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(F) Within the scope of a United States Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide 404 category requiring a DEQ 401 certification and involving only a stormwater management plan or sediment evaluation review component;

(G) Within the scope of the proposed application, the project has been modified or altered that the DEQ 401 review and certification requires re-issuance, including DEQ public notice.

(b) Tier 2A - This tier applies to those projects that incur a higher than minimal amount of program costs and impacts to water quality. To qualify under this tier, the project must meet some of the following:

(A) Potential for greater than minimal impacts to water quality;

(B) Basic level of public participation required, including but not limited to response to comment;

(C) No more than standard coordination with federal state or local agencies required;

(D) Limited stormwater management plan review or technical assistance to a reviewing permitted entity or agent required;

(E) Limited technical assistance needed; or

(F) Sediment characterization, if required, finds sediment and new surface suitable for in-water exposure.

(c) Tier 2B - This tier applies to those projects that incur higher program costs due to greater potential impacts on water quality. To qualify for this tier, the project must meet a majority of the following:

(A) Potential for greater water quality impacts if the waterway is identified on DEQ's 303(d) list or is covered by a total maximum daily load, or multiple waters of the state are affected;

(B) High level of public participation required with potential for one or more public meetings or hearings;

(C) More than standard coordination with multiple federal, state or local agencies required, including but not limited to one or more meetings or pre-application site visit;

(D) Complex stormwater management plan review and coordination required;

(E) Moderate and on-going level of technical assistance needed;

(F) Large or complex compensatory mitigation review required;

(G) Sediment characterization, if required, finds sediment or new surface unsuitable for in-water exposure, so that coordination with the DEQ Solid Waste or Environmental Cleanup programs is necessary; or

(H) Preparation of a full evaluation and findings report needed.

(d) Tier 3 — This tier applies to those projects that incur very high program costs because a large area is affected, a high degree of complexity is involved or greater potential water quality impacts may result. To qualify for this tier, the project must meet a majority of the following:

(A) Potential for greater water quality impacts if the waterway is identified on DEQ's 303(d) list or covered by a total maximum daily load, or multiple waters of the state are affected;

(B) High level of public participation required with extensive public comments and the potential for one or more public meetings or hearings;

(C) Substantially more than standard coordination with multiple federal, state or local agencies required, including but not limited to one or more meetings;

(D) Complex stormwater management plan review and coordination required;

(E) High level or iterative technical assistance required or substantive project revisions received;

(F) Large or complex compensatory mitigation review required;

(G) Site visit(s) needed to understand impacts and advise on potential alternatives;

(H) Sediment characterization finds sediment or new surface unsuitable for in-water exposure or contaminated soil is likely to be present, so that coordination with the DEQ Solid Waste or Environmental Cleanup Programs is necessary; or

(I) Preparation of a full evaluation and findings report needed.

(e) Tier 4 — This tier applies to those projects that incur the highest program costs because a very large area is affected, an extremely high degree of complexity is involved, or a very high level of public participation is expected. To qualify for this tier, the project must meet all of the following:

(A) All of the applicable factors identified in Tier 3; and

(B) Coordination with the Governor's Office in conjunction with other state agencies, tribal nations and the federal government;

(C) Review of additional documents such as National Environmental Policy Act Resource Reports, Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements.

(4) Fee Schedules. The following fees apply to tiers assigned under Sections (2) and (3):

(a) Until July 31, 2013, the fees adopted by the Commission in 2004 and certified on April 15, 2004 apply.

(b) As of July 31, 2013, the following fees apply:

(A) Tier 1 — \$985

(B) Tier 2A — \$4,390

(C) Tier 2B — \$12,105

(D) Tier 3 — \$17,780

(E) Tier 4 — \$14,020 per month or average monthly cost of a senior level technical staff position.

(c) In lieu of fees established by this section, DEQ may at its discretion enter into an intergovernmental agreement with another state or federal agency that provides for the payment of the estimated or actual costs of processing an application for certification.

(5) Review of Fee Determinations. An applicant may seek review of DEQ's determination of the appropriate fee as follows:

(a) An applicant may seek review of the fee determination by submitting a written request to the DEQ regional administrator within 30 days of receipt of an invoice. The request must state the specific reasons and provide documentation that the applicant believes supports a different fee amount. Upon receiving such a request, the DEQ regional administrator must respond within 60 days of receipt and render a decision.

(b) That decision may include:

(A) Determination that a different fee tier will apply subject to making specifically identified modifications to the proposed project;

(B) Denial of a request for a different fee amount; or

(C) The determination that the proposed project meets the criteria for a different tier.

(c) If an applicant is not satisfied by the decision of the DEQ regional administrator, the applicant is entitled to request review by the DEQ director in the same manner as described in subsections (a) and (b) above.

(d) An applicant who is dissatisfied with the review of the director retains the right to a contested case hearing as provided in ORS chapter 183, provided the applicant has sought relief through subsections (a) through (c).

(6) Certification of Hydroelectric Projects. Fees for certification of a hydroelectric project as proposed to be licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission must be paid in accordance with ORS 468.065(3). Fees for a certification related to a hydroelectric project but for a license or approval not issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are based on the actual expenses incurred by the department, including expenses of the Environmental Quality Commission, related to the certification review and decision. In consultation with the applicant, DEQ will establish a periodic basis for billing the applicant.

(7) DEQ may approve a payment schedule for fees, including the submission of multiple invoices, for multi-year projects or projects assigned as a Tier 4.

(8) DEQ must receive the payment of the full invoiced fee before issuing a certification, and a review made pursuant to subsection (5) does not suspend the requirement to pay the appropriate fee. An application for certification is considered withdrawn if the applicant fails to pay the appropriate fee within 90 days of the invoice date. An applicant may request that DEQ grant an extension of time to pay the appropriate fee to an applicant upon a showing of good cause, and DEQ will continue processing the application for certification. DEQ may refund the fee or some portion if it determines that no certification is required, that minimal program costs were not incurred, a revised tier assignment is provided or the wrong application has been filed.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.068 & 468B.047

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.068

Hist.: DEQ 28-1998, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-98; Renumbered from 340-048-0200, DEQ 2-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-15-04; DEQ 1-2013, f. & cert. ef. 1-16-13; DEQ 3-2013(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 3-25-13 thru 7-30-13

Rule Caption: Updating Oregon's air quality rules to address federal regulations

Adm. Order No.: DEQ 4-2013

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Rules Adopted: 340-216-0068, 340-244-0239

Rules Amended: 340-200-0020, 340-200-0040, 340-210-0100, 340-216-0020, 340-216-0060, 340-216-0062, 340-216-0064, 340-216-0066, 340-228-0602, 340-228-0606, 340-228-0609, 340-228-0635,

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340-228-0637, 340-232-0085, 340-238-0040, 340-238-0060, 340-244-0030, 340-244-0210, 340-244-0220, 340-244-0234, 340-244-0238, 340-244-0240, 340-244-0242, 340-244-0244, 340-244-0246, 340-244-0248, 340-244-0250

Rules Repealed: 340-228-0611, 340-228-0613, 340-228-0615, 340-228-0617, 340-228-0619, 340-228-0621, 340-228-0623, 340-228-0625, 340-228-0627, 340-228-0631, 340-228-0633, 340-244-0230, 340-228-0629

Subject: As summarized below, the rules adopt new and amended federal air quality regulations and related permit rules, which include new national performance and emission standards for electric utility steam generating units, gold mine ore processing and production, polyvinyl chloride and copolymers production, and sewage sludge incinerators and changes to the federal gasoline dispensing facility rules. The rules also clarify when and if Air Contaminant Discharge Permits are required for sources subject to federal New Source Performance Standards and NESHAPs.

1. Aligns Oregon's rules with recent changes to federal emission standards

a. Adopts the following by reference:

i. New federal area source NESHAPs for gold mine ore processing and production

ii. New federal major source NESHAP for electric utility steam generating units

iii. New federal major source NESHAP for polyvinyl chloride and copolymers production

iv. New federal New Source Performance Standards for sewage sludge incineration units

b. Incorporates changes EPA made to the federal gasoline dispensing facility NESHAP.

c. Updates the adoption by reference of previously adopted NESHAPs and New Source Performance Standards.

d. Removes monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements in Oregon's utility mercury rule and replaces them with references to the monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements in the federal Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit NESHAP.

2. Makes changes to the Air Contaminant Discharge Permitting Program

a. Removes a requirement for DEQ to include federal emission standards in Air Contaminant Discharge Permits even when the federal standards have not been adopted by EQC.

b. Removes a requirement for affected facilities to obtain an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit if the facilities are only subject to federal New Source Performance Standards that have not been adopted by EQC.

c. Exempts the following from permitting:

i. Facilities subject to only procedural requirements, such as notification that the facility is affected by a New Source Performance Standards or a NESHAP

ii. Chemical manufacturing facilities only subject to work practice standards

iii. Paint stripping and surface coating operations using less than 20 gallons of coating and 20 gallons of methylene chloride-containing paint stripper per year

d. Gives DEQ the ability to add new requirements to Simple or Standard Air Contaminant Discharge Permits by assigning the source to an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit Attachment.

3. Clarifies and cleans up rules

a. Changes the late fees for the registration and Air Contaminant Discharge Permit programs to eight days after a source misses a deadline for submitting fees instead of immediately after the deadline.

b. Clarifies the permitting requirements for metal fabrication and finishing operations.

c. Removes redundant general permit fee class assignments for halogenated solvent cleaners.

d. Removes redundant gasoline dispensing facility control requirements in OAR 340 Division 232.

e. Reassigns crematories to General Air Contaminant Discharge Permit fee class one. Crematories were inadvertently assigned to fee class two in a previous rulemaking.

f. Repeals DEQ's accidental release prevention rule.

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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 paragraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection and subsection (b) of this section, actual emissions equal the average rate at which the source actually emitted the pollutant during an applicable baseline period and that represents normal source operation;

(B) DEQ 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 applicable baseline period if it is within 10% of the actual emissions calculated under paragraph (A) of this subsection.

(C) Actual emissions equal the potential to emit of the source for the sources listed in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this paragraph. The actual emissions will be reset if required in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

(i) Any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period but was approved to construct and operate before or during the baseline period in accordance with OAR 340 division 210, or

(ii) Any source or part of a source of greenhouse gases that had not begun normal operations prior to January 1, 2010, but was approved to construct and operate prior to January 1, 2011 in accordance with OAR 340 division 210, or

(iii) Any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period and was not required to obtain approval to construct and operate before or during the applicable baseline period.

(b) For any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period, but was approved to construct and operate in accordance with OAR 340 division 224, actual emissions on the date the permit is issued equal the potential to emit of the source. The actual emissions will be reset if required in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Where actual emissions equal potential to emit under paragraph (a)(C) or subsection (b) of this section, the potential emissions will be reset to actual emissions as follows:

(A) Paragraphs (A) through (D) of this subsection apply to sources whose actual emissions of greenhouse gases were determined pursuant to paragraph 3(a)(C), and to all other sources of all other regulated pollutants that are permitted in accordance with OAR division 224 on or after May 1, 2011.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (D) of this subsection, ten years from the end of the applicable baseline period under paragraph (a)(C) or ten years from the date the permit is issued under subsection (b), or an earlier time if requested by the source in a permit application involving public notice, DEQ will reset actual emissions to equal the highest actual emission rate during any consecutive 12-month period during the ten year period or any shorter period if requested by the source.

(C) Any emission reductions achieved due to enforceable permit conditions based on OAR 340-226-0110 and 0120 (highest and best practicable treatment and control) are not included in the reset calculation required in paragraph (B) of this subsection.

(D) DEQ may extend the date of resetting by five additional years upon satisfactory demonstration by the source that construction is ongoing or normal operation has not yet been achieved.

(d) 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,

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and other activities, except categorically insignificant activities and secondary emissions.

(e) 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 determined in accordance with division 220 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.

(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) 500 pounds for direct PM_{2.5} in a PM_{2.5} nonattainment area;

(f) The lesser of the amount established in 40 CFR 68.130 or 1,000 pounds;

(g) An aggregate of 5,000 pounds for all Hazardous Air Pollutants;

(h) 2,756 tons CO_{2e} for greenhouse gases.

(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 DEQ, 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 DEQ'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 DEQ.

(11) "Ambient Air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

(12) "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 DEQ 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 340-210-0205 through 340-210-0240, until or unless DEQ 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 DEQ 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.

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

(a) A baseline emission rate will be established only for regulated pollutants subject to OAR 340 division 224 as specified in the definition of regulated pollutant. A baseline emission rate will not be established for PM_{2.5}.

(b) The baseline emission rate for greenhouse gases, on a CO_{2e} basis, will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(c) For a pollutant that becomes a regulated pollutant subject to OAR 340 division 224 after May 1, 2011, the initial baseline emission rate is the actual emissions of that pollutant during any consecutive 12 month period within the 24 months immediately preceding its designation as a regulated pollutant if a baseline period has not been defined for the pollutant.

(d) The baseline emission rate will be recalculated if actual emissions are reset in accordance with the definition of actual emissions.

(e) Once the baseline emission rate has been established or recalculated in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, the production basis for the baseline emission rate may only be changed if a material mistake or an inaccurate statement was made in establishing the production basis for baseline emission rate.

(14) "Baseline Period" means:

(a) Any consecutive 12 calendar month period during the calendar years 1977 or 1978 for any regulated pollutant other than greenhouse gases. DEQ may allow the use of a prior time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(b) Any consecutive 12 calendar month period during the calendar years 2000 through 2010 for greenhouse gases.

(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 possi-

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ble, set forth the emission reduction achievable and provide for compliance by prescribing appropriate permit conditions.

(16) "Biomass" means non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, and micro-organisms, including products, byproducts, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry, and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic matter.

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

(18) "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.

(19) "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO₂e" means an amount of a greenhouse gas or gases expressed as the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide, and shall be computed by multiplying the mass of each of the greenhouse gases by the global warming potential published for each gas at 40 CFR Part 98, subpart A, Table A-1—Global Warming Potentials, and adding the resulting value for each greenhouse gas to compute the total equivalent amount of carbon dioxide.

(20) "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;

(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 DEQ;

(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.

(21) "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.

(22) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.

(23) "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 340-204-0050.

(24) "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.

(25) "Commission" or "EQC" means Environmental Quality Commission.

(26) "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.

(27) "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;

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(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.

(28) "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.

(29) "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 DEQ's Continuous Monitoring Manual, and includes continuous emission monitoring systems, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) and continuous parameter monitoring systems.

(30) "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.

(31) "Criteria Pollutant" means nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, or lead.

(32) "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.

(33) "De minimis emission levels" mean the levels for the pollutants listed in Table 4.

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

(34) "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 Protection Agency.

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

(36) "Direct PM_{2.5}" has the meaning provided in the definition of PM_{2.5}.

(37) "Director" means the Director of DEQ or the Director's designee.

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

(39) "Effective date of the program" means the date that the EPA approves the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program submitted by DEQ 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.

(40) "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.

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

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

(43) "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).

(44)(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 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.

(45) "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.

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

(47) "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).

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

(49) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to DEQ's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference

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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 DEQ.

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

(51) “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.

(52) “Excess emissions” means emissions in excess of a permit limit or any applicable air quality rule.

(53) “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.

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

(55) “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. In addition, for greenhouse gases, a federal major source must also have the potential to emit CO₂e greater than or equal to 100,000 tons per year. The fugitive emissions and insignificant activity emissions of a stationary source are considered in determining whether it is a federal major source. Potential to emit calculations must include emission increases due to a new or modified source and may include emission decreases.

(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;

(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.

(56) “Final permit” means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit issued by DEQ or Lane Regional Air Protection Agency that has completed all review procedures required by OAR 340-218-0120 through 340-218-0240.

(57) “Form” means a paper or electronic form developed by DEQ.

(58) “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.

(59) “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.

(60) “Generic PSEL” means the levels for the pollutants listed in Table 5.

NOTE: Sources are eligible for a generic PSEL if expected emissions are less than or equal to the levels listed in Table 5 under this rule. Baseline emission rate and netting basis do not apply to pollutants at sources using generic PSELs.

(61)(a) “Greenhouse Gases” or “GHGs” means the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Each gas is also individually a greenhouse gas.

(b) The definition of greenhouse gases in subsection (a) of this section does not include, for purposes of division 216, 218, and 224, carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion or decomposition of biomass except to the extent required by federal law.

(62) “Growth Allowance” means an allocation of some part of an airshed’s capacity to accommodate future proposed major sources and major modifications of sources.

(63) “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.

(64) “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.

(65) “Insignificant Activity” means an activity or emission that DEQ has designated as categorically insignificant, or that meets the criteria of aggregate insignificant emissions.

(66) “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 re-designation 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.

(67) “Late Payment” means a fee payment which is postmarked after the due date.

(68) “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.

(69) “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 340, division 204.

(70) “Maintenance Pollutant” means a pollutant for which a maintenance area was formerly designated a nonattainment area.

(71) “Major Modification” means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a source that results in satisfying the requirements of both subsections (a) and (b) of this section, or of subsection (c) of this section for any regulated air pollutant. Major modifications for ozone precursors or PM_{2.5} precursors also constitute major modifications for ozone and PM_{2.5}, respectively.

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(a) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a PSEL that exceeds the netting basis by an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant emission rate.

(b) The accumulation of emission increases due to physical changes and changes in the method of operation as determined in accordance with paragraphs (A) and (B) of this subsection is equal to or greater than the significant emission rate.

(A) Calculations of emission increases in subsection (b) of this section must account for all accumulated increases in actual emissions due to physical changes and changes in the method of operation occurring at the source since the applicable 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 fugitive emissions and emissions from insignificant activities.

(B) Emission increases due solely to increased use of equipment or facilities that existed or were permitted or approved to construct in accordance with OAR 340 division 210 during the applicable baseline period are not included, except if the increased use is to support a physical change or change in the method of operation.

(c) 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 in nonattainment or maintenance areas or a federal major source in attainment or unclassified areas, if the source obtained permits to construct and operate after the applicable baseline period but has not undergone New Source Review.

(A) Subsection (c) of this section does not apply to PM_{2.5} and greenhouse gases.

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

(d) If a portion of the netting basis or PSEL (or both) was set based on PTE because the source had not begun normal operations but was permitted or approved to construct and operate, that portion of the netting basis or PSEL (or both) must be excluded from the tests in subsections (a) and (b) of this section until the netting basis is reset as specified in the definitions of baseline emission rate and netting basis.

(e) The following are not considered major modifications:

(A) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, 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) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement of components;

(C) 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;

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

(72) "Major Source":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means a source that emits, or has the potential to emit, any regulated air pollutant at a Significant Emission Rate. The fugitive emissions and insignificant activity emissions of a stationary source are considered in determining whether it is a major source. Potential to emit calculations must include emission increases due to a new or modified source and may include emission decreases.

(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 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), (C) or (D) 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 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, except greenhouse gases, 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) Beginning July 1, 2011, a major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined by Section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of greenhouse gases and directly emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy or more CO₂e, including fugitive emissions.

(D) 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 of this subsection 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.

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

(73) “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.

(74) “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.

(75) “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.

(76) “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 in OAR 340 division 224 MINUS any emissions reductions required by subsection (g) of this section.

(a) A netting basis will only be established for regulated pollutants subject to OAR 340 division 224 as specified in the definition of regulated pollutant.

(b) The initial PM_{2.5} netting basis and PSEL for a source that was permitted prior to May 1, 2011 will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(A) The initial netting basis is the PM_{2.5} fraction of the PM₁₀ netting basis in effect on May 1, 2011. DEQ may increase the initial PM_{2.5} netting basis by up to 5 tons if necessary to avoid exceedance of the PM_{2.5} significant emission rate as of May 1, 2011.

(B) Notwithstanding OAR 340-222-0041(2), the initial source specific PSEL for a source with PTE greater than or equal to the SER will be set equal to the PM_{2.5} fraction of the PM₁₀ PSEL.

(c) The initial greenhouse gas netting basis and PSEL for a source will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(d) Netting basis is zero for:

(A) Any regulated pollutant emitted from a source that first obtained permits to construct and operate after the applicable baseline period for that regulated pollutant, and has not undergone New Source Review for that pollutant;

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

(C) Any source permitted as portable; or

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

(e) 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.

(f) 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. The netting basis reduction will be effective on the effective date of the rule, order, or permit condition requiring the reduction. The PSEL reduction will be effective on the compliance date of the rule, order, or permit condition.

(g) For permits issued after May 1, 2011 under New Source Review regulations in OAR 340 division 224, and where the netting basis initially equaled the potential to emit for a new or modified source, the netting basis will be reduced in accordance with the definition of actual emissions. Notwithstanding OAR 340-222-0041(2), this adjustment does not require a reduction in the PSEL.

(h) Emission reductions required by rule do not include emissions reductions achieved under OAR 340-226-0110 and 0120.

(i) 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.

(j) 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).

(77) “Nitrogen Oxides” or “NO_x” means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide.

(78) “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.

(79) “Nonattainment Pollutant” means a pollutant for which an area is designated a nonattainment area.

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

(81) “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.

(82) “Opacity” means the degree to which an emission reduces transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background as measured in accordance with OAR 340-212-0120 and 212-0140. Unless otherwise specified by rule, opacity shall be measured in accordance with EPA Method 9 or a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) installed and operated in accordance with DEQ’s Continuous Monitoring Manual. For all standards, the minimum observation period shall be six minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g. 3 minutes in any one hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that equal or exceed the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive.

(83) “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.

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

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

(86) “Ozone Precursor” means nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds as measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with DEQ’s Source Sampling Manual (January, 1992) or as measured by an EPA reference method in 40 CFR Part 60, appendix A or as measured by a material balance calculation for VOC as appropriate.

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

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(88) “Particulate Matter” means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air. When used in emission standards, particulate matter is defined by the method specified within the standard or by an applicable reference method in accordance with OAR 340-212-0120 and 340-212-0140. Unless otherwise specified, sources with exhaust gases at or near ambient conditions may be tested with DEQ Method 5 or DEQ Method 8, as approved by DEQ. Direct heat transfer sources shall be tested with DEQ Method 7; indirect heat transfer combustion sources and all other non-fugitive emissions sources not listed above shall be tested with DEQ Method 5.

(89) “Permit” means an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or an Oregon Title V Operating Permit.

(90) “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.

(91) “Permit revision” means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

(92) “Permitted Emissions” as used in OAR division 220 means each regulated pollutant portion of the PSEL, as identified in an ACDP, Oregon Title V Operating Permit, review report, or by DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-220-0090.

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

(94) “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.

(95) “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 permitted emission.

(96) “PM10”:

(a) When used in the context of emissions, means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable 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 DEQ’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.

(97) “PM2.5”:

(a) When used in the context of direct PM2.5 emissions, means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate, other than uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, emitted to the ambient air as measured by EPA reference methods 201A and 202 in 40 CFR Part 51, appendix M.

(b) When used in the context of PM2.5 precursor emissions, means sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emitted to the ambient air as measured by EPA reference methods in 40 CFR Part 60, appendix A.

(c) When used in the context of ambient concentration, means particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L, or an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(98) “PM2.5 fraction” means the fraction of PM2.5 to PM10 for each emissions unit that is included in the netting basis and PSEL.

(99) “Pollutant-specific emissions unit” means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

(100) “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.

(101) “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.

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

(103) “Proposed permit” means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit that DEQ or a Regional Agency proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with OAR 340-218-0230.

(104) “Reference method” means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in 40 CFR Part 52, 60, 61 or 63.

(105) “Regional Agency” means Lane Regional Air Protection Agency.

(106) “Regulated air pollutant” or “Regulated Pollutant”:

(A) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, means:

(A) Nitrogen oxides or any VOCs;

(B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated, including any precursors to such pollutants;

(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;

(E) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040 or 40 CFR 68.130; and

(F) Greenhouse Gases.

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, regulated pollutant means particulates, volatile organic compounds, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide.

(c) As used in OAR 340 division 224, regulated pollutant does not include any pollutant listed in divisions 244 and 246, unless the pollutant is listed in Table 2 (significant emission rates).

(107) “Renewal” means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

(108) “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 DEQ or Lane Regional Air Protection Agency.

(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 there under are concerned; and

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

(109) “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 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.

(110) “Section 111” means section 111 of the FCAA which includes Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS).

(111) “Section 111(d)” means subsection 111(d) of the FCAA which requires states to submit to the EPA plans that establish standards of per-

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formance for existing sources and provides for implementing and enforcing such standards.

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

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

(114) "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.

(115) "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.

(116) "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.

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

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

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

(120) "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.

(121) "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.

(122) "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.

(123) "Section 183(f)" means subsection 182(f) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to develop regulations pertaining to tank vessels under federal ozone measures.

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

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

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

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

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

(129) "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.

(130) "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.

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

(132) "Significant Air Quality Impact" means an additional ambient air quality concentration equal to or greater than in the concentrations listed in Table 1 of this rule. 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 Distance defined in OAR 340-225-0020.

(133) "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 of this rule.

(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 of this rule, the significant emission rate is zero unless DEQ 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 of this rule 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. This provision does not apply to greenhouse gas emissions.

(134) "Significant Impairment" occurs when DEQ determines that visibility impairment interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visual experience within a Class I area. DEQ 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.

(135) "Small scale local energy project" means:

(a) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms located primarily in Oregon that directly or indirectly uses or enables the use of, by the owner or operator, renewable resources including, but not limited to, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, waste heat or water resources to produce energy, including heat, electricity and substitute fuels, to meet a local community or regional energy need in this state;

(b) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms located primarily in Oregon or providing substantial benefits to Oregon that directly or indirectly conserves energy or enables the conservation of energy by the owner or operator, including energy used in transportation;

(c) A recycling project;

(d) An alternative fuel project;

(e) An improvement that increases the production or efficiency, or extends the operating life, of a system, mechanism, series of mechanisms or project otherwise described in this section of this rule, including but not limited to restarting a dormant project;

(f) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms installed in a facility or portions of a facility that directly or indirectly reduces the amount of energy needed for the construction and operation of the facility and that meets the sustainable building practices standard established by the State Department of Energy by rule; or

(g) A project described in subsections (a) to (f) of this section, whether or not the existing project was originally financed under ORS 470, together with any refinancing necessary to remove prior liens or encumbrances against the existing project.

(h) A project described in subsections (a) to (g) of this section that conserves energy or produces energy by generation or by processing or collection of a renewable resource.

(136) "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.

(137) "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 DEQ determines are using similar raw materials and have equivalent process controls and pollution control equipment.

(138) "Source Test" means the average of at least three test runs conducted in accordance with DEQ's Source Sampling Manual.

(139) "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.

(140) "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.

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

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

(143) "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 DEQ under OAR 340 division 216 or 218.

(144) "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.

(145) "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).

(146) "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 DEQ 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. DEQ 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.

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

(148) "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.

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

(150) "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.

(151) "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); dimethyl carbonate, propylene carbonate, 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-236ga); 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-methoxybutane(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-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane(HFE-7500); 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane(HFC 227ea); methyl formate (HCOOCH₃); (1) 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane(HFE-7300); 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 DEQ'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 DEQ approves the exclusion.

(c) DEQ may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to DEQ'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.

(152) "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, 468A.025, 468A.035, 468A.055 & 468A.070

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025 & 468A.035

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; DEQ 6-2007(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-17-07 thru 2-12-08; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 10-2008, f. & cert. ef. 8-25-08; DEQ 5-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-10; DEQ 10-2010(Temp), f. 8-31-10, cert. ef. 9-1-10 thru 2-28-11; Administrative correction 3-29-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 7-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-24-11 thru 12-19-11; Administrative correction, 2-6-12; DEQ 1-2012, f. & cert. ef. 5-17-12; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13]

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 DEQ 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

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approval. The State Implementation Plan was last modified by the Commission on March 20, 2013.

(3) Notwithstanding any other requirement contained in the SIP, DEQ 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 DEQ 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, 468A.035 & 468A.070

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.035

Hist.: DEQ 35, f. 2-3-72, f. 2-15-72; DEQ 54, f. 6-21-73, f. 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. 11-13-91; 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. 10-30-92, 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. 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. 2-17-00, cert. ef. 6-1-01; 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. 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. 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; DEQ 4-2006, f. 3-29-06, cert. ef. 3-31-06; DEQ 3-2007, f. & cert. ef. 4-12-07; DEQ 4-2007, f. & cert. ef. 6-28-07; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 5-2008, f. & cert. ef. 3-20-08; DEQ 11-2008, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-08; DEQ 12-2008, f. & cert. ef. 9-17-08; DEQ 14-2008, f. & cert. ef. 11-10-08; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 3-2009, f. & cert. ef. 6-30-09; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 2-2010, f. & cert. ef. 3-5-10; DEQ 5-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-10; DEQ 14-2010, f. & cert. ef. 12-10-10; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 2-2011, f. 3-10-11, cert. ef. 3-15-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 18-2011, f. & cert. ef. 12-21-11; DEQ 1-2012, f. & cert. ef. 5-17-12; DEQ 7-2012, f. & cert. ef. 12-10-12; DEQ 10-2012, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-12; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-210-0100

Registration in General

(1) Any air contaminant source not subject to Air Contaminant Discharge Permits, OAR 340 division 216, or Oregon Title V Operating Permits, OAR 340 division 218, must register with DEQ upon request pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120.

(2) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source listed in subsection (2)(a) of this rule that is certified through a Department approved environmental certification program and subject to an Area Source NESHAP may register the source with DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120 in lieu of obtaining a permit in accordance with OAR 340-216-0020, unless DEQ determines that the source has not complied with the requirements of the environmental certification program.

(a) The following air contaminant sources may be registered under this section:

(A) Motor vehicle surface coating operations.

(B) Dry cleaners using perchloroethylene.

(b) Approved environmental certification program. To be approved, the environmental certification program must, at a minimum, require certified air contaminant sources to comply with all applicable state and federal rules and regulations and require additional measures to increase environmental protection.

(c) Fees. In order to obtain and maintain registration, owners and operators of air contaminant sources registered pursuant to this section must pay the following annual fees by March 1 of each year:

(A) Motor vehicle surface coating operations — \$240.00.

(B) Dry cleaners using perchloroethylene — \$180.00.

(C) Late fees.

(i) 8-30 days late: 5% of annual fee.

(ii) 31-60 days late: 10% of annual fee.

(iii) 61 or more days late: 20% of annual fee.

(D) Failure to pay fees. Registration is automatically terminated upon failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by DEQ, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by DEQ.

(d) Recordkeeping. In order to maintain registration, owners and operators of air contaminant sources registered pursuant to this section must maintain records required by the approved environmental performance program under subsection (2)(b) of this rule. The records must be kept on site and in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review.

(3) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source that is subject to a federal NSPS or NESHAP in 40 CFR Part 60 or 40 CFR Part 63 and that is not located at a source that is required to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, division 216 (Air Contaminant Discharge Permits) or OAR chapter 340, division 218 (Oregon Title V Operating Permits), must register and maintain registration with DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120 if requested in writing by DEQ (or by EPA at DEQ's request).

(4) Revocation. DEQ may revoke a registration if a source fails to meet any requirement in OAR 340-210-0110.

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.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468A.025, 468A.035, 468A.050, 468A.070 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468 & 468A

Hist.: DEQ 15, f. 6-12-70, ef. 9-1-70; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0005; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-0500; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 7-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-24-11 thru 12-19-11; Administrative correction, 2-6-12; DEQ 1-2012, f. & cert. ef. 5-17-12; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0020

Applicability

This division applies to all sources referred to in Table 1 of this rule. This division also applies to Oregon Title V Operating Permit program sources when an ACDP is required by OAR 340-218-0020 or 340-224-0010. Sources referred to in Table 1 are subject to fees as set forth in Table 2.

(1) No person may construct, install, establish, develop or operate any air contaminant source which is referred to in Table 1 of this rule without first obtaining an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) from DEQ or Regional Authority, unless otherwise deferred from the requirement to obtain an ACDP in subsection (1)(c) of this rule or DEQ has granted an exemption from the requirement to obtain an ACDP under subsection (1)(f) of this rule. No person may continue to operate an air contaminant source if the ACDP expires, or is terminated or revoked; except as provided in OAR 340-216-0082.

(a) For portable sources, a single permit may be issued for operating at any area of the state if the permit includes the requirements from both DEQ and Regional Authorities.

(b) DEQ or Regional Authority where the portable source's Corporate offices are located will be responsible for issuing the permit. If the corporate office of a portable source is located outside of the state, DEQ will be responsible for issuing the permit.

(c) An air contaminant source required to obtain an ACDP or ACDP Attachment pursuant to a NESHAP or NSPS adopted by the Commission by rule is not required to submit an application for an ACDP or ACDP Attachment until four months after the effective date of the Commission's adoption of the NESHAP or NSPS, and is not required to obtain an ACDP or ACDP Attachment until six months after the Commission's adoption of the NESHAP or NSPS. In addition, DEQ may defer the requirement to submit an application for, or to obtain an ACDP or ACDP Attachment, or both, for up to an additional twelve months.

(d) Deferrals of Oregon permitting requirements do not relieve an air contaminant source from the responsibility of complying with federal NESHAP or NSPS requirements.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(e) OAR 340-216-0060(1)(b)(A), 340-216-0062(2)(b)(A), 340-216-0064(4)(a), and 340-216-0066(3)(a), do not relieve a permittee from the responsibility of complying with federal NESHAP or NSPS requirements that apply to the source even if DEQ has not incorporated such requirements into the permit.

(f) DEQ may exempt a source from the requirement to obtain an ACDP if it determines that the source is subject to only procedural requirements, such as notification that the source is affected by an NSPS or NESHAP.

(2) No person may construct, install, establish, or develop any source that will be subject to the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program without first obtaining an ACDP from DEQ or Regional Authority.

(3) No person may modify any source that has been issued an ACDP without first complying with the requirements of OAR 340-210-0205 through 340-210-0250.

(4) No person may modify any source required to have an ACDP such that the source becomes subject to the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program without complying with the requirements of OAR 340-210-0205 through 340-210-0250.

(5) No person may increase emissions above the PSEL by more than the de minimis levels specified in OAR 340-200-0020 without first applying for and obtaining a modified ACDP.

(6) Subject to the requirements in this Division, the Lane Regional Air Protection Agency is designated by the Commission as the permitting agency to implement the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit program within its area of jurisdiction. The Regional Agency's program is subject to DEQ oversight. The requirements and procedures contained in this Division pertaining to the Air Contaminant Discharge Permit program shall be used by the Regional Agency to implement its permitting program until the Regional Agency adopts superseding rules which are at least as restrictive as state rules.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-211-0040.

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

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A

Hist.: 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; DEQ 125, f. & ef. 12-16-76; DEQ 20-1979, f. & ef. 6-29-79; DEQ 23-1980, f. & ef. 9-26-80; DEQ 13-1981, f. 5-6-81, ef. 7-1-81; DEQ 11-1983, f. & ef. 5-31-83; DEQ 3-1986, f. & ef. 2-12-86; DEQ 12-1987, f. & ef. 6-15-87; DEQ 27-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-29-91; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0155; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 22-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-4-94; 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 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-1720; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 7-2007, f. & cert. ef. 10-18-07; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 9-2009(Temp), f. 12-24-09, cert. ef. 1-1-10 thru 6-30-10; Administrative correction 7-27-10; DEQ 10-2010(Temp), f. 8-31-10, cert. ef. 9-1-10 thru 2-28-11; DEQ 12-2010, f. & cert. ef. 10-27-10; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 11-2011, f. & cert. ef. 7-21-11; DEQ 13-2011, f. & cert. ef. 7-21-11; DEQ 14-2011, f. & cert. ef. 7-21-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0060

General Air Contaminant Discharge Permits

(1) Applicability.

(a) DEQ 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 covered operations can be contained in a General ACDP;

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

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

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

(A) All relevant requirements for the operations covered by the General ACDP, excluding any federal requirements not adopted by the EQC;

(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 expiration date not to exceed 10 years from the date of issuance.

(c) Permit issuance procedures: A new General ACDP requires public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with OAR 340 division

209 for Category III permit actions. A reissued General ACDP or a modification to a General ACDP requires public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions. All General ACDPs are on file and available for review at DEQ'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. The fee class for each General ACDP is as follows:

(A) Hard chrome platers — Fee Class Three;

(B) Decorative chrome platers — Fee Class Two;

(C) Halogenated solvent degreasers — batch cold, batch vapor, and in-line — Fee Class Two;

(D) Perchloroethylene dry cleaners — Fee Class Six;

(E) Asphalt plants — Fee Class Three;

(F) Rock crushers — Fee Class Two;

(G) Ready-mix concrete — Fee Class One;

(H) Sawmills, planing mills, millwork, plywood manufacturing and veneer drying — Fee Class Three;

(I) Boilers — Fee Class Two;

(J) Crematories — Fee Class One;

(K) Grain elevators — Fee Class One;

(L) Prepared feeds, flour, and cereal — Fee Class One;

(M) Seed cleaning — Fee Class One;

(N) Coffee roasters — Fee Class One;

(O) Bulk gasoline plants — Fee Class One;

(P) Electric power generators — Fee Class Two;

(Q) Clay ceramics — Fee Class One;

(R) Hospital sterilizers — Fee Class Four;

(S) Secondary nonferrous metals — Fee Class One;

(T) Gasoline dispensing facilities — stage I — Fee Class Five;

(U) Gasoline dispensing facilities — stage II — Fee Class Four;

(V) Wood preserving — Fee Class Four;

(W) Metal fabrication and finishing — with two or more of the following operations — Fee Class Two;

(i) Dry abrasive blasting performed in a vented enclosure or of objects greater than 8 feet (2.4 meters) in any one dimension that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP;

(ii) Spray-applied painting operation using MFHAP containing paints;

(iii) Welding operation that uses materials that contain MFHAP or has the potential to emit MFHAP and uses 2,000 pounds or more per year of MFHAP containing welding wire and rod (calculated on a rolling 12-month basis);

(X) Metal fabrication and finishing — with only one of the operations listed in subparagraphs (2)(b)(Y)(i) through (iii) of this rule — Fee Class One;

(Y) Metal fabrication and finishing — with none of the operations listed in subparagraphs (2)(b)(Y)(i) through (iii) of this rule — Fee Class Four;

(Z) Plating and polishing — Fee Class One;

(AA) Surface coating operations — Fee Class One;

(BB) Paint stripping — Fee Class One;

(CC) Aluminum, copper, and nonferrous foundries — Fee Class Two;

(DD) Paints and allied products manufacturing — Fee Class Two;

(EE) Any General ACDP not listed above — Fee Class One.

(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 DEQ assigns the General ACDP to the person.

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

(D) Once a source has been assigned to a General ACDP, if the assigned General ACDP does not cover all requirements applicable to the source, excluding any federal requirements not adopted by the EQC, the other applicable requirements must be covered by assignment to one or more General ACDP Attachments in accordance with OAR 340-216-0062, otherwise the source must obtain a Simple or Standard ACDP.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(E) A source requesting to be assigned to a General ACDP Attachment, in accordance with OAR 340-216-0062, for a source category in a higher annual fee class than the General ACDP the source is currently assigned to, must be reassigned to the General ACDP for the source category in the higher annual fee class.

(3) DEQ Initiated Modification. If DEQ determines that the conditions have changed such that a General ACDP for a category needs to be modified, DEQ may issue a new General ACDP for that category and 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), DEQ 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 a source having an ongoing, reoccurring or serious compliance problem. Upon rescinding a source's assignment to a General ACDP DEQ will place the source on a Simple or Standard ACDP. DEQ may also revoke a General ACDP or attachment or both if conditions, standards or rules have changed so the permit or attachment no longer meets the requirements of this rule.

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.]

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. 6-18-01, 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; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0062

General ACDP Attachments

(1) Purpose. This rule allows a source to be assigned to one General ACDP and one or more General ACDP Attachments, as long as the General ACDP and General ACDP Attachment(s) contain all requirements applicable to the source. This would allow a source to avoid having to obtain a more costly Simple or Standard ACDP if there are no General ACDPs that contain all requirements applicable to the source.

(2) Applicability.

(a) DEQ may issue a General ACDP Attachment 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 covered operations can be contained in a General ACDP Attachment;

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

(D) The pollutants emitted are of the same type for all covered operations. If a General ACDP and a General ACDP Attachment(s) cannot address all activities at a source, the owner or operator of the source must apply for a Simple or Standard ACDP in accordance with this Division.

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

(A) All relevant requirements for the operations covered by the General ACDP Attachment, excluding any federal requirements not adopted by the EQC;

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

(C) An attachment expiration date not to exceed 10 years from the date of issuance.

(c) Attachment issuance procedures: A General ACDP Attachment requires public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions. All General ACDP Attachments will be on file and available for review at DEQ's headquarters.

(3) Source assignment:

(a) Application requirements. Any person requesting to be assigned to a General ACDP Attachment must submit a written application for each requested General ACDP Attachment that specifies the requested General ACDP Attachment and shows that the source qualifies for the requested General ACDP Attachment.

(b) Fees. Permittees must pay an annual fee of \$120 for each assigned General ACDP Attachment.

(c) Assignment procedures:

(A) Assignment to a General ACDP Attachment 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 Attachment until DEQ assigns the General ACDP Attachment to the person.

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

(D) A source may not be assigned to a General ACDP Attachment for a source category in a higher annual fee class than the General ACDP the source is currently assigned to. Instead a source must be reassigned to the General ACDP for the source category in the higher annual fee class in accordance with OAR 340-216-0060(2)(c)(E) and may be assigned to one or more General ACDP Attachments associated with source categories in an equal or lower annual fee class.

(d) If all activities at a source cannot be addressed by a General ACDP and General ACDP Attachments, the owner or operator of the source must apply for a Simple or Standard ACDP in accordance with this Division.

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.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0064

Simple ACDP

(1) Applicability.

(a) Sources and activities listed in Table 1, Part B of OAR 340-216-0020 that do not qualify for a General ACDP and are not required to obtain a Standard ACDP must, at a minimum, obtain a Simple ACDP.

(b) Any source required to obtain a Simple ACDP may obtain a Standard ACDP.

(c) DEQ may determine that a source is ineligible for a Simple ACDP and must obtain a Standard ACDP based upon, but not limited to, the following considerations:

(A) The nature, extent, and toxicity of the source's emissions;

(B) The complexity of the source and the rules applicable to that source;

(C) The complexity of the emission controls and potential threat to human health and the environment if the emission controls fail;

(D) The location of the source; and

(E) The compliance history of the source.

(2) Application Requirements. Any person requesting a new, modified, or renewed Simple ACDP must submit an application in accordance with OAR 340-216-0040.

(3) Fees. Applicants for a new or modified Simple ACDP must pay the fees set forth in Table 2 of 340-216-0020. Annual fees for Simple ACDPs will be assessed based on the following:

(a) Low Fee — A Source may qualify for the Low Fee if:

(A) the source is, or will be, permitted under only one of the following categories from Table 1, Part B (category 27. Electric Power Generation, may be included with any category listed below) of OAR 340-216-0020:

(i) Category 7. Asphalt felt and coatings;

(ii) Category 13. Boilers and other fuel burning equipment;

(iii) Category 33. Galvanizing & Pipe coating;

(iv) Category 39. Gray iron and steel foundries, malleable iron foundries, steel investment foundries, steel foundries 100 or more tons/yr. metal charged (not elsewhere identified);

(v) Category 40. Gypsum products;

(vi) Category 45. Liquid Storage Tanks subject to OAR division 232;

(vii) Category 56. Non-Ferrous Metal Foundries 100 or more tons/yr. of metal charged;

(viii) Category 57. Organic or Inorganic Industrial Chemical Manufacturing;

(ix) Category 62. Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning;

(x) Category 73. Secondary Smelting and/or Refining of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals; or

(xi) Category 85. All Other Sources not listed in Table 1 of OAR 340-216-0020 which would have actual emissions, if the source were to operate uncontrolled, of 5 or more tons a year of direct PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ if located in a PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ non-attainment or maintenance area, or 10 or more tons of any single criteria pollutant in any part of the state; and

(B) The actual emissions from the 12 months immediately preceding the invoice date, and future projected emissions are less than 5 tons/yr. PM₁₀ in a PM₁₀ nonattainment or maintenance area, and less than 10 tons/yr. for each criteria pollutant; and

(C) The source is not considered an air quality problem or nuisance source by DEQ.

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(b) High Fee — Any source required to have a Simple ACDP (Table 1, Part B of OAR 340-216-0020) that does not qualify for the Low Fee will be assessed the High Fee.

(c) If DEQ determines that a source was invoiced for the Low Annual Fee but does not meet the Low Fee criteria outlined above, the source will be required to pay the difference between the Low and High Fees, plus applicable late fees in accordance with Table 2 of OAR 340-216-0020. Late fees start upon issuance of the initial invoice. In this case, DEQ will issue a new invoice specifying applicable fees.

(4) Permit Content.

(a) All relevant applicable requirements for source operation, including general ACDP conditions for incorporating generally applicable requirements, but excluding any federal requirements not adopted by the EQC;

(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 sufficient to determine compliance with the PSEL and other emission limits and standards, as necessary; and

(d) A permit duration not to exceed 5 years.

(5) Permit issuance procedures:

(a) Issuance of a new or renewed Simple ACDP requires public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions.

(b) Issuance of a modification to a Simple ACDP requires one of the following procedures, as applicable:

(A) Non-technical and non-NSR/PSD Basic and Simple technical modifications require public notice in accordance with OAR 340, division 209 for Category I permit actions; or

(B) Issuance of non-NSR/PSD Moderate and Complex technical modifications require public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions.

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

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A

Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0066

Standard ACDPs

(1) Application requirements. Any person requesting a new, modified, or renewed Standard ACDP must submit an application in accordance with OAR 340-216-0040 and include the following additional information as applicable:

(a) For new or modified Standard ACDPs that are not subject to NSR (OAR 340 division 224) but have emissions increases above the significant emissions rate, the application must include an analysis of the air quality and visibility (federal major sources only) impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data, specific details of models used, and other information necessary to estimate air quality impacts.

(b) For new or modified Standard ACDPs that are subject to NSR (OAR 340 division 224), the application must include the following additional information as applicable:

(A) A detailed description of the air pollution control equipment and emission reductions processes which are planned for the source or modification, and any other information necessary to determine that BACT or LAER technology, whichever is applicable, would be applied;

(B) An analysis of the air quality and visibility (federal major sources only) impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data, specific details of models used, and other information necessary to estimate air quality impacts; and

(C) An analysis of the air quality and visibility (federal major sources only) impacts, and the nature and extent of all commercial, residential, industrial, and other source emission growth, which has occurred since January 1, 1978, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(2) Fees. Applicants for a Standard ACDP must pay the fees set forth in Table 2 of 340-216-0020.

(3) Permit content. A Standard ACDP is a permit that contains:

(a) All applicable requirements, including general ACDP conditions for incorporating generally applicable requirements, but excluding any federal requirements not adopted by the EQC;

(b) Source specific PSELs or Generic PSELs, whichever are applicable, as specified in OAR 340, division 222;

(c) Testing, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements sufficient to determine compliance with the PSEL and other emission limits and standards, as necessary; and

(d) A permit duration not to exceed 5 years.

(4) Permit issuance procedures.

(a) Issuance of a new or renewed Standard ACDP requires public notice as follows:

(A) For non-NSR permit actions, issuance of a new or renewed Standard ACDP requires public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category III permit actions for any increase in allowed emissions, or Category II permit actions if no emissions increase is allowed.

(B) For NSR permit actions, issuance of a new Standard ACDP requires public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category IV permit actions.

(b) Issuance of a modified Standard ACDP requires one of the following, as applicable:

(A) Non-technical modifications and non-NSR Basic and Simple technical modifications require public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category I permit actions.

(B) Non-NSR/PSD Moderate and Complex technical modifications require public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions if no increase in allowed emissions, or Category III permit actions if an increase in emissions is allowed.

(C) NSR/PSD modifications require public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category IV permit actions.

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

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A

Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-216-0068

Simple and Standard ACDP Attachments

(1) Purpose. This rule allows DEQ to add new requirements to existing Simple or Standard ACDPs by assigning the source to an ACDP Attachment issued in accordance with section (2) of this rule. An ACDP Attachment would apply to an affected source until the new requirements are incorporated into the source's Simple or Standard ACDP at renewal.

(2) ACDP Attachment issuance procedures:

(a) An ACDP Attachment requires public notice and opportunity for comment in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category II permit actions.

(b) DEQ may issue an ACDP Attachment when there are multiple sources that are subject to the new requirements.

(c) Attachment content. Each ACDP Attachment must include the following:

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

(B) An attachment expiration date not to exceed 5 years from the date of issuance.

(3) Assignment to ACDP Attachment:

(a) Adding an ACDP Attachment to a Simple or Standard 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 source is not a permittee under the ACDP Attachment until DEQ assigns the ACDP Attachment to the source.

(c) The ACDP Attachment is removed from the Simple or Standards ACDP when the requirements of the ACDP Attachment are incorporated into the source's Simple or Standard ACDP.

(d) If EPA or DEQ action caused a source to be subject to the requirements in an ACDP Attachment, assignment to the ACDP Attachment is a DEQ initiated modification to the Simple or Standard ACDP. The permittee is not required to submit an application or pay fees for the permit action. In such case, DEQ would notify the permittee of the proposed permitting action and the permittee may object to the permit action if the permittee demonstrates that the source is not subject to the requirements of the ACDP Attachment.

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.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-228-0602

Definitions

The terms used in OAR 340-228-0606 through 0639 are defined as follows, in 40 CFR 63.10042, and in Appendix A to 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU:

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(1) “Boiler” means an enclosed fossil-or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

(2) “CFR” means Code of Federal Regulations and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2012 edition.

(3) “Coal-derived fuel” means any fuel (whether in a solid, liquid, or gaseous state) produced by the mechanical, thermal, or chemical processing of coal.

(4) “Coal-fired” means combusting any amount of coal or coal-derived fuel, alone or in combination with any amount of any other fuel, during any year.

(5) “Combustion turbine” means:

(a) An enclosed device comprising a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine; and

(b) If the enclosed device under paragraph (a) of this definition is combined cycle, any associated heat recovery steam generator and steam turbine.

(6) “Commence commercial operation” means, with regard to a unit serving a generator:

(a) To have begun to produce steam, gas, or other heated medium used to generate electricity for sale or use, including test generation.

(A) For a unit that is a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date shall remain the unit’s date of commencement of commercial operation.

(B) For a unit that is a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition as appropriate.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this definition, for a unit that is not a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences commercial operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition, the unit’s date for commencement of commercial operation shall be the date on which the unit becomes a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601.

(A) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (b) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date remains the unit’s date of commencement of commercial operation.

(B) For a unit with a date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (b) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of commercial operation as defined in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition as appropriate.

(7) “Commence operation” means:

(a) To have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, with regard to a unit, start-up of a unit’s combustion chamber.

(A) For a unit that is a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same source), such date shall remain the unit’s date of commencement of operation.

(B) For a unit that is a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as defined in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition as appropriate.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this definition, for a unit that is not a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601 on the date the unit commences operation as defined in paragraph (a) of this definition, the unit’s date for commencement of operation shall be the date on which the unit becomes a coal-fired electric generating unit under OAR 340-228-0601.

(A) For a unit with a date for commencement of operation as defined in paragraph (b) of this definition and that subsequently undergoes a physical change (other than replacement of the unit by a unit at the same

source), such date shall remain the unit’s date of commencement of operation.

(B) For a unit with a date for commencement of operation as defined in paragraph (b) of this definition and that is subsequently replaced by a unit at the same source (e.g., repowered), the replacement unit shall be treated as a separate unit with a separate date for commencement of operation as defined in paragraph (a) or (b) of this definition as appropriate.

(8) “Emissions” means air pollutants exhausted from a unit or source into the atmosphere, as measured, recorded, and reported to DEQ in accordance with OAR 340-228-0609 through 0637.

(9) “Heat input” means, with regard to a specified period of time, the product (in MMBtu/time) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) divided by 1,000,000 Btu/MMBtu and multiplied by the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in lb of fuel/time), as measured, recorded, and reported to DEQ by the owner or operator and excluding the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

(10) “Life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement” means a unit participation power sales agreement under which a utility or industrial customer reserves, or is entitled to receive, a specified amount or percentage of nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by any specified unit and pays its proportional amount of such unit’s total costs, pursuant to a contract:

(a) For the life of the unit;

(b) For a cumulative term of no less than 30 years, including contracts that permit an election for early termination; or

(c) For a period no less than 25 years or 70 percent of the economic useful life of the unit determined as of the time the unit is built, with option rights to purchase or release some portion of the nameplate capacity and associated energy generated by the unit at the end of the period.

(11) “Monitoring system” means any monitoring system that meets the requirements of OAR 340-228-0609 through 0637, including a continuous emission monitoring system or an approved alternative monitoring system.

(12) “Nameplate capacity” means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings) as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady-state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings), such increased maximum amount as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

(13) “Operator” means any person who operates, controls, or supervises a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit and shall include, but not be limited to, any holding company, utility system, or plant manager of such a unit or source.

(14) “Owner” means any of the following persons:

(a) Any holder of any portion of the legal or equitable title in a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit;

(b) Any holder of a leasehold interest in a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit; or

(c) Any purchaser of power from a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit under a life-of-the-unit, firm power contractual arrangement; provided that, unless expressly provided for in a leasehold agreement, owner shall not include a passive lessor, or a person who has an equitable interest through such lessor, whose rental payments are not based (either directly or indirectly) on the revenues or income from such coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(15) “Repowered” means, with regard to a unit, replacement of a coal-fired boiler with one of the following coal-fired technologies at the same source as the coal-fired boiler:

(a) Atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;

(b) Integrated gasification combined cycle;

(c) Magnetohydrodynamics;

(d) Direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;

(e) Integrated gasification fuel cells; or

(f) As determined by DEQ in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of the technologies under paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition and any other coal-fired technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater

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waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of January 1, 2005.

(16) "Submit or serve" means to send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation:

- (a) In person;
- (b) By United States Postal Service; or
- (c) By other means of dispatch or transmission and delivery.

Compliance with any "submission" or "service" deadline shall be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

(17) "Unit" means a stationary coal-fired boiler or a stationary coal-fired combustion turbine.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-228-0606

Hg Emission Standards

(1) Mercury emission standards. On and after July 1, 2012 or at commencement of commercial operation, whichever is later, except as allowed under section (2) of this rule, each coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must achieve at least 90 percent mercury capture or limit mercury emissions to 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input.

(2) Compliance extension. Up to a 2-year extension may be granted by DEQ if the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit demonstrates that it is not practical to install mercury control equipment by July 1, 2012 due to supply limitations, ESP fly ash contamination, or other extenuating circumstances that are beyond the control of the owner or operator.

(3) Compliance demonstration. Commencing in July 2013 or 12 months after commercial startup or 12 months after expiration of the extension granted under section (2) of this rule, whichever is later, each coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must thereafter demonstrate compliance with one of the standards in subsections (3)(a) or (3)(b) of this rule for each compliance period, except as allowed under sections (4) and (5) of this rule. A compliance period consists of twelve months. Each month commencing with June 2013 or the twelfth month after commencement of commercial operation or twelfth month after expiration of the extension granted under section (2) of this rule, whichever is later, is the end of a compliance period consisting of that month and the previous 11 months.

(a) A mercury emission standard of 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input calculated by dividing the Hg mass emissions determined using a mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system by heat input; or

(b) A minimum 90 percent capture of inlet mercury determined as follows:

(A) Inlet mercury must be determined as specified in subparagraph (3)(b)(A)(i) or (3)(b)(A)(ii) of this rule:

(i) Coal sampling and analysis. To demonstrate compliance by coal sampling and analysis, the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must test its coal for mercury consistent with a coal sampling and analysis plan. The coal sampling and analysis plan must be consistent with the requirements of OAR 340-228-0639.

(ii) Hg mass emissions prior to any control device(s). To demonstrate compliance by measuring Hg mass emissions, the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must measure mercury emissions prior to any control device(s) using a Hg CEMS or sorbent trap.

(B) The mercury capture efficiency must be calculated using the Hg emissions determined using a mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system and the inlet mercury determined using the coal mercury content data obtained in accordance with subparagraph (3)(b)(A)(i) of this rule or the measured inlet mercury data obtained in accordance with subparagraph (3)(b)(A)(ii) of this rule and a calculation methodology approved by DEQ.

(4) Temporary compliance alternative. If the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit properly implements the approved control strategy and the strategy fails to achieve at least 90 percent mercury capture or limit mercury emissions to 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input:

(a) The owner or operator must notify DEQ of the failure within 30 days of the end of the initial compliance period; and

(b) The owner or operator must file an application with DEQ for a permit or permit modification in accordance with OAR 340 division 216 to establish a temporary alternative mercury emission limit. The application must be filed within 60 days of the end of the initial compliance period, and must include a continual program of mercury control progression able to

achieve at least 90 percent mercury capture or to limit mercury emissions to 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input and all monitoring and operating data for the coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(c) DEQ may establish a temporary alternative mercury emission limit only if the owner or operator applies for a permit or permit modification, that includes a control strategy that DEQ determines constitutes a continual program of mercury control progression able to achieve at least 90 percent mercury capture or to limit mercury emissions to 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input.

(d) Establishment of a temporary alternative mercury emission limit requires public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category III permit actions.

(e) If the owner or operator files an application under subsection (4)(b) of this rule, the coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must operate according to the temporary alternative mercury emission limit proposed in the permit or permit modification application until DEQ either denies the application or issues the permit or permit modification. Compliance with the proposed temporary alternative mercury emission limit prior to final DEQ action on the application shall constitute compliance with the limits in section (1) of this rule.

(f) A temporary alternative mercury emission limit established in a permit expires July 1, 2016 or within 2 years of commencement of commercial operation, whichever is later.

(5) Permanent compliance alternative. If the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit is unable to achieve at least 90 percent mercury capture or an emission level of 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input by July 1, 2016 or within 2 years of commencement of commercial operation, whichever is later, despite properly implementing the continual program of mercury progression required in section (4) of this rule:

(a) The owner or operator of the coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit may file an application with DEQ for a permit modification in accordance with OAR 340 division 216 to establish a permanent alternative mercury emission limit that comes as near as technically possible to achieving 90 percent mercury capture or an emission level of 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input.

(b) DEQ may establish a permanent alternative mercury emission limit only if the owner or operator applies for a permit modification, that proposes an alternative mercury emission limit that DEQ determines comes as near as technically possible to achieving 90 percent mercury capture or an emission level of 0.60 pounds per trillion BTU of heat input.

(c) Establishment of a permanent alternative mercury emission limit requires public notice in accordance with OAR 340 division 209 for Category IV permit actions.

(d) If the owner or operator files an application under subsection (5)(a) of this rule, the coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must operate according to the permanent alternative mercury emission limit proposed in the permit modification application until DEQ either denies the application or modifies the permit. Compliance with the proposed permanent alternative mercury emission limit prior to final DEQ action on the application shall constitute compliance with the limits in section (1) of this rule.

(6) Emission Caps. Beginning in calendar year 2018, the following coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit specific emission caps shall apply.

(a) Existing Boardman coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit cap. The existing coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit in Boardman shall emit no more than:

(A) 60 pounds of mercury in any calendar year in which there are no new coal-fired electric utility steam generating units operated in Oregon.

(B) 35 pounds of mercury in any calendar year in which there are new coal-fired electric utility steam generating units operated in Oregon.

(b) New coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit cap:

(A) New coal-fired electric utility steam generating units, in aggregate, shall emit no more than:

(i) 25 pounds of mercury in any calendar year in which the existing coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit in Boardman is operated.

(ii) 60 pounds of mercury in any calendar year in which the existing coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit in Boardman is not operated.

(B) The owner or operator of each new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must submit to DEQ a request, in a format specified by DEQ, to receive a portion of the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit cap. The request may not be submitted until the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit has received its Site Certification from

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the Facility Siting Council, or if the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit is not required to obtain a Site Certificate, all governmental approvals necessary to commence construction.

(C) DEQ will allocate the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit cap in order of receipt of requests and, once allocated, the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit shall be entitled to receive an equal allocation in future years unless the new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit permanently ceases operations.

(D) Each individual new coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit shall emit no more than the lesser of:

(i) An amount of mercury determined by multiplying the design heat input in TBtu of such coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit by 0.60 pounds per TBtu rounded to the nearest pound as appropriate, or

(ii) The amount of the emission cap under (6)(b) less the amount of the emission cap under (6)(b) that has been allocated to other new coal-fired electric utility steam generating units.

(c) Compliance demonstration. Each coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must demonstrate compliance with the applicable calendar year emission cap in subsection (6)(a) or (6)(b) of this rule using a mercury CEMS or sorbent trap monitoring system.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 3-2009, f. & cert. ef. 6-30-09; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-228-0609

General Requirements

The owners and operators of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must comply with the monitoring requirements as provided in this rule, 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU, and OAR 340-228-0639 (if applicable).

(1) Requirements for installation, certification, and data accounting. The owner or operator of each coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must:

(a) Install all applicable monitoring systems required under this rule, 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU, and OAR 340-228-0639 for monitoring Hg mass emissions, inlet Hg (if applicable), and individual unit heat input.

(b) Successfully complete all certification tests required under 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU and meet all other requirements of this rule, 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU, and OAR 340-228-0639 applicable to the monitoring systems under subsection (1)(a) of this rule.

(c) Record, report, and quality-assure the data from the monitoring systems under subsection (1)(a) of this rule.

(2) Compliance deadlines. The owner or operator must meet the monitoring system certification and other requirements of section (1) of this rule on or before the following dates. The owner or operator must record, report, and quality-assure the data from the monitoring systems under subsection (1)(a) of this rule on and after the following dates.

(a) Outlet Hg.

(A) For the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit that commences commercial operation before July 1, 2008, by January 1, 2009.

(B) For the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit that commences commercial operation on or after July 1, 2008, by the later of the following dates:

(i) January 1, 2009; or

(ii) 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which the unit commences commercial operation.

(C) For the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit for which construction of a new stack or flue or installation of add-on Hg emission controls, a flue gas desulfurization system, a selective catalytic reduction system, or a compact hybrid particulate collector system is completed after the applicable deadline under paragraph (2)(a)(A) or (B) of this rule, by 90 unit operating days or 180 calendar days, whichever occurs first, after the date on which emissions first exit to the atmosphere through the new stack or flue, add-on Hg emissions controls, flue gas desulfurization system, selective catalytic reduction system, or compact hybrid particulate collector system.

(b) Heat input. For monitoring systems used to monitor heat input in accordance with OAR 340-228-0606(4)(a), if applicable, by the later of the following dates:

(A) July 1, 2012 or the date established under OAR 340-228-0606(3); or

(B) The date on which the unit commences commercial operation.

(c) Inlet Hg. If required to perform coal sampling and analysis in accordance with OAR 340-228-0606(4)(b)(A)(i) or measure Hg emission

prior to any control device(s) in accordance with 340-228-0606(4)(b)(A)(ii), if applicable, by the later of the following dates:

(A) July 1, 2012 or the date established under OAR 340-228-0606(3);

or

(B) The date on which the unit commences commercial operation.

(3) Reporting data.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (3)(b) of this rule, the owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit that does not meet the applicable compliance date set forth in section (2) of this rule for any monitoring system under subsection (1)(a) of this rule must, for each monitoring system, determine, record, and report maximum potential (or, as appropriate, minimum potential) values for Hg concentration, stack gas flow rate, stack gas moisture content, and any other parameters required to determine Hg mass emissions and heat input in accordance with OAR 340-228-0637(5).

(b) The owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit that does not meet the applicable compliance date set forth in paragraph (2)(a)(C) of this rule for any monitoring system under subsection (1)(a) must, for each such monitoring system, determine, record, and report substitute data using the applicable missing data procedures in 40 CFR part 75 subpart D, in lieu of the maximum potential (or, as appropriate, minimum potential) values, for a parameter if the owner or operator demonstrates that there is continuity between the data streams for that parameter before and after the construction or installation under subsection (2)(a)(C) of this rule.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-228-0635

Recordkeeping

The owner or operator of any coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must maintain a file of all measurements, data, reports, and other information required in OAR 340-228-0606, 0609, 0637 and 0639 and 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU at the source in a form suitable for inspection for at least 5 years from the date of each record.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-228-0637

Reporting

(1) General reporting provisions. The owner or operator of an affected unit must comply with all reporting requirements in this rule and 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU.

(2) Monitoring plans. The owner or operator of a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit must prepare, and submit if requested, a monitoring plan in accordance with 40 CFR part 63 subpart UUUUU.

(3) Semiannual compliance reports. The owner or operator must submit semiannual compliance reports in accordance to 40 CFR 63.10031(a) through (e). The first semiannual report must be submitted beginning with the calendar half containing the compliance date in OAR 340-228-0609(2). The owner or operator must also report the pounds of Hg emitted and heat input (if applicable) during the calendar half and year-to-date.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.310

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-232-0085

Gasoline Delivery Vessel(s)

(1) No person shall transfer or allow the transfer of gasoline to a delivery vessel from a bulk gasoline terminal; or a bulk gasoline plant, with a daily throughput of 4,000 or more gallons based on a 30-day rolling average, located in the Portland-Vancouver AQMA, unless:

(a) Each delivery vessel uses submerged fill when receiving gasoline; and

(b) The displaced vapors from filling each tank are prevented from being released to the atmosphere through use of a vapor tight vapor balance system, or equivalent system as approved in writing by DEQ. All equipment associated with the vapor balance system shall be maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order.

(2) Gasoline shall be handled in a manner to prevent spillage, discharge into sewers, storage in open containers, or handled in any other manner that would result in evaporation. If more than five gallons are spilled, the operator shall report the spillage in accordance with OAR 340-214-0300 to 340-214-0350.

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(3) Compliance with subsection (1)(a) of this rule shall be determined by visual inspection to ensure minimal spillage of gasoline and proper installation of bottom loading couples.

(4) Compliance with subsection (1)(b) of this rule shall be determined by verification of use of equipment approved by DEQ and/or by testing and monitoring in accordance with applicable portions of OAR 340-232-0100 and/or Method 31 and/or 32 on file with DEQ.

(5) The owner or operator of a gasoline delivery vessel shall maintain the vessel to be vapor tight at all times, in accordance with OAR 340-232-0100(1), if such vessel is part of a vapor balance system required by subsection (1)(b) of this rule.

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 20-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-022-0125; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

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) “Affected facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

(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, 2012 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 undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(7) “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.

(8) “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.

(9) “Fixed capital cost” means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(10) “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.

(11) “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.

(12) “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).

(13) “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.

(14) “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.

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

(16) “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.

(17) “Standard” means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 60.

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

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; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-238-0060

Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference

(1) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, **40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A, D through XX, BBB through AAAA, CCCC, EEEE, LLLL, and KKKK** 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, “DEQ” 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 A — General Provisions;

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

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

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

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

(f) Subpart E — Incinerators;

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

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

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

(j) Subpart F — Portland cement plants;

(k) Subpart G — Nitric acid plants;

(l) Subpart H — Sulfuric acid plants;

(m) Subpart I — Hot mix asphalt facilities;

(n) Subpart J — Petroleum refineries;

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

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

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

(r) Subpart L — Secondary lead smelters;

(s) Subpart M — Secondary brass and bronze production plants;

(t) Subpart N — Primary emissions from basic oxygen process furnaces for which construction is commenced after June 11, 1973;

(u) Subpart Na — Secondary emissions from basic oxygen process steelmaking facilities for which construction is commenced after January 20, 1983;

(v) Subpart O — Sewage treatment plants;

(w) Subpart P — Primary copper smelters;

(x) Subpart Q — Primary Zinc smelters;

(y) Subpart R — Primary lead smelters;

(z) Subpart S — Primary aluminum reduction plants;

(aa) Subpart T — Phosphate fertilizer industry: wet-process phosphoric acid plants;

(bb) Subpart U — Phosphate fertilizer industry: superphosphoric acid plants;

(cc) Subpart V — Phosphate fertilizer industry: diammonium phosphate plants;

(dd) Subpart W — Phosphate fertilizer industry: triple superphosphate plants;

(ee) Subpart X — Phosphate fertilizer industry: granular triple superphosphate storage facilities;

(ff) Subpart Y — Coal preparation plants;

(gg) Subpart Z — Ferroalloy production facilities;

(hh) Subpart AA — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces constructed after October 21, 1974 and on or before August 17, 1983;

(ii) Subpart AAa — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces and argon-oxygen decarburization vessels constructed after August 7, 1983;

(jj) Subpart BB — Kraft pulp mills;

(kk) Subpart CC — Glass manufacturing plants;

(ll) Subpart DD — Grain elevators.

(mm) Subpart EE — Surface coating of metal furniture;

(nn) Subpart GG — Stationary gas turbines;

(oo) Subpart HH — Lime manufacturing plants;

(pp) Subpart KK — Lead-acid battery manufacturing plants;

(qq) Subpart LL — Metallic mineral processing plants;

(rr) Subpart MM — Automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations;

(ss) Subpart NN — Phosphate rock plants;

(tt) Subpart PP — Ammonium sulfate manufacture;

(uu) Subpart QQ — Graphic arts industry: publication rotogravure printing;

(vv) Subpart RR — pressure sensitive tape and label surface coating operations;

(ww) Subpart SS — Industrial surface coating: large appliances;

(xx) Subpart TT — Metal coil surface coating;

(yy) Subpart UU — Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacture;

(zz) Subpart VV — Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry;

(aaa) Subpart VVa — Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry;

(bbb) Subpart WW — Beverage can surface coating industry;

(ccc) Subpart XX — Bulk gasoline terminals;

(ddd) Subpart BBB — Rubber tire manufacturing industry;

(eee) Subpart DDD — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions for the polymer manufacture industry;

(fff) Subpart FFF — Flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing;

(ggg) Subpart GGG — Equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries;

(hhh) Subpart GGGa — Equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries;

(iii) Subpart HHH — Synthetic fiber production facilities;

(jjj) Subpart III — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) air oxidation unit processes;

(kkk) Subpart JJJ — Petroleum dry cleaners;

(lll) Subpart KKK — Equipment leaks of VOC from onshore natural gas processing plants;

(mmm) Subpart LLL — Onshore natural gas processing; SO₂ emissions;

(nnn) Subpart NNN — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation operations;

(ooo) Subpart OOO — Nonmetallic mineral processing plants (adopted by reference for major sources only);

(ppp) Subpart PPP — Wool fiberglass insulation manufacturing plants;

(qqq) Subpart QQQ — VOC emissions from petroleum refinery wastewater systems;

(rrr) Subpart RRR — Volatile organic compound emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) reactor processes;

(sss) Subpart SSS — Magnetic tape coating facilities;

(ttt) Subpart TTT — Industrial surface coating: surface coating of plastic parts for business machines;

(uuu) Subpart UUU — Calciners and dryers in mineral industries;

(vvv) Subpart VVV — Polymeric coating of supporting substrates facilities;

(www) Subpart WWW — Municipal solid waste landfills, as clarified by OAR 340-238-0100;

(xxx) Subpart AAAA — Small municipal waste combustion units;

(yyy) Subpart CCCC — Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units;

(zzz) Subpart EEEE — Other solid waste incineration units;

(aaaa) Subpart LLLL — Sewage sludge incineration units;

(bbbb) Subpart KKKK — Stationary combustion turbines.

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; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

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) "Affected source" is as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.

(2) "Annual throughput" means the amount of gasoline transferred into a gasoline dispensing facility during 12 consecutive months.

(3) "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.

(4) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2012 edition.

(5) "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 in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition:

(a) All HAP emitted by the process or production unit that would otherwise be controlled under the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B will be controlled by emission control equipment which was previously installed at the same site as the process or production unit;

(b) DEQ 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 based on State air toxic rules for the category of pollutants which includes those HAP to be emitted by the process or production unit; or DEQ determines that the control of HAP emissions provided by the existing equipment will be equivalent to that level of control currently achieved by

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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) DEQ 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) DEQ has provided notice and an opportunity for public comment concerning its determination that 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, DEQ 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 DEQ are predicated will be construed by DEQ 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.

(6) "Dual-point vapor balance system" means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

(7) "Emissions Limitation" and "Emissions Standard" mean a requirement adopted by DEQ or Regional Agency, 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.

(8) "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.

(9) "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.

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

(11) "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals (4.0 psi) or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

(12) "Gasoline cargo tank" means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

(13) "Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF)" means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline fueled engines and equipment. In Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, the Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Area, and the Salem-Keizer Area Transportation Study area, "gasoline dispensing facility" includes any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of an airplane.

(14) "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.

(15) "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.

(16) "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.

(17) "Monthly throughput" means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

(18) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

(19) "Nonroad engine" means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

(20) "Nonroad vehicle" means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(21) "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.

(22) "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.

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

(24) "Regulated Air Pollutant" as used in this Division means:

(a) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040; or

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

(25) "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.

(26) "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.

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

(28) "Stationary Source", as used in OAR 340 division 244, means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant;

(29) "Submerged filling" means the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in OAR 340-244-0240(3) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

(30) "Topping off" means, in the absence of equipment malfunction, continuing to fill a gasoline tank after the nozzle has clicked off.

(31) "Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

(32) "Vapor-tight" means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

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(33) “Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank” means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(f).

[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; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0210

Emissions Limitation for Existing Sources

(1) Federal MACT. Existing major and area sources must comply with the applicable emissions standards for existing sources promulgated by the EPA pursuant to section 112(d), section 112(n), or section 129 of the FCAA and adopted by rule within this Division.

(2) State MACT. If the EPA fails to meet its schedule for promulgating a MACT standard for a source category or subcategory, DEQ must approve HAP emissions limitations for existing major sources within that category or subcategory according to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B.

(a) The owner or operator of each existing major source within that category will file permit applications in accordance with OAR 340-218-0040 and 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B.

(b) If, after a permit has been issued, the EPA promulgates a MACT standard applicable to a source that is more stringent than the one established pursuant to this section, DEQ must revise the permit upon the next renewal to reflect the standard promulgated by the EPA. The source will be given a reasonable time to comply, but no longer than 8 years after the standard is promulgated;

(c) DEQ will not establish a case-by-case State MACT:

(A) For existing solid waste incineration units where an emissions standard will be established for these units by the EPA pursuant to section 111 of the FCAA. These sources are subject to applicable emissions standards under OAR chapter 340, division 230; or

(B) For existing major HAP sources where an emissions standard or alternative control strategy will be established by the EPA pursuant to section 112(n) of the FCAA.

(3) Compliance schedule:

(a) The owner or operator of the source must comply with the emission limitation:

(A) Within the time frame established in the applicable Federal MACT standard, but in no case later than three years from the date of federal promulgation of the applicable MACT requirements; or

(B) Within the time frame established by DEQ where a state-determined MACT has been established or a case-by-case determination has been made.

(b) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, no existing source that has installed Best Available Control Technology or has been required to meet Lowest Achievable Emission Rate before the promulgation of a federal MACT applicable to that emissions unit is required to comply with such MACT standard until 5 years after the date on which such installation or reduction has been achieved, as determined by DEQ.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.310

Hist.: DEQ 13-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 7-1998, f. & cert. ef. 5-5-98; DEQ 18-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-5-98, Renumbered from 340-032-2500; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0505; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

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, C through F, J, L, N through P, V, and Y through FF and 40 CFR Part 63, Subparts A, F through J, L through O, Q through Y, AA through EE, GG through MM, OO through YY, CCC through EEE, GGG through JJJ, LLL through RRR, TTT through VVV, XXX, AAAA, CCCC through KKKK, MMMM through YYYYY, AAAAA through CCCCC, EEEEE through NNNNN, PPPPP through UUUUU, WWWWW, YYYYY, ZZZZZ, BBBBBB, DDDDDD through HHHH-HH, LLLLLL through TTTTTT, VVVVVV through EEEEEEE, and HHHHHHHH** are adopted by reference and incorporated herein.

(2) Where “Administrator” or “EPA” appears in 40 CFR Part 61 or 63, “DEQ” 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 C — Beryllium;

(c) Subpart D — Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing;

(d) Subpart E — Mercury;

(e) Subpart F — Vinyl Chloride;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(n) 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 — SOCM1;

(c) Subpart G — SOCM1 — Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater;

(d) Subpart H — SOCM1 — 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;

(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;

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(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;
(aaa) Subpart VVVV — Boat Manufacturing;
(bbb) Subpart WWWW — Reinforced Plastics Composites Production;
(ccc) Subpart XXXX — Rubber Tire Manufacturing;
(ddd) Subpart YYYY — Stationary Combustion Turbines;
(eee) Subpart AAAAA — Lime Manufacturing;
(fff) Subpart BBBB — Semiconductor Manufacturing;
(ggg) Subpart CCCCC — Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching & Battery Stacks;
(hhh) Subpart EEEEE — Iron and Steel Foundries;
(iii) Subpart FFFF — Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities;
(jjj) Subpart GGGG — Site Remediation;
(kkk) Subpart HHHH — Misc. Coating Manufacturing;
(lll) Subpart IIII — Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants;
(mmm) Subpart JJJJ — Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing;
(nnn) Subpart KKKK — Clay Ceramics Manufacturing;
(ooo) Subpart LLLL — Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing;
(ppp) Subpart MMMM — Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations;
(qqq) Subpart NNNN — Hydrochloric Acid Production;
(rrr) Subpart PPPP — Engine Tests Cells/Stands;
(sss) Subpart QQQQ — Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities;

(ttt) Subpart RRRR — Taconite Iron Ore Processing;
(uuu) Subpart SSSS — Refractory Products Manufacturing;
(vvv) Subpart TTTT — Primary Magnesium Refining;
(www) Subpart UUUU — Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units;
(xxx) Subpart WWWW — Area Sources: Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilization;
(yyy) Subpart YYYYY — Area Sources: Electric Arc Furnace Steelmaking Facilities;
(zzz) Subpart ZZZZ — Area Sources: Iron and Steel Foundries;
(aaaa) Subpart BBBB — Area Sources: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities;
(bbbb) Subpart DDDDD — Area Sources: Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production;
(ccccc) Subpart EEEEE — Area Sources: Primary Copper Smelting;
(ddddd) Subpart FFFFF — Area Sources: Secondary Copper Smelting;
(eeeee) Subpart GGGGG — Area Sources: Primary Nonferrous Metals — Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium;
(ffff) Subpart HHHHH — Area Sources: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations;
(ggggg) Subpart LLLLL — Area Sources: Acrylic and Modacrylic Fibers Production;
(hhhhh) Subpart MMMMM — Area Sources: Carbon Black Production;
(iiii) Subpart NNNNN — Area Sources: Chemical Manufacturing: Chromium Compounds;
(jjjj) Subpart OOOOO — Area Sources: Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production;
(kkkkk) Subpart PPPPP — Area Sources: Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing;
(lllll) Subpart QQQQQ — Area Sources: Wood Preserving;
(mmmmm) Subpart RRRRR — Area Sources: Clay Ceramics Manufacturing;
(nnnnn) Subpart SSSSS — Area Sources: Glass Manufacturing;
(ooooo) Subpart TTTTT — Area Sources: Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing;
(ppppp) Subpart VVVVV — Area Sources: Chemical Manufacturing;
(qqqqq) Subpart WWWW — Area Source: Plating and Polishing Operations;
(rrrrr) Subpart XXXXX — Area Source: Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories;
(sssss) Subpart YYYYY — Area Sources: Ferroalloys Production Facilities;
(ttttt) Subpart ZZZZZ — Area Sources: Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries;
(uuuuu) Subpart AAAAAA — Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing;
(vvvvv) Subpart BBBB — Area Sources: Chemical Preparations Industry;
(wwwww) Subpart CCCCCC — Area Sources: Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing;
(xxxxx) Subpart DDDDD — Area Sources: Prepared Feeds Manufacturing;
(yyyyy) Subpart EEEEE — Area Sources: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production;
(zzzzz) Subpart HHHHHH — Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production.

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; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0234

Affected Sources

(1) The affected source to which the emission standards apply is each GDF. The affected source includes each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank.

(2) The emissions standards in OAR 340-244-0236 through 0252 do not apply to agricultural operations as defined in ORS 468A.020. Agricultural operations are however required to comply with the Gasoline Dispensing NESHAP, if applicable (40 CFR part 63 subpart CCCCC).

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

(3) All GDFs must comply with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0240.

(4) The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0242 for the following gasoline storage tanks:

(a) All tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more located at GDFs:

(A) Whose annual throughput exceeds 480,000 gallons of gasoline or more;

(B) Whose average monthly throughput exceeds 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more; or

(C) In Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington County whose annual throughput exceeds 120,000 gallons of gasoline or more.

(b) All tanks with a capacity of 1,500 gallons or more located at GDFs in the Portland AQMA, Medford AQMA, or Salem SKATS.

(5) The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0242(4) for any gasoline storage tank equipped with a vapor balance system.

(6) An affected source must, upon request by DEQ, demonstrate their annual or monthly throughput. For new or reconstructed affected sources, as specified in OAR 340-244-0236(2) and (3), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin upon startup of the affected source. For existing sources, as specified in OAR 340-244-0236(4), recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 10, 2008. For existing sources that are subject only because they load gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in OAR 340-244-0030, recordkeeping to document monthly throughput must begin on January 24, 2011. Records required under this section must be kept for a period of 5 years.

(7) The owner or operator of an affected source, as defined in section (1) of this rule, is not required to obtain a Title V Operating Permit. However, the owner or operator of an affected source must still apply for and obtain a Title V Operating Permit if meeting one or more of the applicability criteria found in OAR 340-218-0020.

(8) The loading of aviation gasoline storage tanks at airports, and the subsequent transfer of aviation gasoline within the airport, is not subject to OAR 340-244-0236 through 0252, except in the Portland AQMA, Medford AQMA, Salem SKATS, and Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. In these geographic areas, aviation gasoline is subject to OAR 340-244-0236 through 0252.

(9) Monthly throughput is the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all the gasoline storage tanks located at a single affected GDF. If an area source has two or more GDFs at separate locations within the area source, each GDF is treated as a separate affected source.

(10) If the affected source's throughput ever exceeds an applicable throughput threshold, the affected source will remain subject to the requirements for sources above the threshold, even if the affected source throughput later falls below the applicable throughput threshold.

(11) The dispensing of gasoline from a fixed gasoline storage tank at a GDF into a portable gasoline tank for the on-site delivery and subsequent dispensing of the gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or other gasoline-fueled engine or equipment used within the area source is only subject to OAR 340-244-0240(1).

(12) For any affected source subject to the provisions of OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252 and another federal rule, the owner or operator may elect to comply only with the more stringent provisions of the applicable rules. The owner or operator of an affected source must consider all provisions of the rules, including monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The owner or operator of an affected source must identify the affected source and provisions with which the owner or operator of an affected source will comply in the Notification of Compliance Status required under OAR 340-244-0246. The owner or operator of an affected source also must demonstrate in the Notification of Compliance Status that each provision with which the owner or operator of an affected source will comply is at least as stringent as the otherwise applicable requirements in OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252. The owner or operator of an affected source is responsible for making accurate determinations concerning the more stringent provisions, and noncompliance with this rule is not excused if it is later determined that your determination was in error, and, as a result, the owner or operator of an affected source is violating OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252. Compliance with this rule is the owner's or operator's responsibility and the Notification of Compliance Status does not alter or affect that responsibility.

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0238

Compliance Dates

(1) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in OAR 340-244-0240 and 0242, as applicable, no later than January 10, 2008 or upon startup, whichever is later, except as follows:

(a) The owner or operator of a new or reconstructed GDF must comply with OAR 340-244-0240(1)(b) and (c) no later than July 1, 2009 or upon startup, whichever is later.

(b) For tanks located at a GDF with average monthly throughput less than 100,000 gallons of gasoline and not listed in OAR 340-244-0234(4)(a)(C) or (4)(b), must comply with OAR 340-244-0242, as applicable, no later than December 13, 2009 or upon startup, whichever is later.

(c) The owner or operator of a GDF subject to Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242 must comply no later than September 23, 2008 or upon startup, whichever is later.

(2) For an existing affected source, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in OAR 340-244-0240 and 0242, as applicable, by no later than January 10, 2011, except as follows:

(a) For tanks with a capacity between 1,500 and 40,000 gallons and located in the Portland AQMA, Medford AQMA, or Salem SATS, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in OAR 340-244-0240(3) and 0242 no later than December 13, 2008.

(b) For tanks located at an affected source located in Clackamas, Multnomah, or Washington County, whose annual throughput exceeds 120,000 gallons, the owner or operator must comply with the standards in OAR 340-244-0240(3) and 0242 no later than December 13, 2008.

(c) The owner or operator of an existing GDF must comply with OAR 340-244-0240(1)(b) and (c) no later than July 1, 2009 or upon startup, whichever is later.

(3) For an existing affected source that becomes subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0242 because of an increase in the monthly throughput, as specified in OAR 340-244-0234(4), the owner or operator must comply with the standards OAR 340-244-0242 no later than 3 years after the affected source becomes subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0242.

(4) The initial compliance demonstration test required under OAR 340-244-0244(1)(a) and (b) must be conducted as specified in subsections (4)(a) and (b) of this rule.

(a) For a new or reconstructed affected source, the owner or operator must conduct the initial compliance test upon installation of the complete vapor balance system.

(b) For an existing affected source, the owner or operator must conduct the initial compliance test as specified in paragraph (4)(b)(A) or (B) of this rule.

(A) For vapor balance systems installed on or before December 15, 2009 at a GDF whose average monthly throughput is 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, the owner or operator must test no later than 180 days after the applicable compliance date specified in section (2) or (3) of this rule.

(B) For vapor balance systems installed after December 15, 2009, the owner or operator must test upon installation of a complete vapor balance system or a new gasoline storage tank.

(C) For a GDF whose average monthly throughput is less than or equal to 100,000 gallons of gasoline, the owner or operator is only required to test upon installation of a complete vapor balance system or a new gasoline storage tank.

(5) If the GDF is subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252 only because it loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined in OAR 340-244-0030, the owner or operator of the GDF must comply with the standards in OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252 as specified in subsections (5)(a) and (b) of this rule.

(a) If the GDF is an existing facility, the owner or operator of the GDF must comply by January 24, 2014.

(b) If the GDF is a new or reconstructed facility, the owner or operator of the GDF must comply by the dates specified in paragraphs (5)(b)(A) and (B) of this rule.

(A) If startup of the GDF is after December 15, 2009, but before January 24, 2011, the owner or operator of the GDF must comply no later than January 24, 2011.

(B) If startup of the GDF is after January 24, 2011, the owner or operator of the GDF must comply upon startup of the GDF.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.
Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025
Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0239

General Duties to Minimize Emissions

Each owner or operator of an affected source must comply with the requirements of sections (1) and (2) of this rule.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source must, at all times, operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to DEQ which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

(2) The owner or operator of an affected source must keep applicable records and submit reports as specified in OAR 340-244-0248(3) and 340-244-0250(2).

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025
Hist.: DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0240

Work Practice and Submerged Fill Requirements

(1) The owner or operator of a GDF must not allow gasoline to be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Minimize gasoline spills;

(b) Do not top off or overfill vehicle tanks. If a person can confirm that a vehicle tank is not full after the nozzle clicks off (such as by checking the vehicle's fuel tank gauge), the person may continue to dispense fuel using best judgment and caution to prevent a spill;

(c) Post a sign at the GDF instructing a person filling up a motor vehicle to not top off the vehicle tank;

(d) Clean up spills as expeditiously as practicable;

(e) Cover all open gasoline containers and all gasoline storage tank fill-pipes with a gasketed seal when not in use;

(f) Minimize gasoline sent to open waste collection systems that collect and transport gasoline to reclamation and recycling devices, such as oil/water separators.

(g) Ensure that cargo tanks unloading at the GDF comply with subsections (1)(a) through (e) of this rule.

(2) Any cargo tank unloading at a GDF equipped with a functional vapor balance system must connect to the vapor balance system whenever gasoline is being loaded.

(3) Except as specified in section (4) of this rule, the owner or operator of a GDF must only load gasoline into storage tanks at the facility by utilizing submerged filling, as defined in OAR 340-244-0030, and as specified in subsection (3)(a), (3)(b), or (3)(c) of this rule. The applicable distances in subsections (3)(a) and (3)(b) must be measured from the point in the opening of the submerged fill pipe that is the greatest distance from the bottom of the storage tank.

(a) Submerged fill pipes installed on or before November 9, 2006, must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.

(b) Submerged fill pipes installed after November 9, 2006, must be no more than 6 inches from the bottom of the storage tank.

(c) Submerged fill pipes not meeting the specifications of subsection (3)(a) or (3)(b) of this rule are allowed if the owner or operator of a GDF can demonstrate that the liquid level in the tank is always above the entire opening of the fill pipe. Documentation providing such demonstration must be made available for inspection by DEQ during the course of a site visit.

(4) Gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of less than 250 gallons are not subject to the submerged fill requirements in section (3) of this rule.

(5) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit the applicable notifications as required under OAR 340-244-0246.

(6) The owner or operator of a GDF must have records available within 24 hours of a request by DEQ to document gasoline throughput.

(7) The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the requirements of this rule by the applicable dates specified in OAR 340-244-0238.

(8) Portable gasoline containers that meet the requirements of 40 CFR part 59 subpart F are considered acceptable for compliance with subsection (1)(e) of this rule.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.
Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025
Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0242

Vapor Balance Requirements

(1) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, the owner or operator of a gasoline storage tank listed in OAR 340-244-0234(4), must meet the requirements in either subsection (1)(a) or (1)(b) of this rule.

(a) Each management practice in Table 2 that applies to the GDF.

(b) If, prior to January 10, 2008, the owner or operator of a GDF operates a vapor balance system at the GDF that meets the requirements of either paragraph (1)(b)(A) or (1)(b)(B) of this rule, the owner or operator of a GDF will be deemed in compliance with this section.

(A) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

(B) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 2 of this rule.

(2) Gasoline storage tanks equipped with floating roofs or the equivalent are not subject to the control requirements in section (1) of this rule.

(3) The owner or operator of a cargo tank unloading at a GDF must comply with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0240(1) and management practices in Table 3.

(4) The owner or operator of a GDF subject to section (1) of this rule or having a gasoline storage tank equipped with a vapor balance system, must comply with the following requirements on and after the applicable compliance date in OAR 340-244-0238:

(a) When loading a gasoline storage tank equipped with a vapor balance system, connect and ensure the proper operation of the vapor balance system whenever gasoline is being loaded.

(b) Maintain all equipment associated with the vapor balance system to be vapor tight and in good working order.

(c) In order to ensure that the vapor balance equipment is maintained to be vapor tight and in good working order, have the vapor balance equipment inspected on an annual basis to discover potential or actual equipment failures.

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

(5) The owner or operator of a GDF subject to section (1) of this rule must also comply with the following requirements:

(a) The applicable testing requirements contained in OAR 340-244-0244.

(b) The applicable notification requirements under OAR 340-244-0246.

(c) The applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements as specified in OAR 340-244-0248 and 0250.

(d) The owner or operator of a GDF must have records available within 24 hours of a request by DEQ to document gasoline throughput.

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

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0244

Testing and Monitoring Requirements

(1) Each owner or operator of a GDF, at time of installation, as specified in OAR 340-244-0238(4), of a vapor balance system required under OAR 340-244-0242(1)(a), and every 3 years thereafter at a GDF with monthly throughput of 100,000 gallons of gasoline or more, must comply with the requirements in subsections (1)(a) and (b) of this rule.

(a) The owner or operator of a GDF must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (1)(a)(A) or (B) of this rule.

(A) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.1E,—Leak Rate and Cracking Pressure of Pressure/Vacuum Vent

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Valves, adopted October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(B) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

(b) The owner or operator of a GDF must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in item 1(h) of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242, for the vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on the gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (1)(b)(A), (1)(b)(B), or (1)(b)(C) of this rule.

(A) California Air Resources Board Vapor Recovery Test Procedure TP-201.3,—Determination of 2-Inch WC Static Pressure Performance of Vapor Recovery Systems of Dispensing Facilities, adopted April 12, 1996, and amended March 17, 1999 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(B) Use alternative test methods and procedures in accordance with the alternative test method requirements in 40 CFR 63.7(f).

(C) Bay Area Air Quality Management District Source Test Procedure ST-30—Static Pressure Integrity Test—Underground Storage Tanks, adopted November 30, 1983, and amended December 21, 1994 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 63.14).

(2) Each owner or operator of a GDF, choosing, under the provisions of 40 CFR 63.6(g), to use a vapor balance system other than that described in Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242, must demonstrate to DEQ the equivalency of their vapor balance system to that described in Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242 using the procedures specified in subsections (2)(a) through (c) of this rule.

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

(b) The owner or operator of a GDF must, during the initial performance test required under subsection (2)(a) of this rule, determine and document alternative acceptable values for the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements specified in item 1(g) of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242 and for the static pressure performance requirement in item 1(h) of Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242.

(c) The owner or operator of a GDF must comply with the testing requirements specified in section (1) of this rule.

(3) Conduct of performance tests. Performance tests must be conducted under such conditions as DEQ specifies to the owner or operator of a GDF based on representative performance (i.e., performance based on normal operating conditions) of the affected source. Upon request, the owner or operator of a GDF must make available to DEQ such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

(4) Owners and operators of gasoline cargo tanks subject to the provisions of Table 3 of OAR 340-244-0242 must conduct annual certification testing according to the vapor tightness testing requirements found in 40 CFR 63.11092(f).

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0246

Notifications

(1) Each owner or operator of a GDF subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0240(3) must comply with subsections (1)(a) through (c) of this rule.

(a) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit an Initial Notification that the owner or operator is subject to the Gasoline Dispensing Facilities NESHAP by May 9, 2008, or at the time the owner or operator becomes subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0240(3), unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (1)(c) of this rule. If the owner or operator of a GDF is subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0240(3) only because the owner or operator loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined on OAR 340-244-0030, the owner or operator must submit the initial notification by April 24, 2013. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (1)(a)(A) through (C) of this rule. The notification must be submitted to EPA's Region 10 Office and DEQ as specified in 40 CFR 63.13.

(A) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(B) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(C) The volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks during the previous twelve months.

(D) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to the Gasoline Dispensing Facilities NESHAP and identifying the requirements in OAR 340-244-0240(1) through (3) that apply to the owner or operator of a GDF.

(b) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to EPA's Region 10 Office and DEQ, as specified in 40 CFR 63.13, within 60 days of the applicable compliance date specified in OAR 340-244-0238, unless the owner or operator meets the requirements in subsection (1)(c) of this rule. The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252, and must indicate whether the facility's monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If the facility is in compliance with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252 at the time the Initial Notification required under subsection (1)(a) of this rule is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under subsection (1)(a) of this rule.

(c) If, prior to January 10, 2008, the owner or operator of a GDF is operating in compliance with an enforceable State rule or permit that requires submerged fill as specified in OAR 340-244-0240(3), the owner or operator is not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this rule.

(2) Each owner or operator of a GDF subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0242 must comply with subsections (2)(a) through (e) of this rule.

(a) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit an Initial Notification that the owner or operator is subject to the Gasoline Dispensing Facilities NESHAP by May 9, 2008, or at the time the owner or operator becomes subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0242. If the owner or operator of a GDF is subject to the control requirements in OAR 340-244-0242 only because the owner or operator loads gasoline into fuel tanks other than those in motor vehicles, as defined on OAR 340-244-0030, the owner or operator must submit the initial notification by April 24, 2013. The Initial Notification must contain the information specified in paragraphs (2)(a)(A) through (C) of this rule. The notification must be submitted to EPA's Region 10 Office and DEQ as specified in 40 CFR 63.13.

(A) The name and address of the owner and the operator.

(B) The address (i.e., physical location) of the GDF.

(C) The volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks during the previous twelve months.

(D) A statement that the notification is being submitted in response to the Gasoline Dispensing Facilities NESHAP and identifying the requirements in OAR 340-244-0242 that apply to the owner or operator of a GDF.

(b) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit a Notification of Compliance Status to EPA's Regional 10 Office and DEQ, as specified in 40 CFR 63.13, in accordance with the schedule specified in 40 CFR 63.9(h). The Notification of Compliance Status must be signed by a responsible official who must certify its accuracy, must indicate whether the source has complied with the requirements of OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252, and must indicate whether the facility's monthly throughput is calculated based on the volume of gasoline loaded into all storage tanks or on the volume of gasoline dispensed from all storage tanks. If the facility is in compliance with the requirements OAR 340-244-0232 through 0252 at the time the Initial Notification required under subsection (2)(a) of this rule is due, the Notification of Compliance Status may be submitted in lieu of the Initial Notification provided it contains the information required under subsection (2)(a) of this rule.

(c) If, prior to January 10, 2008, the owner or operator of a GDF satisfies the requirements in both paragraphs (2)(c)(A) and (B) of this rule, the owner or operator is not required to submit an Initial Notification or a Notification of Compliance Status under subsections (2)(a) or (b) of this rule.

(A) The owner or operator of a GDF operates a vapor balance system at the gasoline dispensing facility that meets the requirements of either subparagraphs (2)(c)(A)(i) or (ii) of this rule.

(i) Achieves emissions reduction of at least 90 percent.

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(ii) Operates using management practices at least as stringent as those in Table 2 of OAR 340-244-0242.

(B) The GDF is in compliance with an enforceable State rule or permit that contains requirements of subparagraphs (2)(c)(A)(i) and (ii) of this rule.

(d) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit a Notification of Performance Test, as specified in 40 CFR 63.9(e), prior to initiating testing required by OAR 340-244-0244(1) and (2).

(e) The owner or operator of a GDF must submit additional notifications specified in 40 CFR 63.9, as applicable.

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0248

Recordkeeping Requirements

(1) Each owner or operator of a GDF must keep the following records:

(a) Records of all tests performed under OAR 340-244-0244(1) and (2);

(b) Records related to the operation and maintenance of vapor balance equipment required under OAR 340-244-0242. Any vapor balance component defect must be logged and tracked by station personnel using forms provided by DEQ or a reasonable facsimile.

(c) Records of total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month.

(d) Records of permanent changes made at the GDF and vapor balance equipment which may affect emissions.

(2) Records required under section (1) of this rule must be kept for a period of 5 years and must be made available for inspection by DEQ during the course of a site visit.

(3) Each owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank subject to the management practices in Table 3 of OAR 340-244-0242 must keep records documenting vapor tightness testing for a period of 5 years. Documentation must include each of the items specified in 40 CFR 63.11094(b)(2)(i) through (viii). Records of vapor tightness testing must be retained as specified in either subsection (3)(a) or (b) of this rule.

(a) The owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank must keep all vapor tightness testing records with the cargo tank.

(b) As an alternative to keeping all records with the cargo tank, the owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank may comply with the requirements of paragraphs (3)(a)(A) and (B) of this rule.

(A) The owner or operator of a gasoline cargo tank may keep records of only the most recent vapor tightness test with the cargo tank and keep records for the previous 4 years at their office or another central location.

(B) Vapor tightness testing records that are kept at a location other than with the cargo tank must be instantly available (e.g., via e-mail or facsimile) to DEQ during the course of a site visit or within a mutually agreeable time frame. Such records must be an exact duplicate image of the original paper copy record with certifying signatures.

(4) Each owner or operator of a GDF must keep records as specified in subsections (4)(a) and (b) of this rule.

(a) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(b) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with OAR 340-244-0239(1), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

340-244-0250

Reporting Requirements

(1) Each owner or operator of a GDF subject to the management practices in OAR 340-244-0242 must report to DEQ the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under OAR 340-244-0244(1) and (2). Reports submitted under this rule must be submitted within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing.

(2) Annual report. Each owner or operator of a GDF must report, by February 15 of each year, the following information, as applicable.

(a) The total throughput volume of gasoline, in gallons, for each calendar month.

(b) A summary of changes made at the facility on vapor recovery equipment which may affect emissions.

(c) List of all major maintenance performed on pollution control equipment.

(d) The number, duration, and a brief description of each type of malfunction which occurred during the previous calendar year and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded.

(e) A description of actions taken by the owner or operator of a GDF during a malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with OAR 340-244-0239(1), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

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

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

Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025

Hist.: DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef. 12-31-08; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Chapter 635

Rule Caption: White Sturgeon Annual Bag Limit in Recreational Fisheries Increased

Adm. Order No.: DFW 23-2013(Temp)

Filed with Sec. of State: 3-20-2013

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Rules Amended: 635-014-0090, 635-016-0090, 635-017-0095, 635-023-0095, 635-039-0090

Rules Suspended: 635-016-0090(T), 635-017-0095(T), 635-023-0095(T), 635-039-0090(T)

Subject: These amended rules increase the annual bag limit for white sturgeon in recreational fisheries from one to two fish effective April 1, 2013

Rules Coordinator: Therese Kucera—(503) 947-6033

635-014-0090

Inclusions and Modifications

(1) The **2013 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations** provide requirements for the Northwest Zone. However, additional regulations may be adopted in this rule division from time to time and to the extent of any inconsistency, they supersede the **2013 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations** pamphlet.

(2) Notwithstanding all other requirements provided in the 2013 Oregon Sport Fishing Regulations pamphlet, the following additional rules apply to adult salmon angling in waters of the Northwest Zone:

(a) All waters of the Necanicum River Basin, Nehalem River Basin (including North Fork), Tillamook Bay Basin, (including the Miami, Kilchis, Wilson, Trask, and Tillamook rivers), and the Nestucca River Basin (including the Little Nestucca and Three Rivers) and Salmon River that are open for Chinook salmon are limited to no more than 2 adult non fin-clipped Chinook salmon per day, and 10 adult non fin-clipped Chinook salmon in the seasonal aggregate when combined with all other waters in the Northwest Zone with a 10 adult non fin-clipped Chinook salmon seasonal aggregate limit. Seasonal aggregate applies to all adult non fin-clipped Chinook salmon retained between August 1 and December 31 except in the Nehalem Basin where the seasonal aggregate applies to all adult non fin-clipped Chinook salmon retained between July 1 and December 31.

(b) Within the Nehalem Basin (including the North Fork) the following additional rules apply:

(A) Mainstem closed to all salmon angling upstream of Foss Road (CC) Bridge (RM 15.5) July 1 through December 31.

(B) Nehalem tidewater from the jetty tips upstream to Miami-Foley Bridge on South Fork and North Fork Road Bridge on the North Fork is open for non adipose fin-clipped coho salmon from September 15 through the earlier of November 30 or attainment of an adult coho salmon quota of 1,200 non adipose fin-clipped coho salmon.

(C) The daily catch limit may include one adult non adipose fin-clipped coho salmon per day and one non adipose fin-clipped jack coho salmon per day, and no more than 2 total adult non adipose fin-clipped coho salmon in the seasonal aggregate from all waters in the Northwest Zone and