**DIVISION 225**

**AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS**

**340-225-0010**

**Purpose**

This division contains the definitions and requirements for air quality analysis referred to in OAR 340 divisions 200 through 268. It does not apply unless a rule in another division refers the reader here. For example, divisions 222 (Stationary Source Plant Site Emissions Limits) and 224 ( New Source Review) refer the reader to provisions in this division for specific air quality analysis requirements.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A  
Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01

**340-225-0020**

**Definitions**

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020, 340-204-0010 and this rule apply to this division. If the same term is defined in this rule and 340-200-0020 or 340-204-0010, the definition in this rule applies to this division.

(1) "Allowable Emissions" means the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(a) The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63;

(b) The applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or

(c) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition.

(2) "Baseline Concentration" means:

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the ambient concentration level for sulfur dioxide and PM10 that existed in an area during the calendar year 1978. Actual emission increases or decreases occurring before January 1, 1978 must be included in the baseline calculation, except that actual emission increases from any major source or major modification on which construction commenced after January 6, 1975 must not be included in the baseline calculation;

(b) The ambient concentration level for nitrogen oxides that existed in an area during the calendar year 1988.

(c) For the area of northeastern Oregon within the boundaries of the Umatilla, Wallowa-Whitman, Ochoco, and Malheur National Forests, the ambient concentration level for PM10 that existed during the calendar year 1993. DEQ may allow the source to use an earlier time period if DEQ determines that it is more representative of normal emissions.

(d) For PM10 in the Medford-Ashland AQMA: the ambient PM10 concentration levels that existed during the year that EPA redesignated the AQMA to attainment for PM10, 2006.

(e) The ambient concentration level for PM2.5 that existed in an area during the calendar year 2007.

(f) If no ambient air quality data is available in an area, the baseline concentration may be estimated using modeling based on actual emissions for the years specified in subsections (a) through (e) of this section.

(3) "Competing PSD Increment Consuming Source Impacts" means the total modeled concentration above the modeled Baseline Concentration resulting from increased and decreased emissions of all other sources since the baseline concentration year that are within the Range of Influence of the source in question. Allowable Emissions may be used as a conservative estimate of increased emissions, in lieu of Actual Emissions, in this analysis.

(4) "Competing NAAQS Source Impacts" means total modeled concentrations resulting from allowable emissions of all other sources expected to cause a significant concentration gradient in the vicinity of the source or sources under consideration.

(5) "FLAG" refers to the Federal Land Managers' Air Quality Related Values Work Group Phase I Report — REVISED. See 75 Federal Register 66125, October 27, 2010.

(6) "General Background Concentration" means impacts from natural sources and unidentified sources that were not explicitly modeled. DEQ may determine this as site-specific ambient monitoring or representative ambient monitoring from another location.

(7) "Nitrogen Deposition" means the sum of anion and cation nitrogen deposition expressed in terms of the mass of total elemental nitrogen being deposited. As an example, Nitrogen Deposition for NH4NO3 is 0.3500 times the weight of NH4NO3 being deposited.

(8) "Predicted Maintenance Area Concentration" means the future year ambient concentration predicted by DEQ in the applicable maintenance plan as follows:

(a) The future year (2015) concentrations for the Grants Pass UGB are 89 µg/m3 (24-hour average) and 21 µg/m3 (annual average).

(b) The future year (2015) concentrations for the Klamath Falls UGB are 114 µg/m3 (24-hour average) and 25 µg/m3 (annual average).

(c) The future year (2025) concentrations for the Lakeview UGB are 126 µg/m3 (24-hour average) and 27 µg/m3 (annual average).

(9) "Range of Influence (ROI)" means:

(a) For PSD Class II and Class III areas, the Range of Influence of a competing source (in kilometers) is defined by:

(A) ROI (km) = Q (tons/year) / K (tons/year km).

(B) Definition of factors used in paragraph (A) of this subsection:

(i) ROI is the distance a source has an effect on an area and is compared to the distance from a potential competing source to the Source Impact Area of a proposed new source. Maximum ROI is 50 km, however DEQ may request that sources at a distance greater than 50 km be included in a competing source analysis.

(ii) Q is the emission rate of the potential competing source in tons per year.

(iii) K (tons/year km) is a pollutant specific constant as defined below:

(I) For PM2.5, PM10, SOx and NOx, K = 5;

(II) For CO, K = 40; and

(III) For lead, K = 0.15.

(b) For PSD Class I areas, the Range of Influence of a competing source includes emissions from all sources that occur within the modeling domain of the source being evaluated. DEQ determines the modeling domain on a case-by-case basis.

(10) "Source Impact Area" means a circular area with a radius extending from the source to the largest distance to where predicted impacts from the source or modification equal or exceed the Class II Significant Impact levels set out in OAR 340-200-0020. This definition only applies to PSD Class II areas and is not intended to limit the distance for PSD Class I modeling.

(11) "Sulfur Deposition" means the sum of anion and cation sulfur deposition expressed in terms of the total mass of elemental sulfur being deposited. As an example, sulfur deposition for (NH4)2SO4 is 0.2427 times the weight of (NH4)2SO4 being deposited.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A  
Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 12-2002(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02 thru 4-6-03; Administrative correction 11-10-03; DEQ 1-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-14-04; DEQ 1-2005, f. & cert. ef. 1-4-05; DEQ 9-2005, f. & cert. ef. 9-9-05; 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

**340-225-0030**

**Procedural Requirements**

(1) When required to conduct an air quality analysis by division 224, the owner or operator must submit a modeling protocol to DEQ and have it approved before submitting a permit application.

(2) In addition to the requirements defined in OAR 340-216-0040 for permit applications, the owner or operator of a source, where required by division 224, must submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under these rules. Such information may include, but is not limited to:

(a) Emissions data for all existing and proposed emission points from the source or modification. This data must represent maximum emissions for the averaging times by pollutant consistent with the ambient air quality standards in division 202.

(b) Stack parameter data (height above ground, exit diameter, exit velocity, and exit temperature data for all existing and proposed emission points from the source or modification;

(c) An analysis of the air quality and visibility 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

(d) An analysis of the air quality and visibility impacts, and the nature and extent of all commercial, residential, industrial, and other source emission growth, that has occurred since the baseline concentration year in the area the source or modification would significantly affect.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A  
Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; 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

**340-225-0040**

**Air Quality Models**

All modeled estimates of ambient concentrations required under this rule must be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W, "Guidelines on Air Quality Models (Revised)". Where an air quality impact model specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W is inappropriate, the methods published in the FLAG are generally preferred for analyses in PSD Class I areas. Where an air quality impact model other than that specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W is appropriate in PSD Class II and III areas, the model may be modified or another model substituted. Any change or substitution from models specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W is subject to notice and opportunity for public comment and must receive prior written approval from DEQ and the EPA.

[Publications: The publications referenced in this rule 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

**340-225-0045**

**Requirements for Analysis in Maintenance Areas**

Modeling: For determining compliance with the limits established in OAR 340-202-0225, the following methods must be used:

(1) For each maintenance pollutant and its precursors, a single source impact analysis is sufficient to show compliance with the limits if modeled impacts from emission increases equal to or greater than a significant emission rate above the netting basis due to the proposed source or modification being evaluated are less than the Class II Significant Impact Levels specified in OAR 340-200-0020.

(2) If the requirement in section (1) of this rule is not satisfied, , the owner or operator of a proposed source or modification must show that modeled impacts from the proposed increased emissions plus competing source impacts, plus predicted maintenance area concentration are less than the limits in OAR 340-202-0225 for all averaging times.

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

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A, 468A.025 & 468A.035  
Hist.: DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 1-2005, f. & cert. ef. 1-4-05; 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

**340-225-0050**

**Requirements for Analysis in PSD Class II and Class III Areas**

Modeling: For determining compliance with the NAAQS and PSD Increments in PSD Class II and Class III areas, the following methods must be used:

(1) For each pollutant and its precursors, a single source impact analysis is sufficient to show compliance with the NAAQS and PSD increments if modeled impacts from emission increases equal to or greater than a significant emission rate above the netting basis due to the proposed source or modification being evaluated are less than the Class II Significant Impact Levels specified in OAR 340-200-0020. The owner or operator must not cause or contribute to a new violation of an ambient air quality standard even if the single source impact is less than the significant impact level, in accordance with OAR 340-202-0050(2).

(2) If the requirement in section (1) is not satisfied, the owner or operator of a proposed source or modification being evaluated must perform competing source modeling as follows:

(a) For demonstrating compliance with the PSD Class II and III Increments (as defined in OAR 340-202-0210), the owner or operator of a proposed source or modification must show that modeled impacts from the proposed increased emissions (above the modeled baseline concentration) plus competing PSD increment consuming source impacts above the modeled baseline concentration are less than the PSD increments for all averaging times.

(b) For demonstrating compliance with the NAAQS, the owner or operator of a proposed source must show that the total modeled impacts plus total competing NAAQS source impacts plus general background concentrations are less than the NAAQS for all averaging times.

(3) Additional Impact Modeling:

(a) When referred to this rule by division 224, the owner or operator of a source must provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification, and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification. As a part of this analysis, deposition modeling analysis is required for sources emitting heavy metals above the significant emission rates as defined in OAR 340-200-0020. Concentration and deposition modeling may also be required for sources emitting other compounds on a case-by-case basis;

(b) The owner or operator must provide an analysis of the air quality concentration projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

[Publications: Publications 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 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 1-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-14-04; 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

**340-225-0060**

**Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with Standards and Increments in PSD Class I Areas**

For determining compliance with standards and increments in PSD Class I areas, the following methods must be used:

(1) Before January 1, 2003, the owner or operator of a source, where required by division 224, must model impacts and demonstrate compliance with standards and increments on all PSD Class I areas that may be affected by the source or modification.

(2) On or after January 1, 2003, the owner or operator of a source, where required by division 224, must meet the following requirements:

(a) For each pollutant and its precursors, a single source impact analysis will be sufficient to show compliance with PSD increments if modeled impacts from emission increases equal to or greater than a significant emission rate above the netting basis due to the proposed source or modification being evaluated are demonstrated to be less than the Class I significant impact levels specified in OAR 340-200-0020.

(b) If the requirement in subsection (a) is not satisfied, the owner or operator must also show that the increased source impacts above baseline concentration plus competing PSD increment consuming source impacts are less than the PSD Class I increments for all averaging times.

(c) For each pollutant and its precursors, a single source impact analysis will be sufficient to show compliance with standards if modeled impacts from emission increases equal to or greater than a significant emission rate above the netting basis due to the proposed source or modification being evaluated are demonstrated to be less than the Class II significant impact levels specified in OAR 340-200-0020. The owner or operator must not cause or contribute to a new violation of an ambient air quality standard even if the single source impact is less than the significant impact level, in accordance with OAR 340-202-0050(2).

(d) If the requirement of subsection (2)(a) is not satisfied, and background monitoring data for each PSD Class I area shows that the NAAQS is more controlling than the PSD increment then the source must also demonstrate compliance with the NAAQS by showing that their total modeled impacts plus total modeled Competing NAAQS Source Impacts plus General Background Concentrations are less than the NAAQS for all averaging times.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A  
Hist.: DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; 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

**340-225-0070**

**Requirements for Demonstrating Compliance with AQRV Protection**

(1) Non-federal major sources are exempt from the requirements of this rule.

(2) When directed by division 224, the requirements of this rule apply to each emissions unit that increases the actual emissions of the pollutant in question above the portion of the netting basis attributable to that emissions unit.(3) DEQ shall provide notice of permit applications involving AQRV analysis to EPA and Federal Land Managers as follows:

(a) If a proposed major source or major modification could impact air quality related values (including visibility) within a Class I area, DEQ will provide written notice to the EPA and to the appropriate Federal Land Manager within 30 days of receiving such permit application. The notice will include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application, including analysis of anticipated impacts on Class I area air quality related values (including visibility). DEQ will also provide at least 30 days notice to EPA and the appropriate Federal Land Manager of any scheduled public hearings and preliminary and final actions taken on the application;

(b) If DEQ receives advance notice of a permit application for a source that may affect Class I area visibility, DEQ will notify all affected Federal Land Managers within 30 days of receiving the advance notice;

(c) During its review of source impacts on Class I area air quality related values (including visibility) pursuant to this rule, DEQ will consider any analysis performed by the Federal Land Manager that is received by DEQ within 30 days of the notice required by subsection (a). If DEQ disagrees with the Federal Land Manager's demonstration, DEQ will include a discussion of the disagreement in the Notice of Public Hearing;

(d) As a part of the notification required in OAR 340-209-0060, DEQ will provide the Federal Land Manager an opportunity to demonstrate that the emissions from the proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on air quality related values (including visibility) of any federal mandatory Class I area. This adverse impact determination may be made even if there is no demonstration that a Class I PSD increment has been exceeded. If DEQ agrees with the demonstration, it will not issue the permit.

(4) Visibility impact analysis requirements:

(a) If division 224 requires a visibility impact analysis, the owner or operator must demonstrate that the potential to emit any pollutant at a significant emission rate in conjunction with all other applicable emission increases or decreases, including secondary emissions, permitted since January 1, 1984 and other increases or decreases in emissions, will not cause or contribute to significant impairment of visibility on any Class I area.

(b) The owner or operator must conduct a visibility analysis on the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area if it is affected by the source;

(c) The owner or operator must submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or demonstration required by these rules.

(d) Determination of significant impairment: The results of the modeling must be sent to the affected Federal Land Managers and DEQ. The land managers may, within 30 days following receipt of the source's visibility impact analysis, determine whether or not significant impairment of visibility in a Class I area would result. DEQ will consider the comments of the Federal Land Manager in its consideration of whether significant impairment will result. If DEQ determines that impairment would result, it will not issue a permit for the proposed source.

(5) Types of visibility modeling required. For receptors in PSD Class I areas within the PSD Class I Range of Influence, a plume blight analysis or regional haze analysis is required.

(6) Criteria for visibility impacts:

(a) The owner or operator of a source, where required by divisions 222 or 224, is encouraged to demonstrate that their impacts on visibility satisfy the guidance criteria as referenced in the FLAG.

(b) If visibility impacts are a concern, DEQ will consider comments from the Federal Land Manager when deciding whether significant impairment will result. Emission offsets may also be considered. If DEQ determines that impairment would result, it will not issue a permit for the proposed source.

(7) Deposition modeling is required for receptors in PSD Class I areas and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area where visibility modeling is required. This may include, but is not limited to an analysis of Nitrogen Deposition and Sulfur Deposition.

(8) Visibility monitoring:

(a) If division 224 requires visibility monitoring data, the owner or operator must use existing data to establish existing visibility conditions within Class I areas as summarized in the FLAG Report.

(b) After construction has been completed the owner or operator must conduct such visibility monitoring if DEQ requires visibility monitoring as a permit condition to establish the effect of the pollutant on visibility conditions within the impacted Class I area.

(9) Additional impact analysis: the owner or operator subject to OAR 340-224-0060(2) or OAR 340-224-0070(3) must provide an analysis of the impact to visibility that would occur as a result of the proposed source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or major modification.

(10) If the Federal Land Manager recommends and DEQ agrees, DEQ may require the owner or operator to analyze the potential impacts on other Air Quality Related Values and how to protect them. Procedures from the FLAG report should be used in this recommendation. Emission offsets may also be used. If the Federal Land Manager finds that significant impairment would result from the proposed activities and Department agrees, DEQ will not issue a permit for the proposed source.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A  
Hist.: DEQ 18-1984, f. & ef. 10-16-84; DEQ 14-1985, f. & ef. 10-16-85; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; Renumbered from 340-020-0276; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 26-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-2000; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01, Renumbered from 340-224-0110

**340-225-0090**

Repealed

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 25-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81; DEQ 5-1983, f. & ef. 4-18-83; DEQ 8-1988, f. & cert. ef. 5-19-88 (and corrected 5-31-88); DEQ 22-1989, f. & cert. ef. 9-26-89; 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 340-020-0260; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 4-1995, f. & cert. ef. 2-17-95; DEQ 26-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-1970; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-030-0111; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01, Renumbered from 340-224-0090 & 340-240-0260; DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 12-2002(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02 thru 4-6-03; Administrative correction 11-10-03; DEQ 1-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-14-04; DEQ 1-2005, f. & cert. ef. 1-4-05; DEQ 3-2007, f. & cert. ef. 4-12-07; 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 10-2012, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-12