| **340-208-0110** **Visible Air Contaminant Limitations** |
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| **Source** | **Location** | **Limit** | **When** |
| (3) For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, that existed prior to June 1, 1970 and have not been modified since May 31, 1970: | (a) If located outside a special control area, visible emissions must not equal or exceed: | (A) 40 percent opacity | through Dec. 31, 2019 |
| (B) 20 percent opacity  | on and after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (b) If located inside a special control area, visible emissions must not equal or exceed  | 20 percent opacity | Now |
| (4) For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970, visible emissions must not exceed |  | 20 percent opacity | Now |
| (5) For wood-fired boilers that existed prior to June 1, 1970 and have not been modified since May 31, 1970, visible emissions must not equal or exceed: |  | (a) 40 percent opacity with the exception that visible emissions may equal or exceed 40 percent opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 55 percent opacity during that 12 minute period, as the average of two six minute Method 9 observation periods. | through Dec. 31, 2019 |
|  | (b) 20 percent opacity with one or more of the following exceptions:(A) Visible emissions may equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 40 percent opacity during that 12 minute period, as the average of two six minute Method 9 observation periods.(B) Visible emissions may equal or exceed 20 percent opacity but may not equal or exceed 40 percent opacity, as the average of all six minute Method 9 observation periods during grate cleaning operations provided the grate cleaning is performed in accordance with a grate cleaning plan approved by DEQ; and(C) DEQ may approve, at the owner’s or operator’s request, a boiler specific limit greater than 20 percent opacity, but not to equal or exceed 40 percent opacity, based on the opacity measured during a source test that demonstrates compliance with OAR 340-228-0210(2)(a)(C) or 340-228-0210(2)(d), whichever is applicable. Opacity must be measured for at least 60 minutes during each compliance source test run. The boiler specific limit will be the average of at least 30 six minute Method 9 observations conducted during the compliance source test. The limit will include a higher limit for one six minute period during any hour based on the maximum six minute average measured during the compliance source test. If an alternative limit is established in accordance with this paragraph, the exception provided in paragraph (A) does not apply. | on or after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (6) For wood-fired boilers installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970 but before [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES], visible emissions must not equal or exceed  |  | 20 percent opacity with the exception that visible emissions may equal or exceed 20 percent opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 40 percent opacity during that 12 minute period, as the average of two six minute Method 9 observation periods |  |
| (7) For all wood-fired boilers installed, constructed, or modified after [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES], emissions must not equal or exceed |  | 20 percent opacity |  |

| **340-208-0210 Requirements for Fugitive Emissions** |
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|  (1) No person may cause or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired or demolished; or any equipment to be operated, without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions may include, but not be limited to the following:(a) Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;(b) Application of water or other suitable chemicals on unpaved roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;(c) Full or partial enclosure of materials stockpiles in cases where application of water or other suitable chemicals are not sufficient to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne;(d) Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials;(e) Adequate containment during sandblasting or other similar operations;(f) Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to become airborne;(g) The prompt removal from paved streets of earth or other material that does or may become airborne. |
| (2) When fugitive emissions escape from an air contaminant source, DEQ may order the owner or operator to abate the emissions. In addition to other means, DEQ may order that a building or equipment in which processing, handling and storage are done be tightly closed and ventilated in such a way that air contaminants are controlled or removed before being emitted to the open air.***(a) For purposes of this section, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the property of a source for more than 18 seconds in a six minute period. The minimum observation time must be at least six minutes unless otherwise specified in a permit.*** ***(b) Fugitive emissions are determined by EPA Method 22 at the downwind property boundary.*** |
| (3) If requested by DEQ, the owner or operator must develop a fugitive emission control plan, including but not limited to the work practices in section (1), that will prevent any visible emissions from leaving the property of a source for more than 18 seconds in a six-minute period following the procedures of EPA Method 22. |

| **340-226-0210****Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources Other Than Fuel Burning, Refuse Burning Equipment and Fugitive Emissions** |
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| **Source** | **CONDITION** | **Limit** | **When** |
|  (2)(a) For sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970:  | (A) If representative compliance source test data prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] is less than or equal to 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, then the limit is | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot;  |  |
| (B) If representative compliance source test data prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] is greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, then the limit is: |  (i) 0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot and | prior to Dec. 31, 2019 |
| (ii) 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot  | on or after Jan. 1, 2020  |
| (C) For equipment or a mode of operation that is used less than 876 hours per calendar year, the limit is: | 0.20 grains per standard cubic foot  | on or after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (b) For sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES]:  | (A) If representative compliance source test data prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] is less than or equal to 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, then the limit is: | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot |  |
| (B) If representative compliance source test data prior to [INSERT DATE OF EQC ADOPTION OF RULES] is greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, then the limit is: | (i) 0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot  | prior to Dec. 31, 2019 |
| (ii) 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot  | on or after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (c) For sources installed, constructed or modified after [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES], the limit is  |  | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot. |  |
| (d) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed or modified before [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] who is unable to comply with the compliance dates specified in subparagraphs (a)(B)(ii) and (b)(B)(ii) may request that DEQ grant an extension allowing the source up to one additional year to comply with the standard. The request for an extension must be submitted no later than Oct. 1, 2019. |

| **340-228-0210****Grain Loading Standards** |
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| **Source** | **CONDITION** | **Limit** | **When** |
| (1) This rule applies to fuel burning equipment, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500.  |
| (2)(a) For sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970: | (A) unless representative compliance source test data collected prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] demonstrates emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot; | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot | SOS filing date of rules |
| (B) If representative compliance source test data collected prior to [INSERT DATE OF EQC ADOPTION OF RULES] demonstrates emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot | (i) 0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot; and | until Dec. 31, 2019 |
| (ii) 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot | on and after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (C) For equipment or a mode of operation (e.g., backup fuel) that is used less than 876 hours per calendar year | 0.20 grains per standard cubic foot  | on and after Jan. 1, 2020 |
|  (b) For sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES]:  | (A) unless representative compliance source test data prior to [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] demonstrates emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot; or | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot | SOS filing date of rules |
| (B) If representative compliance source test data collected prior to [INSERT DATE OF EQC ADOPTION OF RULES] demonstrates emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, then: | (i) 0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot; and | until Dec. 31, 2019 |
| (ii) 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot | on and after Jan. 1, 2020 |
| (c) For sources installed, constructed or modified after [INSERT SOS FILING DATE OF RULES] |  | 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot |  |
|  (d)(A) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed or modified before June 1, 1970 who is unable to comply with the standard in paragraph (a)(B)(ii) may request that DEQ set a source specific limit of 0.17 grains per dry standard cubic foot. The owner or operator must submit an application for a permit modification to request the alternative limit by no later than Oct. 1, 2019 that demonstrates, based on a signed report prepared by a registered professional engineer that specializes in boiler/multiclone operation, that the fuel burning equipment will be unable to comply with the standard in paragraph (a)(B)(ii) after either:(i) Maintenance and upgrades to an existing multiclone system; or (ii) Conducting a boiler tune-up if the boiler does not have a control system.(B) If a source qualifies under paragraph (A), DEQ will add the 0.17 grains per dry standard cubic foot source specific limit as a significant permit modification (simple fee) for sources with an Oregon Title V Operating Permit or a Simple Technical Modification for sources with an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.  |
| (e) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed or modified before June 1, 1970 may request that DEQ grant an extension allowing the source up to one additional year to comply with the standard provided that the owner or operator demonstrates, based on an engineering report signed by a registered professional engineer that specializes in boiler/multiclone operation, that the source cannot comply with the standard without making significant changes to the equipment or control equipment or adding control equipment. The request for an extension must be submitted no later than Oct. 1, 2019. |
| (3) Compliance with the emissions standards in section (2) is determined using Oregon Method 5, or an alternative method approved by DEQ.(a) For indirect heat transfer fuel burning equipment that burn wood fuel by itself or in combination with any other fuel, the emission results are corrected to 12% CO2. (b) For indirect heat transfer fuel burning equipment that burn fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air. (c) For purposes of this rule, representative source test data is data that is obtained when a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions based on the current configuration of the fuel burning equipment and pollution control equipment. |