**340-208-0450**

**Particle Fallout Limitation**

(1) No person may cause or permit the deposition of particulate matter larger than 250 microns in size that creates an observable deposition upon the real property of another person.

(2) Upon determining that deposition has occurred, DEQ will notify the person creating the deposition that they are in violation of this rule. DEQ will endeavor to resolve observed deposition in keeping with the policy outlined in OAR 340-12-0026. If DEQ initiates a formal enforcement action, pursuant to OAR 340 division 12, for violation of this rule, then DEQ may not assess civil penalties for any such violation(s) that occurred prior to the date that DEQ sent the notice required under this section.

The permittee must not cause or permit the deposition of particulate matter larger than 250 microns in size that creates an observable deposition upon the real property of another person. . Upon determining that deposition has occurred, DEQ will notify the permittee creating the deposition that they are in violation of this rule.

**340-208-0210**

**Requirements for Fugitive Emissions**

(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) Visible 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.

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| **2.3 Fugitive Emissions** | The permittee must take reasonable precautions for preventing fugitive dust emissions from leaving the property, such as but not limited to conditions 2.3.a through c. For purposes of this condition, fugitive emissions are visible emissions that leave the property of a source for more than 18 seconds in a six minute period. |
| a. Treating vehicular traffic areas of the plant site under the control of the permittee. | |
| b. Operating all air contaminant-generating processes so that fugitive type dust associated with the operation will be adequately controlled at all times. | |
| c. Storing collected materials from air pollution control equipment in a covered container or other method equally effective in preventing the material from becoming airborne during storage and transfer. | |

Applicable Requirement: 1 The permittee must not 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.

## Monitoring Requirement: At least once each week for a minimum period of 30 minutes, the permittee must visually survey the plant for any sources of fugitive emissions. Fugitive emissions are determined by EPA Method 22 at the downwind property boundary. conditionThe person conducting the observation does not have to be EPA Method 9 certified. However, the individual should be familiar with the procedures of EPA Method 9, including using the proper location to observe visible emissions. If sources of visible emissions are identified, the permittee must immediately take corrective action to minimize the fugitive emissions, including but not limited to those actions identified in condition 5. [OAR 340-218-0050(3)(a)]

## Recordkeeping: The permittee must maintain records of the fugitive emissions surveys, corrective actions (if necessary), and/or the results of any EPA Method 22 tests.

**340-228-0210**

**Grain Loading Standards**

(1) This rule applies to fuel burning equipment, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500.

(2) No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emission from any fuel burning equipment in excess of the following amounts:

(a) For sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970:

(A) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot 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;

(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) 0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot until December 31, 2019; and

(ii) 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot on and after January 1, 2020; and

(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 January 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) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot 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

(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 until December 31, 2019; and

(ii) 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot on and after January 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 October 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 October 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.

**340-208-0110**

**Visible Air Contaminant Limitations**

(1) The emissions standards in this rule do not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source.

(2) The visible emissions standards in this rule are based on a six minute average as measured by:

(a) EPA Method 9,

(b) A continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) installed and operated in accordance with the DEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual or 40 CFR Part 60; or

(c) An alternative monitoring method approved by DEQ that is equivalent to EPA Method 9, such as EPA’s ALT Method 082.

(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% opacity through December 31, 2019; and

(B) 20% opacity on and after January 1, 2020

(b) If located inside a special control area, visible emissions must not equal or exceed 20% opacity.

(4) For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970, visible emissions must not exceed 20% opacity.

(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% opacity through December 31, 2019 with the exception that visible emissions may equal or exceed 40% opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 55% opacity during that 12 minute period, as the average of two six minute Method 9 observation periods.

(b) 20% opacity on or after January 1, 2020, with one or more of the following exceptions:

(A) Visible emissions may equal or exceed 20% opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 40% 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% opacity but may not equal or exceed 40% 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% opacity, but not to equal or exceed 40% 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. Specific opacity limits will be included in the permit for each affected source as a minor permit modification (simple fee) for sources with an Oregon Title V Operating Permit or a Basic Technical Modification for sources with an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit. If an alternative limit is established in accordance with this paragraph, the exception provided in paragraph (A) does not apply.

(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% opacity with the exception that visible emissions may equal or exceed 20% opacity for up to 12 minutes in an hour, but may not equal or exceed 40% 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% opacity.