**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

**DIVISION 230**

**INCINERATOR REGULATIONS**

**340-230-0010**

**Purpose**

The purpose of this division is to establish state of the art emission standards, design requirements, and performance standards for all solid and infectious waste incinerators, hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators, crematory incinerators, and municipal waste combustors in order to minimize air contaminant emissions and provide adequate protection of public health.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 468 & ORS 468A  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 9-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-13-90; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0850; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03

**340-230-0020**

**Applicability**

(1) OAR 340-230-0100 through 340-230-0150 apply to all solid and infectious waste incinerators other than:

(a) Municipal waste combustors, including those municipal waste combustors that burn some medical waste, that are subject to either OAR 340-238-0060, or 340-230-0300 through 340-230-0395; and

(b) Hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators that are subject to OAR 340-230-0400 through 340-230-0410.

(2) OAR 340-230-0200 through 340-230-0230 apply to all new and existing crematory incinerators;

(3) OAR 340-230-0300 through 340-230-0395 apply to municipal waste combustors as specified in 340-230-0300.

(4) OAR 340-230-0400 through 340-230-0410 apply to hospital/medical/infectious waste incinerators as specified in 340-230-0400.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0852; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07

**340-230-0030**

**Definitions**

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020, 340-238-0040 and this rule apply to this division. If the same term is defined in this rule and 340-200-0020 or 340-238-0040, the definition in this rule applies to this division. Applicable definitions have the same meaning as those provided in 40 CFR 60.51c including, but not limited to:

(1) "Acid Gases" means any exhaust gas that includes hydrogen chloride and sulfur dioxide.

(2) "Air curtain incinerator" means an incinerator that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of that type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor.

(3) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2010 edition.

(4) "Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit (CISWI) means any combustion device that combusts commercial and industrial waste, as defined in this subpart. The boundaries of a CISWI unit are defined as, but not limited to the commercial or industrial solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, and bottom ash. The CISWI unit does not include air pollution control equipment or the stack. The CISWI unit boundary starts at the commercial and industrial solid waste hopper (if applicable) and extends through two areas:

(a) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the last combustion chamber.

(b) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(5) "Commercial and industrial waste" means solid waste combusted in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility (including field-erected, modular, and custom built incineration units operating with starved or excess air), or solid waste combusted in an air curtain incinerator without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility.

(6) "Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM)" means a monitoring system for continuously measuring the emissions of a pollutant from an affected incinerator. Continuous monitoring equipment and operation must be certified in accordance with EPA performance specifications and quality assurance procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Appendices B and F, and the Department's CEM Manual.

(7) "Crematory Incinerator" means an incinerator used solely for the cremation of human and animal bodies.

(8) "Dry Standard Cubic Foot" means the amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one cubic foot, if the gas were free of uncombined water at standard conditions. When applied to combustion flue gases from waste or refuse burning, "Standard Cubic Foot (SCF)" implies adjustment of gas volume to that which would result at a concentration of seven percent oxygen or 50 percent excess air.

(9) "Fluidized bed combustion unit" means a unit where municipal waste is combusted in a fluidized bed of material. The fluidized bed material may remain in the primary combustion zone or may be carried out of the primary combustion zone and returned through a recirculation loop.

(10) "Incinerator" means any structure or furnace in which combustion takes place, the primary purpose of which is the reduction in volume and weight of unwanted material.

(11) "Infectious Waste" means waste as defined in ORS Chapter 763, Oregon Laws 1989, that contains or may contain any disease producing microorganism or material, and includes, but is not limited to the following:

(a) "Biological waste", which includes blood and blood products, and body fluids that cannot be directly discarded into a municipal sewer system, and waste materials saturated with blood or body fluids, but does not include soiled diapers;

(b) "Cultures and stocks", which includes etiologic agents and associated biologicals; including specimen cultures and dishes, devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures, wastes from production of biologicals, and serums and discarded live and attenuated vaccines. "Cultures" does not include throat and urine cultures;

(c) "Pathological waste", which includes biopsy materials and all human tissues, anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, autopsy and laboratory procedures and animal carcasses exposed to pathogens in research and the bedding and other waste from such animals. "Pathological wastes" does not include teeth or formaldehyde or other preservative agents;

(d) "Sharps", which includes needles, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, lancets, glass tubes that could be broken during handling and syringes that have been removed from their original sterile containers.

(12) "Infectious Waste Facility" or "Infectious Waste Incinerator" means an incinerator that is operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of infectious waste, including combustion for the recovery of heat, and which utilizes high temperature thermal destruction technologies.

(13) "Mass burn refractory municipal waste combustion unit" means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a refractory wall furnace. Unless otherwise specified, that includes municipal waste combustion units with a cylindrical rotary refractory wall furnace.

(14) "Mass burn rotary waterwall municipal waste combustion unit" means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a cylindrical rotary waterwall furnace.

(15) "Mass burn waterwall municipal waste combustion unit" means a field-erected municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste in a waterwall furnace.

(16) "Modular excess-air municipal waste combustion unit" means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste, is not field-erected, and has multiple combustion chambers, all of which are designed to operate at conditions with combustion air amounts in excess of theoretical air requirements.

(17) "Modular starved-air municipal waste combustion unit" means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts municipal solid waste, is not field-erected, and has multiple combustion chambers in which the primary combustion chamber is designed to operate at substoichiometric conditions.

(18) "Municipal waste combustor plant" means one or more municipal waste combustor units at the same location.

(19) "Municipal waste combustor plant capacity" means the aggregate municipal waste combustor unit capacity of all municipal waste combustor units at a municipal waste combustor plant for which construction was commenced on or before September 20, 1994.

(20) "Primary Combustion Chamber" means the discrete equipment, chamber or space in which drying of the waste, pyrolysis, and essentially the burning of the fixed carbon in the waste occurs.

(21) "Pyrolysis" means the endothermic gasification of waste material using external energy.

(22) "Refuse-derived fuel" means a type of municipal solid waste produced by processing municipal solid waste through shredding and size classification. That includes all classes of refuse-derived fuel including two fuels:

(a) Low-density fluff refuse-derived fuel through densified refuse-derived fuel.

(b) Pelletized refuse-derived fuel.

(23) "Secondary" or "Final Combustion Chamber" means the discrete equipment, chamber, or space in which the products of pyrolysis are combusted in the presence of excess air such that essentially all carbon is burned to carbon dioxide.

(24) "Solid Waste" means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber, and other combustible materials, and noncombustible materials such as metal, glass, and rock.

(25) "Solid Waste Facility" or "Solid Waste Incinerator" means an incinerator that is operated or utilized for the disposal or treatment of solid waste including combustion for the recovery of heat, and that utilizes high temperature thermal destruction technologies.

(26) "Spreader stoker, mixed fuel-fired (coal/refuse-derived fuel) combustion unit" means a municipal waste combustion unit that combusts coal and refuse-derived fuel simultaneously, in which coal is introduced to the combustion zone by a mechanism that throws the fuel onto a grate from above. Combustion takes place both in suspension and on the grate.

(27) "Transmissometer" means a device that measures opacity and conforms to EPA Specification Number 1 in **40 CFR 60**, **Appendix B**.

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, 468 & 468A  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 9-1990, f. & cert. ef. 3-13-90; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0750, 340-025-0855, 340-025-0950; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11

**DIVISION 238**

**NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

**340-238-0040**

**Definitions**

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

(1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA or authorized representative.

(2) “Affected facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.

(3) "Capital expenditures" means an expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility that exceeds the product of the applicable "annual asset guideline repair allowance percentage" specified in Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 534 and the existing facility's basis, as defined by section 1012 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the total expenditure for a physical or operational change to an existing facility must not be reduced by any "excluded additions" as defined in IRS Publication 534, as would be done for tax purposes.

(4) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2012 edition.

(5) "Closed municipal solid waste landfill" (closed landfill) means a landfill in which solid waste is no longer being placed, and in which no additional solid wastes will be placed without first filing a notification of modification as prescribed under 40 CFR 60.7(a)(4). Once a notification of modification has been filed, and additional solid waste is placed in the landfill, the landfill is no longer closed. A landfill is considered closed after meeting the criteria of 40 CFR 258.60.

(6) "Commenced", with respect to the definition of "new source" in section 111(a)(2) of the federal Clean Air Act, means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(7) "Existing municipal solid waste landfill" (existing landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill that began construction, reconstruction or modification before 5/30/91 and has accepted waste at any time since 11/08/87 or has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition.

(8) "Existing facility", with reference to a stationary source, means any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in 40 CFR Part 60, and the construction or modification of which commenced before the date of proposal by EPA of that standard; or any apparatus that could be altered in such a way as to be of that type.

(9) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

(10) "Large municipal solid waste landfill" (large landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill with a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters.

(11) "Modification:"

(a) except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility that increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or that results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted;

(b) As used in OAR 340-238-0100 means an action that results in an increase in the design capacity of a landfill.

(12) "Municipal solid waste landfill" (landfill) means an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on land. A municipal solid waste landfill may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of a municipal solid waste landfill may be separated by access roads and may be publicly or privately owned. A municipal solid waste landfill may be a new municipal solid waste landfill, an existing municipal solid waste landfill, or a lateral expansion (modification).

(13) "New municipal solid waste landfill" (new landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill that began construction, reconstruction or modification or began accepting waste on or after 5/30/91.

(14) "Reconstruction" means the replacement of components of an existing facility to such an extent that:

(a) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility; and

(b) It is technologically and economically feasible to meet the applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 60.

(15) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in 40 CFR Part 60.

(16) "Small municipal solid waste landfill" (small landfill) means a municipal solid waste landfill with a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters.

(17) "Standard" means a standard of performance proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 60.

(18) "State Plan" means a plan developed for the control of a designated pollutant provided under 40 CFR Part 60.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020   
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025   
Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 22-1982, f. & ef. 10-21-82; DEQ 17-1983, f. & ef. 10-19-83; DEQ 16-1984, f. & ef. 8-21-84; DEQ 15-1985, f. & ef. 10-21-85; DEQ 19-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 17-1987, f. & ef. 8-24-87; DEQ 24-1989, f. & cert. ef. 10-26-89; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0510; DEQ 22-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-00; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

**340-238-0060**

**Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference**

(1) Except as provided in section (2) of this rule, **40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A**, **D through XX**, **BBB through AAAA**, **CCCC, EEEE, LLLL**, and **KKKK** are by this reference adopted and incorporated herein, and 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOO is by this reference adopted and incorporated herein for major sources only.

(2) Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 60, "DEQ" is substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 60 for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority must not be delegated to the state.

(3) 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart A — General Provisions;

(b) Subpart D — Fossil-fuel-fired steam generators for which construction is commenced after August 17, 1971;

(c) Subpart Da — Electric utility steam generating units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978;

(d) Subpart Db — Industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units;

(e) Subpart Dc — Small industrial-commercial-institutional steam generating units;

(f) Subpart E — Incinerators;

(g) Subpart Ea — Municipal waste combustors for which construction is commenced after December 20, 1989 and on or before September 20, 1994;

(h) Subpart Eb — Municipal waste combustors for which construction is commenced after September 20, 1994;

(i) Subpart Ec — Hospital/Medical/Infectious waste incinerators that commenced construction after June 20, 1996, or for which modification is commenced after March 16, 1998;

(j) Subpart F — Portland cement plants;

(k) Subpart G — Nitric acid plants;

(l) Subpart H — Sulfuric acid plants;

(m) Subpart I — Hot mix asphalt facilities;

(n) Subpart J — Petroleum refineries;

(o) Subpart K — Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after June 11, 1973, and before May 19, 1978;

(p) Subpart Ka — Storage vessels for petroleum liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after May 18, 1978, and before July 23, 1984;

(q) Subpart Kb — Volatile organic liquid storage vessels (including petroleum liquid storage vessels) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after July 23, 1984;

(r) Subpart L — Secondary lead smelters;

(s) Subpart M — Secondary brass and bronze production plants;

(t) Subpart N — Primary emissions from basic oxygen process furnaces for which construction is commenced after June 11, 1973;

(u) Subpart Na — Secondary emissions from basic oxygen process steelmaking facilities for which construction is commenced after January 20, 1983;

(v) Subpart O — Sewage treatment plants;

(w) Subpart P — Primary copper smelters;

(x) Subpart Q — Primary Zinc smelters;

(y) Subpart R — Primary lead smelters;

(z) Subpart S — Primary aluminum reduction plants;

(aa) Subpart T — Phosphate fertilizer industry: wet-process phosphoric acid plants;

(bb) Subpart U — Phosphate fertilizer industry: superphosphoric acid plants;

(cc) Subpart V — Phosphate fertilizer industry: diammonium phosphate plants;

(dd) Subpart W — Phosphate fertilizer industry: triple superphosphate plants;

(ee) Subpart X — Phosphate fertilizer industry: granular triple superphosphate storage facilities;

(ff) Subpart Y — Coal preparation plants;

(gg) Subpart Z — Ferroalloy production facilities;

(hh) Subpart AA — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces constructed after October 21, 1974 and on or before August 17, 1983;

(ii) Subpart AAa — Steel plants: electric arc furnaces and argon-oxygen decarburization vessels constructed after august 7, 1983;

(jj) Subpart BB — Kraft pulp mills;

(kk) Subpart CC — Glass manufacturing plants;

(ll) Subpart DD — Grain elevators.

(mm) Subpart EE — Surface coating of metal furniture;

(nn) Subpart GG — Stationary gas turbines;

(oo) Subpart HH — Lime manufacturing plants;

(pp) Subpart KK — Lead-acid battery manufacturing plants;

(qq) Subpart LL — Metallic mineral processing plants;

(rr) Subpart MM — Automobile and light-duty truck surface coating operations;

(ss) Subpart NN — Phosphate rock plants;

(tt) Subpart PP — Ammonium sulfate manufacture;

(uu) Subpart QQ — Graphic arts industry: publication rotogravure printing;

(vv) Subpart RR — pressure sensitive tape and label surface coating operations;

(ww) Subpart SS — Industrial surface coating: large appliances;

(xx) Subpart TT — Metal coil surface coating;

(yy) Subpart UU — Asphalt processing and asphalt roofing manufacture;

(zz) Subpart VV — Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry;

(aaa) Suppart VVa — Equipment leaks of VOC in the synthetic organic chemicals manufacturing industry;

(bbb) Subpart WW — Beverage can surface coating industry;

(ccc) Subpart XX — Bulk gasoline terminals;

(ddd) Subpart BBB — Rubber tire manufacturing industry;

(eee) Subpart DDD — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions for the polymer manufacture industry;

(fff) Subpart FFF — Flexible vinyl and urethane coating and printing;

(ggg) Subpart GGG — Equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries;

(hhh) Subpart GGGa — Equipment leaks of VOC in petroleum refineries;

(iii) Subpart HHH — Synthetic fiber production facilities;

(jjj) Subpart III — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) air oxidation unit processes;

(kkk) Subpart JJJ — Petroleum dry cleaners;

(lll) Subpart KKK — Equipment leaks of VOC from onshore natural gas processing plants;

(mmm) Subpart LLL — Onshore natural gas processing; SO2 emissions;

(nnn) Subpart NNN — Volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) distillation operations;

(ooo) Subpart OOO — Nonmetallic mineral processing plants (adopted by reference for major sources only);

(ppp) Subpart PPP — Wool fiberglass insulation manufacturing plants;

(qqq) Subpart QQQ — VOC emissions from petroleum refinery wastewater systems;

(rrr) Subpart RRR — Volatile organic compound emissions from synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry (SOCMI) reactor processes;

(sss) Subpart SSS — Magnetic tape coating facilities;

(ttt) Subpart TTT — Industrial surface coating: surface coating of plastic parts for business machines;

(uuu) Subpart UUU — Calciners and dryers in mineral industries;

(vvv) Subpart VVV — Polymeric coating of supporting substrates facilities;

(www) Subpart WWW — Municipal solid waste landfills, as clarified by OAR 340-238-0100;

(xxx) Subpart AAAA — Small municipal waste combustion units;

(yyy) Subpart CCCC — Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units;

(zzz) Subpart EEEE — Other solid waste incineration units;

(aaaa) Subpart LLLL — Sewage sludge incineration units;

(bbbb) Subpart KKKK — Stationary combustion turbines.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020   
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025   
Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 16-1981, f. & ef. 5-6-81; sections (1) thru (12) of this rule renumbered to 340-025-0550 thru 340-025-0605; DEQ 22-1982, f. & ef. 10-21-82; DEQ 17-1983, f. & ef. 10-19-83; DEQ 16-1984, f. & ef. 8-21-84; DEQ 15-1985, f. & ef. 10-21-85; DEQ 19-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 17-1987, f. & ef. 8-24-87; DEQ 24-1989, f. & cert. ef. 10-26-89; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 27-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-11-96; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0535; DEQ 22-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-18-00; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

**340-238-0090**

**Delegation**

(1) The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) is authorized to implement and enforce, within its boundaries, the provisions of this division.

(2) The Commission may authorize LRAPA to implement and enforce its own provisions upon a finding that such provisions are at least as stringent as a corresponding provision in this division. LRAPA may implement and enforce provisions authorized by the Commission in place of any or all of this division upon receipt of delegation from EPA. Delegation may be withdrawn for cause by the Commission.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 97, f. 9-2-75, ef. 9-25-75; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 8-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-6-97; DEQ 22-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-21-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-025-0520; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08

**DIVISION 244**

**OREGON FEDERAL HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT PROGRAM**

**General Provisions for Stationary Sources**

**340-244-0020**

**Delegation of Authority**

(1) The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency (LRAPA) is authorized to implement and enforce, within its boundaries, this Division.

(2) The Commission may authorize LRAPA to implement and enforce its own provisions upon a finding that such provisions are at least as stringent as a corresponding provision in this Division. LRAPA may implement and enforce provisions authorized by the Commission in place of any or all of this Division upon receipt of delegation from EPA or approval of such provisions under Section 112(1) of the Federal Clean Air Act. Authorization provided under this section may be withdrawn for cause by the Commission.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A  
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025  
Hist.: DEQ 13-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 18-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0110; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08

**340-244-0030**

**Definitions**

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020, 340-218-0030 and this rule apply to this division. If the same term is defined in this rule and OAR 340-200-0020 or 340-218-0030, the definition in this rule applies to this division.

(1) "Affected source" is as defined in 40 CFR 63.2.

(2) "Annual throughput" means the amount of gasoline transferred into a gasoline dispensing facility during 12 consecutive months.

(3) "Area Source" means any stationary source which has the potential to emit hazardous air pollutants but is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants.

(4) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations and, unless otherwise expressly identified, refers to the July 1, 2012 edition.

(5) "Construct a major source" means to fabricate, erect, or install at any greenfield site a stationary source or group of stationary sources which is located within a contiguous area and under common control and which emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAPs or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, or to fabricate, erect, or install at any developed site a new process or production unit which in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAP or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, unless the process or production unit satisfies criteria in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition:

(a) All HAP emitted by the process or production unit that would otherwise be controlled under the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B will be controlled by emission control equipment which was previously installed at the same site as the process or production unit;

(b) DEQ has determined within a period of 5 years prior to the fabrication, erection, or installation of the process or production unit that the existing emission control equipment represented the best available control technology (BACT), lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) under 40 CFR part 51 or 52, toxics-best available control technology (T-BACT), or MACT based on State air toxic rules for the category of pollutants which includes those HAP to be emitted by the process or production unit; or DEQ determines that the control of HAP emissions provided by the existing equipment will be equivalent to that level of control currently achieved by other well-controlled similar sources (i.e., equivalent to the level of control that would be provided by a current BACT, LAER, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination).

(c) DEQ determines that the percent control efficiency for emission of HAP from all sources to be controlled by the existing control equipment will be equivalent to the percent control efficiency provided by the control equipment prior to the inclusion of the new process or production unit;

(d) DEQ has provided notice and an opportunity for public comment concerning its determination that criteria in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this definition apply and concerning the continued adequacy of any prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination;

(e) If any commenter has asserted that a prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or State air toxic rule MACT determination is no longer adequate, DEQ has determined that the level of control required by that prior determination remains adequate; and

(f) Any emission limitations, work practice requirements, or other terms and conditions upon which the above determinations by DEQ are predicated will be construed by DEQ as applicable requirements under section 504(a) and either have been incorporated into any existing Title V permit for the affected facility or will be incorporated into such permit upon issuance.

(6) “Dual-point vapor balance system” means a type of vapor balance system in which the storage tank is equipped with an entry port for a gasoline fill pipe and a separate exit port for a vapor connection.

(7) "Emissions Limitation" and "Emissions Standard" mean a requirement adopted by DEQ or Regional Agency, or proposed or promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA, which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

(8) "Equipment leaks" means leaks from pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open ended valves or lines, valves, connectors, agitators, accumulator vessels, and instrumentation systems in hazardous air pollutant service.

(9) "Existing Source" means any source, the construction of which commenced prior to proposal of an applicable standard under sections 112 or 129 of the FCAA.

(10) "Facility" means all or part of any public or private building, structure, installation, equipment, or vehicle or vessel, including but not limited to ships.

(11) "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate or petroleum distillate/alcohol blend having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals (4.0 psi) or greater, which is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

(12) "Gasoline cargo tank" means a delivery tank truck or railcar which is loading or unloading gasoline, or which has loaded or unloaded gasoline on the immediately previous load.

(13) "Gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) " means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline fueled engines and equipment. In Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties, the Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Area, and the Salem-Keizer Area Transportation Study area, “gasoline dispensing facility” includes any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of an airplane.

(14) "Hazardous Air Pollutant" (HAP) means an air pollutant listed by the EPA pursuant to section 112(b) of the FCAA or determined by the Commission to cause, or reasonably be anticipated to cause, adverse effects to human health or the environment.

(15) "Major Source" means any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year or more of any hazardous air pollutant or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. The EPA may establish a lesser quantity, or in the case of radionuclides different criteria, for a major source on the basis of the potency of the air pollutant, persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, other characteristics of the air pollutant, or other relevant factors.

(16) "Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT)" means an emission standard applicable to major sources of hazardous air pollutants that requires the maximum degree of reduction in emissions deemed achievable for either new or existing sources.

(17) "Monthly throughput" means the total volume of gasoline that is loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during a month. Monthly throughput is calculated by summing the volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the current day, plus the total volume of gasoline loaded into, or dispensed from, all gasoline storage tanks at each GDF during the previous 364 days, and then dividing that sum by 12.

(18) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

(19) "Nonroad engine" means an internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards promulgated under section 7411 of this title or section 7521 of this title.

(20) "Nonroad vehicle" means a vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine, and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

(21) "New Source" means a stationary source, the construction of which is commenced after proposal of a federal MACT or January 3, 1993 of this Division, whichever is earlier.

(22) "Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the EPA. This section does not alter or affect the use of this section for any other purposes under the Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder. Secondary emissions shall not be considered in determining the potential to emit of a source.

(23) "Reconstruct a Major Source" means the replacement of components at an existing process or production unit that in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit 10 tons per year of any HAP or 25 tons per year of any combination of HAP, whenever: the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50 percent of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable process or production unit; and; it is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed major source to meet the applicable maximum achievable control technology emission limitation for new sources established under 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart B.

(24) "Regulated Air Pollutant" as used in this Division means:

(a) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040; or

(b) Any pollutant that is subject to a standard promulgated pursuant to Section 129 of the Act.

(25) "Section 112(n)" means that subsection of the FCAA that includes requirements for the EPA to conduct studies on the hazards to public health prior to developing emissions standards for specified categories of hazardous air pollutant emission sources.

(26) "Section 112(r)" means that subsection of the FCAA that includes requirements for the EPA promulgate regulations for the prevention, detection and correction of accidental releases.

(27) "Solid Waste Incineration Unit" as used in this Division shall have the same meaning as given in Section 129(g) of the FCAA.

(28) "Stationary Source", as used in OAR 340 division 244, means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant;

(29) "Submerged filling" means the filling of a gasoline storage tank through a submerged fill pipe whose discharge is no more than the applicable distance specified in OAR 340-244-0240(3) from the bottom of the tank. Bottom filling of gasoline storage tanks is included in this definition.

(30) "Topping off" means, in the absence of equipment malfunction, continuing to fill a gasoline tank after the nozzle has clicked off.

(31) "Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes and hoses that create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading gasoline cargo tank and a receiving storage tank such that vapors displaced from the storage tank are transferred to the gasoline cargo tank being unloaded.

(32) "Vapor-tight" means equipment that allows no loss of vapors. Compliance with vapor-tight requirements can be determined by checking to ensure that the concentration at a potential leak source is not equal to or greater than 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit when measured with a combustible gas detector, calibrated with propane, at a distance of 1 inch from the source.

(33) "Vapor-tight gasoline cargo tank" means a gasoline cargo tank which has demonstrated within the 12 preceding months that it meets the annual certification test requirements in 40 CFR 63.11092(f).

[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025   
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.040   
Hist.: DEQ 13-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 18-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 24-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-28-94; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 26-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 20-1997, f. & cert. ef. 9-25-97; DEQ 18-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-5-98; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0120; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 13-2006, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13

**340-244-0220**

**Federal Regulations Adopted by Reference**

(1) Except as provided in sections (2) and (3) of this rule, **40 CFR Part 61, Subparts A**, **C through F, J, L, N** through **P, V**, and **Y** through **FF** and **40 CFR Part 63**, **Subparts A, F** through **J, L** through **O, Q** through **Y, AA** through **EE, GG** through **MM, OO** through **YY, CCC** through **EEE, GGG** through **JJJ, LLL** through **RRR, TTT** through **VVV, XXX, AAAA**, **CCCC** through **KKKK, MMMM** through **YYYY, AAAAA** through **CCCCC, EEEEE** through **NNNNN, PPPPP** through **UUUUU, WWWWW , YYYYY, ZZZZZ, BBBBBB, DDDDDD** through **HHHHHH, LLLLLL** through **TTTTTT, VVVVVV** through **EEEEEEE**, and **HHHHHHH** are adopted by reference and incorporated herein.

(2) Where "Administrator" or "EPA" appears in 40 CFR Part 61 or 63, "DEQ" is substituted, except in any section of 40 CFR Part 61 or 63, for which a federal rule or delegation specifically indicates that authority will not be delegated to the state.

(3) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart M — Dry Cleaning Facilities using Perchloroethylene: The exemptions in 40 CFR 63.320(d) and (e) do not apply.

(4) 40 CFR Part 61 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart A — General Provisions;

(b) Subpart C — Beryllium;

(c) Subpart D — Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing;

(d) Subpart E — Mercury;

(e) Subpart F — Vinyl Chloride;

(f) Subpart J — Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) of Benzene;

(g) Subpart L — Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Product Recovery Plants;

(h) Subpart N — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Glass Manufacturing Plants;

(i) Subpart O — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Primary Copper Smelters;

(j) Subpart P — Inorganic Arsenic Emissions from Arsenic Trioxide and Metal Arsenic Facilities;

(k) Subpart V — Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources);

(l) Subpart Y — Benzene Emissions from Benzene Storage Vessels;

(m) Subpart BB — Benzene Emissions from Benzene Transfer Operations; and

(n) Subpart FF — Benzene Waste Operations.

(5) 40 CFR Part 63 Subparts adopted by this rule are titled as follows:

(a) Subpart A — General Provisions;

(b) Subpart F — SOCMI;

(c) Subpart G — SOCMI — Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater;

(d) Subpart H — SOCMI — Equipment Leaks;

(e) Subpart I — Certain Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks;

(f) Subpart J — Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production;

(g) Subpart L — Coke Oven Batteries;

(h) Subpart M — Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities;

(i) Subpart N — Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks;

(j) Subpart O — Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities;

(k) Subpart Q — Industrial Process Cooling Towers;

(l) Subpart R — Gasoline Distribution (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations);

(m) Subpart S — Pulp and Paper Industry;

(n) Subpart T — Halogenated Solvent Cleaning;

(o) Subpart U — Group I Polymers and Resins;

(p) Subpart W — Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production;

(q) Subpart X — Secondary Lead Smelting;

(r) Subpart Y — Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations;

(s) Subpart AA — Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants;

(t) Subpart BB — Phosphate Fertilizer Production Plants;

(u) Subpart CC — Petroleum Refineries;

(v) Subpart DD — Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations;

(w) Subpart EE — Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations;

(x) Subpart GG — Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities;

(y) Subpart HH — Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities;

(z) Subpart II — Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating);

(aa) Subpart JJ — Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations;

(bb) Subpart KK — Printing and Publishing Industry;

(cc) Subpart LL — Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants;

(dd) Subpart MM — Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite and Stand-Alone Semi-Chemical Pulp Mills;

(ee) Subpart OO — Tanks — Level 1;

(ff) Subpart PP — Containers;

(gg) Subpart QQ — Surface Impoundments;

(hh) Subpart RR — Individual Drain Systems;

(ii) Subpart SS — Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process;

(jj) Subpart TT — Equipment Leaks — Control Level 1;

(kk) Subpart UU — Equipment Leaks — Control Level 2;

(ll) Subpart VV — Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators;

(mm) Subpart WW — Storage Vessels (Tanks) — Control Level 2;

(nn) Subpart XX — Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems and Waste Operations;

(oo) Subpart YY — Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards;

(pp) Subpart CCC — Steel Pickling — HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants;

(qq) Subpart DDD — Mineral Wool Production;

(rr) Subpart EEE — Hazardous Waste Combustors;

(ss) Subpart GGG — Pharmaceuticals Production;

(tt) Subpart HHH — Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities;

(uu) Subpart III — Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production;

(vv) Subpart JJJ — Group IV Polymers and Resins;

(ww) Subpart LLL — Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry;

(xx) Subpart MMM — Pesticide Active Ingredient Production;

(yy) Subpart NNN — Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing;

(zz) Subpart OOO — Manufacture of Amino/Phenolic Resins;

(aaa) Subpart PPP — Polyether Polyols Production;

(bbb) Subpart QQQ — Primary Copper Smelting;

(ccc) Subpart RRR — Secondary Aluminum Production;

(ddd) Subpart TTT — Primary Lead Smelting;

(eee) Subpart UUU — Petroleum Refineries — Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units;

(fff) Subpart VVV — Publicly Owned Treatment Works;

(ggg) Subpart XXX — Ferroalloys Production: Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese;

(hhh) Subpart AAAA — Municipal Solid Waste Landfills;

(iii) Subpart CCCC — Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast;

(jjj) Subpart DDDD — Plywood and Composite Wood Products;

(kkk) Subpart EEEE — Organic Liquids Distribution (non-gasoline);

(lll) Subpart FFFF — Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing;

(mmm) Subpart GGGG — Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production;

(nnn) Subpart HHHH — Wet Formed Fiberglass Mat Production;

(ooo) Subpart IIII — Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks;

(ppp) Subpart JJJJ — Paper and Other Web Coating;

(qqq) Subpart KKKK — Surface Coating of Metal Cans;

(rrr) Subpart MMMM — Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products;

(sss) Subpart NNNN — Surface Coating of Large Appliances;

(ttt) Subpart OOOO — Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles;

(uuu) Subpart PPPP — Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products;

(vvv) Subpart QQQQ — Surface Coating of Wood Building Products;

(www) Subpart RRRR — Surface Coating of Metal Furniture;

(xxx) Subpart SSSS — Surface Coating of Metal Coil;

(yyy) Subpart TTTT — Leather Finishing Operations;

(zzz) Subpart UUUU — Cellulose Production Manufacturing;

(aaaa) Subpart VVVV — Boat Manufacturing;

(bbbb) Subpart WWWW — Reinforced Plastics Composites Production;

(cccc) Subpart XXXX — Rubber Tire Manufacturing;

(dddd) Subpart YYYY — Stationary Combustion Turbines;

(eeee) Subpart AAAAA — Lime Manufacturing;

(ffff) Subpart BBBBB — Semiconductor Manufacturing;

(gggg) Subpart CCCCC — Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching & Battery Stacks;

(

(hhhh) Subpart EEEEE — Iron and Steel Foundries;

(iiii) Subpart FFFFF — Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities;

(jjjj) Subpart GGGGG — Site Remediation;

(kkkk) Subpart HHHHH — Misc. Coating Manufacturing;

(llll) Subpart IIIII — Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants;

(mmmm) Subpart JJJJJ — Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing;

(nnnn) Subpart KKKKK — Clay Ceramics Manufacturing;

(oooo) Subpart LLLLL — Asphalt Processing & Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing;

(pppp) Subpart MMMMM — Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations;

(qqqq) Subpart NNNNN — Hydrochloric Acid Production;

(rrrr) Subpart PPPPP — Engine Tests Cells/Stands;

(ssss) Subpart QQQQQ — Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities;

(tttt) Subpart RRRRR — Taconite Iron Ore Processing;

(uuuu) Subpart SSSSS — Refractory Products Manufacturing;

(vvvv) Subpart TTTTT — Primary Magnesium Refining;

(wwww) Subpart UUUUU — Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units;

(xxxx) Subpart WWWWW — Area Sources: Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilization;

(yyyy) Subpart YYYYY — Area Sources: Electric Arc Furnace Steelmaking Facilities;

(zzzz) Subpart ZZZZZ — Area Sources: Iron and Steel Foundries;

(aaaaa) Subpart BBBBBB — Area Sources: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities;

(bbbbb) Subpart DDDDDD — Area Sources: Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production;

(ccccc) Subpart EEEEEE — Area Sources: Primary Copper Smelting;

(ddddd) Subpart FFFFFF — Area Sources: Secondary Copper Smelting;

(eeeee) Subpart GGGGGG — Area Sources: Primary Nonferrous Metals — Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium;

(fffff) Subpart HHHHHH — Area Sources: Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations;

(ggggg) Subpart LLLLLL — Area Sources: Acrylic and Modacrylic Fibers Production;

(hhhhh) Subpart MMMMMM — Area Sources: Carbon Black Production;

(iiiii) Subpart NNNNNN — Area Sources: Chemical Manufacturing: Chromium Compounds;

(jjjjj) Subpart OOOOOO — Area Sources: Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production;

(kkkkk) Subpart PPPPPP — Area Sources: Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing;

(lllll) Subpart QQQQQQ — Area Sources: Wood Preserving;

(mmmmm) Subpart RRRRRR — Area Sources: Clay Ceramics Manufacturing;

(nnnnn) Subpart SSSSSS — Area Sources: Glass Manufacturing;

(ooooo) Subpart TTTTTT — Area Sources: Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing;

(ppppp) Subpart VVVVVV – Area Sources: Chemical Manufacturing;

(qqqqq) Subpart WWWWWW — Area Source: Plating and Polishing Operations;

(rrrrr) Subpart XXXXXX — Area Source: Nine Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories;

(sssss) Subpart YYYYYY — Area Sources: Ferroalloys Production Facilities;

(ttttt) Subpart ZZZZZZ — Area Sources: Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries;

(uuuuu) Subpart AAAAAAA – Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing;

(vvvvv) Subpart BBBBBBB — Area Sources: Chemical Preparations Industry;

(wwwww) Subpart CCCCCCC — Area Sources: Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing;

(xxxxx) Subpart DDDDDDD — Area Sources: Prepared Feeds Manufacturing;

(yyyyy) Subpart EEEEEEE — Area Sources: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production;

(zzzzz) Subpart HHHHHHH — Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020   
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025   
Hist.: [DEQ 16-1995, f. & cert. ef. 6-21-95; DEQ 28-1996, f. & cert. ef. 12-19-96; DEQ 18-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-5-98]; [DEQ 18-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 32-1994, f. & cert. ef. 12-22-94]; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-032-0510, 340-032-5520; DEQ 11-2000, f. & cert. ef. 7-27-00; DEQ 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 4-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-06-03; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 4-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-13