Appendix B

DEQ analysis and recommendations regarding which of the proposed rules

that the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) should require

Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) to implement directly

Key to “DEQ Analysis” Column:

* “More stringent” means that DEQ has determined that the proposed EQC rule is more strict than the current, corresponding LRAPA rule, and DEQ recommends that the EQC require LRAPA to implement the EQC rule upon adoption by the EQC. Such order would not preclude LRAPA from asserting in the future that it has a rule that is at least as strict as the EQC rule.
* “New” means that the proposed EQC rule does not have a corollary LRAPA rule and DEQ proposes that the EQC require LRAPA to implement the EQC rule upon adoption by the EQC. Such order would not preclude LRAPA from asserting in the future that it has a rule that is at least as strict as the EQC rule.
* “Different/Equivalent” means that DEQ has determined that the proposed rule is different than, but not more strict than, a current, corresponding LRAPA rule, and that the EQC therefore should ***not*** require LRAPA to implement the EQC rule upon adoption by the EQC.

| DEQ division/rule (OAR) | Description | Replaces/supersedes existing LRAPA rule | Issues | DEQ Analysis |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 340-200-0020  | Definitions | [Title 12](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_12-General_Provisions_and_Definitions.php#12005), General Provisions and Definitions  | Definition of “categorically insignificant activity”* The fuel and gas burning equipment activity components of the definition are proposed to include the aggregate of all devices for determination of emissions.
* Emergency generator and pump activity components of the definition are proposed to include the aggregate of all devices for determination of the horsepower rating threshold(s).
* Oil/water separator activity components of the definition are proposed to include the throughput for determination of emissions.

Currently there is no aggregation of devices required when determining if the activities are insignificant.Definition of “greenhouse gases”* Include carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion or decomposition of biomass
 | More stringent |
| 340-202-0050 | Purpose and Scope of Ambient Air Quality Standards | NA | DEQ has added the requirement that the new or modified source must not cause or contribute to a new violation of an ambient air quality standard or PSD increment even if the single source impact is less than the SIL. This safeguard ensures that a new or modified source will not significantly impact the area.  | More stringent |
| 340-204-0300 340-204-0310340-204-0320 | Designation of Sustainment AreasDesignation of Reattainment AreasPriority Sources | NA | DEQ proposes establishing two new designations for the air quality in a localized area - “*Sustainment*” and “*Reattainment*” areas. DEQ proposed the new area designations to at least partially eliminate a permitting roadblock that exists when air quality exceeds an ambient air quality standard but the area is still designated as attainment or unclassified. The sustainment area designation, along with other revisions to the new source review permitting program, is also intended to help address the primary source or sources of air quality problems by encouraging new or expanding sources to obtain offsets from the primary source or sources of the air quality problem. The reattainment area designation will provide permitting flexibility in areas where air quality has improved.  | New |
| 340-208-0110 | Visible Air Contaminant Limitations | [32-010](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_32-Emission_Standards.php#32010) | The opacity limitations for non-wood-fired and wood-fired boilers that existed prior to June 1, 1970 that have not been modified since May 31, 1970 in the proposed rules are more stringent than the same limitations in LRAPA’s existing rule (40% vs. 20%).  | More stringent |
| 340-208-0210 | Requirements for Fugitive Emissions | [48-015](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_48-Rules_For_Fugitive_Emissions.php#48010) | The proposed rule defines fugitive emissions and includes additional requirements for visible emission monitoring. LRAPA’s existing rule does not require specific visible emissions monitoring for fugitive emissions. | More stringent |
| 340-208-0450 | Particle Fallout Limitation | [32-055](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_32-Emission_Standards.php#32055) | The phrase “when notified by the department that the deposition exists and must be controlled” was added in 2001. This phrase results in an unusual rule that is interpreted as follows: a source can only be in violation of this rule after DEQ staff inform the source that the deposition exists and must be controlled. In other words, any occurrences of the deposition that occur before DEQ staff have informed the source that the deposition exists and must be controlled cannot be cited as violations of this rule. There are few, if any other rules in divisions 200 through 268 that operate in this unusual manner. Normally, a rule itself serves as the notification that a certain activity or emission is not allowed, and DEQ does not have to provide a second notification before it can cite a facility for a violation of a rule. DEQ can see no reason why OAR 340-208-0450 should not operate in the same manner. | More stringent |
| 340-214-0114(5) | Records; Maintaining and Reporting | [35-0160](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_35-Stationary_Source_Testing_and_Monitoring.php#350160) | The proposed rule adds a requirement to existing recordkeeping rules specifying that records must be kept for at least five years. Most permits require a two year period.  | More stringent |
| 340-216-0040 | Application Requirements | [37-0040](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_37-Air_Contaminant_Discharge_Permits.php#370040) | The proposed rules specify dates when permit applications for new and renewed permits are due. | More stringent |
| 340-216-8010 | Table 1Activities and Sources | [37-0020 Table 1](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/downloads/Title_37_Table_1.pdf) | The proposed Table 1 specifies permitting requirements for stationary internal combustion engines, recreational vehicle manufacturing, and portable sources and separates pathological waste incinerators from crematories.  | More stringent |
| 340-222-0041 | Source Specific Annual PSEL | [42-0041](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_42-Stationary_Source_Plant_Site_Emission_Limits.php#420041) | The proposed rules direct facilities to division 224 for increases in PSELs greater than the significant emission rate for Major and State New Source Review. | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-222-0046340-222-0048340-222-0051 | Netting BasisBaseline Period and Baseline Emission RateActual Emissions | NA | The proposed rules have been moved from the definitions in OAR 340-200-0020.  | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-222-0090 | Combining and Splitting Sources and Changing Primary SIC Code | [42-0090](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_42-Stationary_Source_Plant_Site_Emission_Limits.php#420090) | The proposed rule is more stringent than the existing LRAPA rule because it limits the scope of changes to a facility where the netting basis is allotted between two combining and/or splitting sources by the inclusion of a primary SIC code criteria.  | More stringent |
| Division 224 | New Source Review | [Title 38](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/downloads/Title_38.pdf) | The New Source Review program consists of two distinct components, referred to as major New Source Review and minor New Source Review. Under the 2001 through early 2015 rules, major New Source Review was covered by OAR 340 division 224 and in Oregon was referred to simply as New Source Review. Minor New Source Review was covered by OAR 340-222-0041, and was commonly called the “Plant Site Emission Limit rule.”Under the new rules, both major and minor New Source Review are covered primarily under OAR 340 division 224. The major New Source Review program is referred to as Major New Source Review, while the minor New Source Review program has been labeled “State New Source Review”. In addition, State New Source Review is subdivided into Type A State New Source Review and Type B State New Source Review. This was done to maintain program continuity.In addition, DEQ is proposing two new area designations, “sustainment” and “reattainment” areas, as discussed above.  | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-224-0025 | Major Modification | NA | The proposed rules have been moved from the definitions in OAR 340-200-0020.  | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-224-0030 | New Source Review Procedural Requirements | NA | The proposed rules have been modified to include procedures on permit extensions in alignment with EPA guidance.The proposed rules are more stringent than LRAPA’s existing rule. | More stringent |
| 340-224-0245340-224-0245340-224-0255340-224-0260340-224-0270 | Requirements for Sources in Sustainment AreasRequirements for Sources in Nonattainment AreasRequirements for Sources in Reattainment AreasRequirements for Sources in Maintenance AreasRequirement for Sources in Attainment and Unclassified Areas | NA | The proposed rules have been modified to include procedures for State New Source Review. | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-224-0520 | Requirements for Demonstrating Net Air Quality Benefit for Ozone Areas | NA | The proposed rules have been moved from OAR 340 division 225. | Different/Equivalent |
| 340-224-0530 | Requirements for Demonstrating Net Air Quality Benefit for Non-Ozone Areas | NA | The proposed rules have been modified to increase the offset ratio in nonattainment areas.  | More stringent |
|  Division 225 | Air quality analysis requirements | [Title 40](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/downloads/Title_40.pdf) | Clarification. See discussion above regarding OAR 340-202-0050 and significant impact levels.EPA revised the existing concentration for the PM2.5 significant monitoring concentration to zero micrograms per cubic meter (0 ug/m3) and did not entirely remove PM2.5 as a listed pollutant. Were EPA to completely remove PM2.5 from the list of pollutants the PSD regulations, the provision could be interpreted as giving reviewing authorities the discretion to exempt permit applicants from the requirement to conduct monitoring for PM2.5, in contravention of the Court’s decision and the CAA. This means that there is no air quality impact level below which a reviewing authority has the discretion to exempt a source from the PM2.5 monitoring requirements.  | More stringent |
| 340-226-0210 | Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources Other Than Fuel Burning, and Refuse Burning Equipment and Fugitive Emissions | [32-015](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_32-Emission_Standards.php#32015)  | The particulate concentration limitation(s) in the proposed rules are more stringent than the same limitations in LRAPA’s existing rule (0.2 grains/dry standard cubic foot versus 0.15 and/or 0.10 grains/dry standard cubic foot). | More stringent |
| 340-228-0210 | Grain loading standards (for fuel burning equipment) | [32-020](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_32-Emission_Standards.php#32020), [32-030](http://www.lrapa.org/rules_and_regulations/title_32-Emission_Standards.php#32030) | The particulate concentration limitation(s) in the proposed rules are more stringent than the same limitations in LRAPA’s existing rule (0.2 grains/dry standard cubic foot versus 0.15 or 0.14 and/or 0.10 grains/dry standard cubic foot). | More stringent |