9-9-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-216-0060

General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits

(1) Applicability.

(a) The Commission may issue a General ACDP under the following circumstances:

(A) There are several sources that involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;

(B) All requirements applicable to the sources can be contained in a General ACDP;

(C) The emission limitations, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting and other enforceable conditions are the same for all sources covered by the General ACDP; and

(D) The pollutants emitted are of the same type for all covered sources.

(b) Permit content. Each General ACDP must include the following:

(A) All relevant requirements;

(B) Generic PSELS for all pollutants emitted at more than the de minimis level in accordance with OAR 340, division 222;

(C) Testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements necessary to ensure compliance with the PSEL and other applicable emissions limits and standards; and

(D) A permit duration not to exceed 10 years.

(c) Permit issuance procedures: A General ACDP requires public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with ORS 183.325 to 183.410. All General ACDPs are on file and available for review at the Department's headquarters.

(2) Source assignment:

(a) Application requirements. Any person requesting that a source be assigned to a General ACDP must submit a written application in accordance with OAR 340-216-0040 that includes the information in OAR 340-216-0040(1), specifies the General ACDP source category, and shows that the source qualifies for the General ACDP.

(b) Fees. Applicants must pay the fees set forth in Table 2 of OAR 340-216-0020.

(c) Source assignment procedures:

(A) Assignment of a source to a General ACDP is a Category I permit action and is subject to the Category I public notice requirements in accordance with OAR 340, division 209.

(B) A person is not a permittee under the General ACDP until the Department assigns the General ACDP to the person.

(C) Assignments to General ACDPs terminate when the General ACDP expires or is modified, terminated or revoked.

(3) Commission Initiated Modification. If the Commission determines that the conditions have changed such that a General ACDP for a category needs to be modified, the Commission may issue a new General ACDP for that category and the Department may assign all existing General ACDP permit holders to the new General ACDP.

(4) Rescission. In addition to OAR 340-216-0082 (Termination or Revocation of an ACDP), the Department may rescind an individual source's assignment to a General ACDP if the source no longer meets the

requirements of this rule or the conditions of the permit, including, but not limited to the source having an ongoing, reoccurring or serious compliance problem. Upon rescinding a source's assignment to a General ACDP the Department will place the source on a Simple or Standard ACDP. The Commission may also revoke a General ACDP if conditions, standards or rules have changed so the permit no longer meets the requirements of this rule.

(5) General ACDPs adopted by reference. The following General ACDPs are adopted by this reference and incorporated herein:

(a) AQGP-001, Hard chrome platers (February 3, 2006)³;

(b) AQGP-002, Decorative chrome platers (February 3, 2006)²;

(c) AQGP-003, Halogenated solvent degreasers — batch cold (August 10, 2001)²;

(d) AQGP-004, Halogenated solvent degreasers — batch vapor and in-line (August 10, 2001)²;

(e) AQGP-005, Halogenated solvent degreasers — batch cold, batch vapor, and in-line (August 10, 2001)²;

(f) AQGP-006, Dry cleaners (August 10, 2001)¹;

(g) AQGP-007, Asphalt plants (August 10, 2001)³;

(h) AQGP-008, Rock crushers (August 10, 2001)²;

(i) AQGP-009, Ready-mix concrete (August 10, 2001)¹;

(j) AQGP-010, Sawmills, planing mills, millwork, plywood manufacturing and veneer drying (August 10, 2001)³;

(k) AQGP-011, Boilers (August 10, 2001)²;

(l) AQGP-012, Crematories (August 10, 2001)¹;

(m) AQGP-013, Grain elevators (August 10, 2001)¹;

(n) AQGP-014, Prepared feeds, flour, and cereal (August 10, 2001)¹;

(o) AQGP-015, Seed cleaning (August 10, 2001)¹;

(p) AQGP-016, Coffee roasters (August 10, 2001)¹;

(q) AQGP-017, Bulk gasoline plants (August 10, 2001)¹;

(r) AQGP-018, Electric power generators (August 10, 2001)².

NOTES: ¹ The referenced General ACDPs specify that they are Fee Class One under OAR 340-216-0020, Table 2. ² The referenced General ACDPs specify that they are Fee Class Two under OAR 340-216-0020, Table 2. ³ The referenced General ACDPs specify that they are Fee Class Three under OAR 340-216-0020, Table 2.

NOTE: Except for OAR 340-216-0060(5), this rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

[ED. NOTE: Tables referenced in this rule are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 14-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-1725; DEQ 6-2001, f. & cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 10-2001, f. & cert. ef. 8-30-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-238-0040

Definitions

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020 and this rule apply to this division. If the same term is defined in this rule and OAR 340-200-0020, the definition in this rule applies to this division.

(1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA or authorized representative.

(2) "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but that has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for determination of compliance.

(3) "Capital expenditures" means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that exceeds the product of the applicable "annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage" specified in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any "excluded additions" as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes.

(4) "CFR" means **Code of Federal Regulations** and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2005 edition.

(5) "Closed municipal solid waste landfill" (closed landfill) means a landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed, and in which no additional solid wastes will be placed without first filing a notification of modification as prescribed under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4). Once a notification of modification has been filed, and additional solid waste is placed in the landfill, the landfill is no longer closed. A landfill is considered closed after meeting the criteria of 40 CFR 258.60.

(6) "Commenced," with respect to the definition of "new source" in section 111(a)(2) of the federal Clean Air Act, means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to

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undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(7) "Construction" means fabrication, erection, or installation of a facility.

(8) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality or, in the case of Lane County, the Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

(9) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(10) "Existing municipal solid waste landfill" (existing landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill that began construction, reconstruction or modification before 5/30/91 and has accepted waste at any time since 11/08/87 or has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition.

(11) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

(12) "Existing facility," with reference to a stationary source, means any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in 40 CFR Part 60, and the construction or modification of which commenced before the date of proposal by EPA of that standard; or any apparatus that could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.

(13) "Facility" means all or part of any public or private building, structure, installation, equipment, vehicle or vessel, including, but not limited to, ships.

(14) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(15) "Large municipal solid waste landfill" (large landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill with a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters.

(16) "Modification":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility that increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted;

(b) As used in OAR 340-238-0100 means an action that results in an increase in the design capacity of a landfill.

(17) "Municipal solid waste landfill" (landfill) means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of a municipal solid waste landfill may be separated by access roads and may be publicly or privately owned. A municipal solid waste landfill may be a new municipal solid waste landfill, an existing municipal solid waste landfill, or a lateral expansion (modification).

(18) "New municipal solid waste landfill" (new landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill that began construction, reconstruction or modification or began accepting waste on or after 5/30/91.

(19) "Particulate matter" means any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method.

(20) "Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(a) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility; and

(b) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 60.

(21) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in 40 CFR Part 60.

(22) "Small municipal solid waste landfill" (small landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill with a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters.

(23) "Standard" means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 60.

(24) "State Plan" means a plan developed for the control of a designated pollutant provided under 40 CFR Part 60.

(25) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the federal Clean Air Act.

(26) "Volatile organic compounds" or "VOC" means any organic compounds that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions; or that are measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method, or that are determined by procedures specified under any applicable rule.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 22-1982, f. & ef. 10-21-82; DEQ 17-1983, f. & ef. 10-19-83; DEQ 16-1984, f. & ef. 8-21-84; DEQ 15-1985, f. & ef. 10-21-85; DEQ 19-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 17-1987, f. & ef. 8-24-87; DEQ 24-1989, f. & cert. ef. 10-26-89; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0510; DEQ 22-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-00; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-238-0050

General Provisions

(1) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, **40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A** is by this reference adopted and incorporated herein.

(2) Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in **40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A**, "Department" is substituted, except in any section of **40 CFR Part 60** for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority must not be delegated to the state.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 16-1981, f. & ef. 5-6-81; DEQ 22-1982, f. & ef. 10-21-82; DEQ 17-1983, f. & ef. 10-19-83; DEQ 16-1984, f. & ef. 8-21-84; DEQ 15-1985, f. & ef. 10-21-85; DEQ 19-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 17-1987, f. & ef. 8-24-87; DEQ 24-1989, f. & cert. ef. 10-26-89; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0530; DEQ 22-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-00; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-238-0060

Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference

(1) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, **40 CFR Part 60 Subparts D** through **XX**, **BBB** through **NNN**, **PPP** through **WWW**, and **AAAA** and **CCCC** are by this reference adopted and incorporated herein, and **40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOO** is by this reference adopted and incorporated herein for major sources only.

(2) Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 60, "Department" is substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 60 for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority must not be delegated to the state.

(3) 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart D — Fossil-fuel-fired steam generators for which construction is commenced after August 17, 1971;

(b) Subpart Da — Electric utility steam generating units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978;

(c) Subpart Db — Industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units;

(d) Subpart Dc — Small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units;

(e) Subpart E — Incinerators;

(f) Subpart Ea — Municipal waste combustors for which construction is commenced after December 20, 1989 and on or before September 20, 1994;

(g) Subpart Eb — Municipal waste combustors for which construction is commenced after September 20, 1994;

(h) Subpart Ec — Hospital/Medical/Infectious waste incinerators that commenced construction after June 20, 1996, or for which modification is commenced after March 16, 1998;

(i) Subpart F — Portland cement plants;

(j) Subpart G — Nitric acid plants;

(k) Subpart H — Sulfuric acid plants;

(l) Subpart I — Hot mix asphalt facilities;

(m) Subpart J — Petroleum refineries;

(n) Subpart K — Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after June 11, 1973, and before May 19, 1978;

(o) Subpart Ka — Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after May 18, 1978, and before July 23, 1984;

(p) Subpart Kb — Volatile organic liquid storage vessels (including petroleum liquid storage vessels) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after July 23, 1984;

(q) Subpart L — Secondary lead smelters;

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(r) Subpart M — Secondary brass and bronze production plants;
(s) Subpart N — Primary emissions from basic oxygen process furnaces for which construction is commenced after June 11, 1973;
(t) Subpart Na — Secondary emissions from basic oxygen process steelmaking facilities for which construction is commenced after January 20, 1983;
(u) Subpart O — Sewage treatment plants;
(v) Subpart P — Primary copper smelters;
(w) Subpart Q — Primary Zinc smelters;
(x) Subpart R — Primary lead smelters;
(y) Subpart S — Primary aluminum reduction plants;
(z) Subpart T — Phosphate fertilizer industry: wet-process phosphoric acid plants;
(aa) Subpart U — Phosphate fertilizer industry: superphosphoric acid plants;
(bb) Subpart V — Phosphate fertilizer industry: diammonium phosphate plants;
(cc) Subpart W — Phosphate fertilizer industry: triple superphosphate plants;
(dd) Subpart X — Phosphate fertilizer industry: granular triple superphosphate storage facilities;
(ee) Subpart Y — Coal preparation plants;
(ff) Subpart Z — Ferroalloy production facilities;
(gg) Subpart AA — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces constructed after October 21, 1974 and on or before August 17, 1983;
(hh) Subpart AAa — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces and argon-oxygen decarburization vessels constructed after August 7, 1983;
(ii) Subpart BB — Kraft pulp mills;
(jj) Subpart CC — Glass manufacturing plants;
(kk) Subpart DD — Grain elevators;
(ll) Subpart EE — Surface coating of metal furniture;
(mm) Subpart GG — Stationary gas turbines;
(nn) Subpart HH — Lime manufacturing plants;
(oo) Subpart KK — Lead-acid battery manufacturing plants;
(pp) Subpart LL — Metallic mineral processing plants;
(qq) Subpart MM — Automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations;
(rr) Subpart NN — Phosphate rock plants;
(ss) Subpart PP — Ammonium sulfate manufacture;
(tt) Subpart QQ — Graphic arts industry: publication rotogravure printing;
(uu) Subpart RR — pressure sensitive tape and label surface coating operations;
(vv) Subpart SS — Industrial surface coating: large appliances;
(ww) Subpart TT — Metal coil surface coating;
(xx) Subpart UU — Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacture;
(yy) Subpart VV — Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry;
(zz) Subpart WW — Beverage can surface coating industry;
(aaa) Subpart XX — Bulk gasoline terminals;
(bbb) Subpart BBB — Rubber tire manufacturing industry;
(ccc) Subpart DDD — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions for the polymer manufacture industry;
(ddd) Subpart FFF — Flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing;
(eee) Subpart GGG — equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries;
(fff) Subpart HHH — Synthetic fiber production facilities;
(ggg) Subpart III — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) air oxidation unit processes;
(hhh) Subpart JJJ — Petroleum dry cleaners;
(iii) Subpart KKK — Equipment leaks of VOC from onshore natural gas processing plants;
(jjj) Subpart LLL — Onshore natural gas processing; SO₂ emissions;
(kkk) Subpart NNN — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation operations;
(lll) Subpart OOO — Nonmetallic mineral processing plants (adopted by reference for major sources only);
(mmm) Subpart PPP — Wool fiberglass insulation manufacturing plants;
(nnn) Subpart QQQ — VOC emissions from petroleum refinery wastewater systems;

(ooo) Subpart RRR — Volatile organic compound emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) reactor processes;
(ppp) Subpart SSS — Magnetic tape coating facilities;
(qqq) Subpart TTT — Industrial surface coating: surface coating of plastic parts for business machines;
(rrr) Subpart UUU — Calciners and dryers in mineral industries;
(sss) Subpart VVV — Polymeric coating of supporting substrates facilities;
(ttt) Subpart WWW — Municipal solid waste landfills, as clarified by OAR 340-238-0100;
(uuu) Subpart AAAA — Small municipal waste combustion units;
(vvv) Subpart CCCC — Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 16-1981, f. & ef. 5-6-81; sections (1) thru (12) of this rule renumbered to 340-025-0550 thru 340-025-0605; DEQ 22-1982, f. & ef. 10-21-82; DEQ 17-1983, f. & ef. 10-19-83; DEQ 16-1984, f. & ef. 8-21-84; DEQ 15-1985, f. & ef. 10-21-85; DEQ 19-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 17-1987, f. & ef. 8-24-87; DEQ 24-1989, f. & cert. ef. 10-26-89; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0535; DEQ 22-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-00; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-244-0030

Definitions

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020, 340-218-0030 and this rule apply to this division. If the same term is defined in this rule and OAR 340-200-0020 or 340-218-0030, the definition in this rule applies to this division.

(1) "Accidental Release" means an unanticipated emission of a regulated substance or other extremely hazardous substance into the ambient air from a stationary source.

(2) "Act" and "FCAA" mean the Federal Clean Air Act, Public Law 88-206 as last amended by Public Law 101-549.

(3) "Actual Emissions" means the mass emissions of a pollutant from an emissions source during a specified time period.

(a) Actual emissions shall equal the average rate at which the source actually emitted the pollutant and which is representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be directly measured with a continuous monitoring system or calculated using a material balance or verified emission factor in combination with the source's actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the specified time period;

(b) For any source which had not yet begun normal operation in the specified time period, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the source;

(c) For purposes of OAR 340-244-0100 through 340-244-0180 actual emissions shall equal the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant, but does not include excess emissions from a malfunction, or startups and shutdowns associated with a malfunction.

(4) "Area Source" means any stationary source which has the potential to emit hazardous air pollutants but is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

(5) "Artificially or Substantially Greater Emissions" means abnormally high emissions such as could be caused by equipment malfunctions, accidents, unusually high production or operating rates compared to historical rates, or other unusual circumstances.

(6) "Base Year Emissions" for purposes of Early Reductions only (OAR 340-244-0100), means actual emissions in the calendar year 1987 or later.

(7) "CFR" means **Code of Federal Regulations** and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2005 edition.

(8) "Commission" means the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission.

(9) "Construct a major Source" means to fabricate, erect, or install at any greenfield site a stationary source or group of stationary sources which is located within a contiguous area and under common control and which emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAPs or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, or to fabricate, erect, or install at any developed site a new process or production unit which in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAP or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, unless the process or production unit satisfies criteria a through f of this paragraph:

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(a) All HAP emitted by the process or production unit that would otherwise be controlled under the requirements of this subpart will be controlled by emission control equipment which was previously installed at the same site as the process or production unit;

(b)(A) The permitting authority has determined within a period of 5 years prior to the fabrication, erection, or installation of the process or production unit that the existing emission control equipment represented the best available control technology (BACT), lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) under 40 CFR part 51 or 52, toxics-best available control technology (T-BACT) or MACT abased on State air toxic rules for the category of pollutants which includes those HAP to be emitted by the process or production unit; or

(B) The permitting authority determines that the control of HAP emissions provided by the existing equipment will be equivalent to that level of control currently achieved by other well-controlled similar sources (i.e., equivalent to the level of control that would be provided by a current BACT, LAER, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination).

(c) The permitting authority determines that the percent control efficiency for emission of HAP from all sources to be controlled by the existing control equipment will be equivalent to the percent control efficiency provided by the control equipment prior to the inclusion of the new process or production unit;

(d) The permitting authority has provided notice and an opportunity for public comment concerning its determination hat criteria in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this definition apply and concerning the continued adequacy of any prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination;

(e) If any commenter has asserted that a prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination is no longer adequate, the permitting authority has determined that the level of control required by that prior determination remains adequate; and

(f) Any emission limitations, work practice requirements, or other terms and conditions upon which the above determinations by the permitting authority are predicated will be construed by the permitting authority as applicable requirements under section 504(a) and either have been incorporated into any existing title V permit for the affected facility or will be incorporated into such permit upon issuance.

(10) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Quality.

(11) "Director" means the Director of the Department or Regional authority, and authorized deputies or officers.

(12) "Early Reductions Unit" means a single emission point or group of emissions points defined as a unit for purposes of an alternative emissions limit issued under OAR 340-244-0100 through 340-244-0180.

(13) "Emission" means a release into the atmosphere of any regulated pollutant or air contaminant.

(14) "Emissions Limitation" and "Emissions Standard" mean a requirement adopted by the Department or regional authority, or proposed or promulgated by the Administrator of the 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.

(15) "Emissions Unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant.

(a) A part of a stationary source is any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or by-product that produces or emits air pollutants. An activity is any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a stationary source that emits air pollutants. Except as described in subsection (d) of this section, parts and activities may be grouped for purposes of defining an emissions unit provided the following conditions are met:

(A) The group used to define the emissions unit may not include discrete parts or activities to which a distinct emissions standard applies or for which different compliance demonstration requirements apply; and

(B) The emissions from the emissions unit are quantifiable.

(b) Emissions units may be defined on a pollutant by pollutant basis where applicable;

(c) The term "emissions unit" is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of Title IV of the FCAA;

(d) Parts and activities shall not be grouped for purposes of determining emissions increases from an emissions unit under OAR 340-244-0050, 340-244-0070, or 340-218-0190, or for purposes of determining the applicability of a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS).

(16) "EPA" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

(17) "EPA Conditional Method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for air pollutants which has been validated by the EPA but which has not been published as an EPA reference method.

(18) "EPA Reference Method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as described in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63.

(19) "Equipment leaks" means leaks from pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, agitators, accumulator vessels, and instrumentation systems in hazardous air pollutant service.

(20) "Existing Source" means any source, the construction of which commenced prior to proposal of an applicable standard under sections 112 or 129 of the FCAA.

(21) "Facility" means all or part of any public or private building, structure, installation, equipment, or vehicle or vessel, including but not limited to ships.

(22) "Fugitive Emissions" means emissions of any air contaminant that escape to the atmosphere from any point or area that is not identifiable as a stack, vent, duct or equivalent opening.

(23) "Generally Available Control Technology (GACT)" means an alternative emission standard promulgated by EPA for non-major sources of hazardous air pollutants which provides for the use of control technology or management practices which are generally available.

(24) "Hazardous Air Pollutant" (HAP) means an air pollutant listed by the EPA pursuant to section 112(b) of the FCAA or determined by the Commission to cause, or reasonably be anticipated to cause, adverse effects to human health or the environment.

(25) "High-Risk Pollutant" means any air pollutant listed in Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0140 for which exposure to small quantities may cause a high risk of adverse public health effects.

(26) "Major Source" means any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. The EPA may establish a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides different criteria, for a major source on the basis of the potency of the air pollutant, persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, other characteristics of the air pollutant, or other relevant factors.

(27) "Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)" means an emission standard applicable to major sources of hazardous air pollutants that requires the maximum degree of reduction in emissions deemed achievable for either new or existing sources.

(28) "New Source" means a stationary source, the construction of which is commenced after proposal of a federal MACT or January 3, 1993 of this Division, whichever is earlier.

(29) "Not Feasible to Prescribe or Enforce a Numerical Emission Limit" means a situation in which the Department determines that a pollutant or stream of pollutants listed in OAR 340-244-0040 cannot be emitted through a conveyance designed and constructed to emit or capture such pollutant, or that any requirement for, or use of, such a conveyance would be inconsistent with any state or federal law or regulation; or the application of measurement technology to a particular source is not practicable due to technological or economic limitations.

(30) "Person" means the United States Government and agencies thereof, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, industry, co-partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever.

(31) "Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a 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 is enforceable by the EPA. This section does not alter or affect the use of this section for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder. Secondary emissions shall not be considered in determining the potential to emit of a source.

(32) "Reconstruct a Major Source" means the replacement of components at an existing process or production unit that in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAP or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, whenever: the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable process or production unit; and; it is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed major source to meet the

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applicable maximum achievable control technology emission limitation for new sources established under 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart B.

(33) "Regional Authority" means Lane Regional Air Pollution Authority.

(34) "Regulated Air Pollutant" as used in this division means:

(a) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-200-0400 or 340-244-0230; or

(b) Any pollutant that is subject to a standard promulgated pursuant to Section 129 of the Act.

(35) "Secondary Emissions" means emissions from new or existing sources which occur as a result of the construction and/or operation of a source or modification, but do not come from the source itself. Secondary emissions shall be specific, well defined, and quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the source associated with the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include but are not limited to:

(a) Emissions from ships and trains coming to or from a facility;

(b) Emissions from offsite support facilities which would be constructed or would otherwise increase emissions as a result of the construction of a source or modification.

(36) "Section 111" means that section of the FCAA that includes standards of performance for new stationary sources.

(37) "Section 112(b)" means that subsection of the FCAA that includes the list of hazardous air pollutants to be regulated.

(38) "Section 112(d)" means that subsection of the FCAA that directs the EPA to establish emission standards for sources of hazardous air pollutants. This section also defines the criteria to be used by EPA when establishing the emission standards.

(39) "Section 112(e)" means that subsection of the FCAA that directs the EPA to establish and promulgate emissions standards for categories and subcategories of sources that emit hazardous air pollutants.

(40) "Section 112(n)" means that subsection of the FCAA that includes requirements for the EPA to conduct studies on the hazards to public health prior to developing emissions standards for specified categories of hazardous air pollutant emission sources.

(41) "Section 112(r)" means that subsection of the FCAA that includes requirements for the EPA promulgate regulations for the prevention, detection and correction of accidental releases.

(42) "Section 129" means that section of the FCAA that requires EPA to promulgate regulations for solid waste combustion.

(43) "Solid Waste Incineration Unit" as used in this division shall have the same meaning as given in Section 129(g) of the FCAA.

(44) "Stationary Source":

(a) As used in OAR 340 division 244 means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant;

(b) As used in OAR 340-244-0230 means any buildings, structures, equipment, installations, or substance emitting stationary activities:

(A) That belong to the same industrial group;

(B) That are located on one or more contiguous properties;

(C) That are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control); and

(D) From which an accidental release may occur.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.040

Hist.: DEQ 13-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 18-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 24-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-28-94; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 26-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 20-1997, f. & cert. ef. 9-25-97; DEQ 18-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-5-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0120; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-244-0040

List of Hazardous Air Pollutants

For purposes of this division the Commission adopts by reference the pollutants, including groups of substances and mixtures, listed in section 112(b), as Hazardous Air Pollutants (**Table 1**).

[ED. NOTE: Tables referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.040

Hist.: DEQ 13-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 2-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-2-96; DEQ 20-1997, f. & cert. ef. 9-25-97; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0130; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

340-244-0220

Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference

(1) Except as provided in sections (2) and (3) of this rule, 40 CFR Part 61, Subparts A through F, I, J, L, N through P, V, Y, BB and FF and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, Q, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, OO, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, CCC, DDD, EEE, GGG, HHH, III,

JJJ, LLL, MMM, NNN, OOO, PPP, QQQ, RRR, TTT, UUU, VVV, XXX, AAAA, CCCC, DDDD, EEEE, FFFF, GGGG, HHHH, IIII, JJJJ, KKKK, MMMM, NNNN, OOOO, PPPP, QQQQ, RRRR, SSSS, TTTT, UUUU, VVVV, WWWW, XXXX, YYYY, ZZZZ, AAAAA, BBBB, CCCCC, DDDDD, EEEEE, FFFFF, GGGGG, HHHHH, IIIII, JJJJJ, KKKKK, LLLLL, MMMMM, NNNNN, PPPPP, QQQQQ, RRRRR, SSSSS, and TTTTT are adopted by reference and incorporated herein.

(2) Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 61 or 63, "Department" is substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 61 or 63, for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority will not be delegated to the state.

(3) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart M — Dry Cleaning Facilities using Perchloroethylene: The exemptions in 40 CFR 63.320(d) and (e) do not apply.

(4) 40 CFR Part 61 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart A — General Provisions;

(b) Subpart B — Radon Emissions from Underground Uranium Mines;

(c) Subpart C — Beryllium;

(d) Subpart D — Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing;

(e) Subpart E — Mercury;

(f) Subpart F — Vinyl Chloride;

(g) Subpart I — Radionuclide Emissions from Federal Facilities Other than Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensee and Not Covered by Subpart H;

(h) Subpart J — Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) of Benzene;

(i) Subpart L — Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants;

(j) Subpart N — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing Plants;

(k) Subpart O — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Primary Copper Smelters;

(l) Subpart P — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Arsenic Trioxide and Metal Arsenic Facilities;

(m) Subpart V — Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources);

(n) Subpart Y — Benzene Emissions from Benzene Storage Vessels;

(o) Subpart BB — Benzene Emissions from Benzene Transfer Operations; and

(p) Subpart FF — Benzene Waste Operations.

(5) 40 CFR Part 63 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart A — General Provisions;

(b) Subpart F — SOCFMI;

(c) Subpart G — SOCFMI — Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater;

(d) Subpart H — SOCFMI — Equipment Leaks;

(e) Subpart I — Certain Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks;

(f) Subpart J — Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production;

(g) Subpart L — Coke Oven Batteries;

(h) Subpart M — Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities;

(i) Subpart N — Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks;

(j) Subpart O — Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities;

(k) Subpart Q — Industrial Process Cooling Towers;

(l) Subpart R — Gasoline Distribution (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations);

(m) Subpart S — Pulp and Paper Industry;

(n) Subpart T — Halogenated Solvent Cleaning;

(o) Subpart U — Group I Polymers and Resins;

(p) Subpart W — Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production;

(q) Subpart X — Secondary Lead Smelting;

(r) Subpart Y — Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations;

(s) Subpart AA — Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants;

(t) Subpart BB — Phosphate Fertilizer Production Plants;

(u) Subpart CC — Petroleum Refineries;

(v) Subpart DD — Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations;

(w) Subpart EE — Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations;

(x) Subpart GG — Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities;

(y) Subpart HH — Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities;

(z) Subpart II — Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating);

(aa) Subpart JJ — Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations;

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(bb) Subpart KK — Printing and Publishing Industry;
(cc) Subpart LL — Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants;
(dd) Subpart MM — Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semi-Chemical Pulp Mills;
(ee) Subpart OO — Tanks — Level 1;
(ff) Subpart PP — Containers;
(gg) Subpart QQ — Surface Impoundments;
(hh) Subpart RR — Individual Drain Systems;
(ii) Subpart SS — Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process;
(jj) Subpart TT — Equipment Leaks — Control Level 1;
(kk) Subpart UU — Equipment Leaks — Control Level 2;
(ll) Subpart VV — Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators;
(mm) Subpart WW — Storage Vessels (Tanks) — Control Level 2;
(nn) Subpart XX — Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems and Waste Operations;
(oo) Subpart YY — Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards;
(pp) Subpart CCC — Steel Pickling — HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants;
(qq) Subpart DDD — Mineral Wool Production;
(rr) Subpart EEE — Hazardous Waste Combustors;
(ss) Subpart GGG — Pharmaceuticals Production;
(tt) Subpart HHH — Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities;
(uu) Subpart III — Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production;
(vv) Subpart JJJ — Group IV Polymers and Resins;
(ww) Subpart LLL — Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry;
(xx) Subpart MMM — Pesticide Active Ingredient Production;
(yy) Subpart NNN — Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing;
(zz) Subpart OOO — Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins;
(aaa) Subpart PPP — Polyether Polyols Production;
(bbb) Subpart QQQ — Primary Copper Smelting;
(ccc) Subpart RRR — Secondary Aluminum Production;
(ddd) Subpart TTT — Primary Lead Smelting;
(eee) Subpart UUU — Petroleum Refineries — Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units;
(fff) Subpart VVV — Publicly Owned Treatment Works;
(ggg) Subpart XXX — Ferroalloys Production: Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese;
(hhh) Subpart AAAA — Municipal Solid Waste Landfills;
(iii) Subpart CCCC — Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast;
(jjj) Subpart DDDD — Plywood and Composite Wood Products;
(kkk) Subpart EEEE — Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline);
(lll) Subpart FFFF — Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing;
(mmm) Subpart GGGG — Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production;
(nnn) Subpart HHHH — Wet Formed Fiberglass Mat Production;
(ooo) Subpart IIII — Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks;
(ppp) Subpart JJJJ — Paper and Other Web Coating;
(qqq) Subpart KKKK — Surface Coating of Metal Cans;
(rrr) Subpart MMMM — Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products;
(sss) Subpart NNNN — Surface Coating of Large Appliances;
(ttt) Subpart OOOO — Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles;
(uuu) Subpart PPPP — Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products;
(vvv) Subpart QQQQ — Surface Coating of Wood Building Products;
(www) Subpart RRRR — Surface Coating of Metal Furniture;
(xxx) Subpart SSSS — Surface Coating of Metal Coil;
(yyy) Subpart TTTT — Leather Finishing Operations;
(zzz) Subpart UUUU — Cellulose Production Manufacturing;
(aaaa) Subpart VVVV — Boat Manufacturing;
(bbbb) Subpart WWWW — Reinforced Plastics Composites Production;
(cccc) Subpart XXXX — Rubber Tire Manufacturing;
(dddd) Subpart YYYY — Stationary Combustion Turbines;
(eeee) Subpart ZZZZ — Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines;
(ffff) Subpart AAAAA — Lime Manufacturing;
(gggg) Subpart BBBB — Semiconductor Manufacturing;
(hhhh) Subpart CCCCC — Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching & Battery Stacks;

(iiii) Subpart DDDDD — Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters;
(jjjj) Subpart EEEEE — Iron and Steel Foundries;
(kkkk) Subpart FFFFF — Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities;
(llll) Subpart GGGGG — Site Remediation;
(mmmm) Subpart HHHHH — Misc. Coating Manufacturing;
(nnnn) Subpart IIIII — Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants;
(oooo) Subpart JJJJJ — Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing;
(pppp) Subpart KKKKK — Clay Ceramics Manufacturing;
(qqqq) Subpart LLLLL — Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing;
(rrrr) Subpart MMMMM — Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations;
(ssss) Subpart NNNNN — Hydrochloric Acid Production;
(tttt) Subpart PPPPP — Engine Tests Cells/Stands;
(uuuu) Subpart QQQQQ — Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities;
(vvvv) Subpart RRRRR — Taconite Iron Ore Processing;
(wwww) Subpart SSSSS — Refractory Products Manufacturing;
(xxxx) Subpart TTTTT — Primary Magnesium Refining.
[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]
Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025
Hist.: [DEQ 16-1995, f. & cert. ef. 6-21-95; DEQ 28-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-19-96; DEQ 18-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-5-98]; [DEQ 18-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 32-1994, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-94]; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0510, 340-032-5520; DEQ 11-2000, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-00; DEQ 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06

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Department of Fish and Wildlife
Chapter 635

Rule Caption: Open and establish the spring chinook gill net commercial fishery in the Columbia River mainstem.

Adm. Order No.: DFW 7-2006(Temp)

Filed with Sec. of State: 2-23-2006

Certified to be Effective: 2-23-06 thru 7-31-06

Notice Publication Date:

Rules Amended: 635-042-0022

Subject: This rule will open and establish the spring chinook gill net commercial fishery in the Columbia River mainstem. Revision is consistent with action taken February 22, 2006 by the Columbia River Compact.

Rules Coordinator: Tina Edwards—(503) 947-6033

635-042-0022

Spring Chinook Gill Net and Tangle Net Fisheries

(1) Adipose fin-clipped chinook salmon, sturgeon and shad may be taken by gill net or tangle net for commercial purposes from the mouth of the Columbia River upstream to Kelley Point (Zones 1–3 and part of Zone 4).

(a) Individual fishing periods will not exceed sixteen hours in length during small mesh fisheries and twenty-four hours in length during large mesh fisheries. Fishing periods may occur on Tuesdays and Thursdays, depending upon results from test fisheries or full fleet fisheries conducted prior to each specified weekday.

(b) White sturgeon possession and sales restrictions by each participating vessel will be determined inseason based on gear type and number of fish remaining on the guideline.

(2) An adipose fin clip salmon is defined as a hatchery salmon with a clipped adipose fin and having a healed scar at the location of the fin. The adipose fin is the small fatty fin on salmonids located between the dorsal fin and tail.

(3) During the spring chinook gill net fishery:

(a) It is *unlawful* to use a gill net having a mesh size less than 8 inches or more than 9-3/4 inches. Use of monofilament nets is allowed.

(b) Mesh size for the fishery is determined as described in OAR 635-042-0010(4).

(c) From the area as described in section (1) of this rule, adipose fin-clipped chinook salmon, sturgeon and shad may be taken for commercial purposes by gill net during the following open period: 12:00 noon, February 23 to 6:00 a.m., February 24, 2006.

(4) During the spring chinook tangle net fishery: