**340-226-0210**

**Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources Other Than Fuel Burning Equipment, Refuse Burning Equipment, and Fugitive Emissions**

(1) No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emission from any air contaminant source in excess of:

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

(A) 0.2 grains per dry standard cubic foot through December 31, 2019;

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (C), 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot or an emission limit determined by a multiclone optimization audit conducted in accordance with section (3), not to exceed 0.20 grains per dry standard cubic foot beginning January 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 beginning January 1, 2020.

(b) For sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970:

(A) 0.1 grains per dry standard cubic foot through December 31, 2019;

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (C), 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot or an emission limit determined by a multiclone optimization audit conducted in accordance with section (3), not to exceed 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot beginning January 1, 2020.

(C) For equipment or a mode of operation (e.g., backup fuel) that is used less than 876 hours per calendar year, 0.15 grains per standard cubic foot beginning January 1, 2020.

(c) For sources installed, constructed or modified after August 31, 2014, 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot.

(d) The owner or operator of an source installed, constructed or modified before November 1, 2014 who is unable to comply with any of the compliance dates specified in paragraphs (a)(B) and (b)(B) 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 October 1, 2019.

(2) Compliance with the emissions standards in section (1) is determined using:

(a) Oregon Method 5 or DEQ Method 8, as approved by DEQ for sources with exhaust gases at or near ambient conditions;

(b) DEQ Method 7 for direct heat transfer sources;

(c) DEQ Method 5 for indirect heat transfer combustion sources and all other non-fugitive emissions sources not listed above; or

(d) An alternative method approved by DEQ.

(3) Multiclone optimization audit for the purposes of paragraphs (1)(a)(B) and (2)(a)(B):

(a) The permittee must conduct a multiclone optimization audit to establish an emission limitation on a case-by-case basis. The audit must include the following:

(A) Full multiclone inspection on both the clean and dirty side of the collector, including inspection of every vane, tube and cone, conducted annually;

(B) Repair or replacement of the multiclone if necessary;

(C) Installation of a draft gage to measure pressure drop across the collector if not already installed;

(D) Multiclone efficiency curve from multiclone manufacturer;

(E) Cost estimates for installation of automatic flue gas recirculation system and manual flue gas recirculation system and if not installed, the reason why;

(F) A minimum of 2 source tests to establish:

(i) A case-by-case emission limit not to exceed 0.20 grains per dry standard cubic food for sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970 or not to exceed 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot for sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970;

(ii) An emission action level established in accordance with OAR 340-226-0120(2) for the pressure drop across the multiclone that will be incorporated into the permit to ensure that the owner or operator is operating and maintaining the multiclone at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness;

(b) The multiclone optimization audit must be submitted to DEQ by no later than 2 years after rule adoption.

 (4) This rule does not apply to fuel or refuse burning equipment, or to fugitive emissions.