GENERAL AIR POLLUTION
PROCEDURES AND DEFINITIONS

General

340-200-0020

General Air Quality Definitions

As used in divisions 200 through 268, unless specifically defined otherwise:

(1) "Act" or "FCAA" means the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.A. 7401 to 7671q.

(2) "Activity" means any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a source that emits a regulated pollutant.

(3) "Actual emissions" means the mass emissions of a pollutant from an emissions source during a specified time period.

(a) For determining actual emissions as of the baseline period:

(A) Except as provided in paragraphs (B) and (C) of this subsection and subsection (b) of this section, actual emissions equal the average rate at which the source actually emitted the pollutant during an applicable baseline period and that represents normal source operation;

(B) The Department presumes that the source-specific mass emissions limit included in a source's permit that was effective on September 8, 1981 is equivalent to the source's actual emissions during the applicable baseline period if it is within 10% of the actual emissions calculated under paragraph (A) of this subsection.

(C) Actual emissions equal the potential to emit of the source for the sources listed in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this paragraph. The actual emissions will be reset if required in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

(i) Any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period but was approved to construct and operate before or during the baseline period in accordance with OAR 340 division 210, or

(ii) Any source or part of a source of greenhouse gases that had not begun normal operations prior to January 1, 2010, but was approved to construct and operate prior to January 1, 2011 in accordance with OAR 340 division 210, or

(iii) Any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period and was not required to obtain approval to construct and operate before or during the applicable baseline period.

(b) For any source or part of a source that had not begun normal operations during the applicable baseline period, but was approved to construct and operate in accordance with OAR 340 division 224, actual emissions on the date the permit is issued equal the potential to emit of the source. The actual emissions will be reset if required in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

(c) Where actual emissions equal potential to emit under paragraph (a)(C) or subsection (b) of this section, the potential emissions will be reset to actual emissions as follows:

(A) Paragraphs (A) through (D) of this subsection apply to sources whose actual emissions of greenhouse gases were determined pursuant paragraph 3(a)(C), and to all other sources of all other regulated pollutants that are permitted in accordance with OAR division 224 on or after May 1, 2011.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (D) of this subsection, ten years from the end of the applicable baseline period under paragraph (a)(C) or ten years from the date the permit is issued under subsection (b), or an earlier time if requested by the source in a permit application involving public notice, the Department will reset actual emissions to equal the highest actual emission rate during any consecutive 12-month period during the ten year period or any shorter period if requested by the source.

(C) Any emission reductions achieved due to enforceable permit conditions based on OAR 340-226-0110 and 0120 (highest and best practicable treatment and control) are not included in the reset calculation required in paragraph (B) of this subsection.

(D) The Department may extend the date of resetting by five additional years upon satisfactory demonstration by the source that construction is ongoing or normal operation has not yet been achieved.

(d) For determining actual emissions for Emission Statements under OAR 340-214-0200 through 340-214-0220 and Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees under OAR 340 division 220, actual emissions include, but are not limited to, routine process emissions, fugitive emissions, excess emissions from maintenance, startups and shutdowns, equipment malfunction, and other activities, except categorically insignificant activities and secondary emissions.

(e) For Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees under OAR 340 division 220, actual emissions must be directly measured with a continuous monitoring system or calculated using a material balance or verified emission factor determined in accordance with division 220 in combination with the source's actual operating hours, production rates, or types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the specified time period.

(4) "Adjacent" means interdependent facilities that are nearby to each other.

(5) "Affected source" means a source that includes one or more affected units that are subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the FCAA.

(6) "Affected states" means all states:

(a) Whose air quality may be affected by a proposed permit, permit modification, or permit renewal and that are contiguous to Oregon; or

(b) That are within 50 miles of the permitted source.

(7) "Aggregate insignificant emissions" means the annual actual emissions of any regulated air pollutant from one or more designated activities at a source that are less than or equal to the lowest applicable level specified in this section. The total emissions from each designated activity and the aggregate emissions from all designated activities must be less than or equal to the lowest applicable level specified.

(a) One ton for total reduced sulfur, hydrogen sulfide, sulfuric acid mist, any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act, and each criteria pollutant, except lead;

(b) 120 pounds for lead;

(c) 600 pounds for fluoride;

(d) 500 pounds for PM10 in a PM10 nonattainment area;

(e) 500 pounds for direct PM2.5 in a PM2.5 nonattainment area;

(f) The lesser of the amount established in OAR 340-244-0040, Table 1 or OAR 340-244-0230, Table 3, or 1,000 pounds;

(g) An aggregate of 5,000 pounds for all Hazardous Air Pollutants;

(h) 2,756 tons CO2e for greenhouse gases.

(8) "Air Contaminant" means a dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon, acid or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

(9) "Air Contaminant Discharge Permit" or "ACDP" means a written permit issued, renewed, amended, or revised by the Department, pursuant to OAR 340 division 216.

(10) "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that is not a reference or equivalent method but has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to, in specific cases, produce results adequate for determination of compliance. An alternative method used to meet an applicable federal requirement for which a reference method is specified must be approved by EPA unless EPA has delegated authority for the approval to the Department.

(11) "Ambient Air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.

(12) "Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in an Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source or ACDP program source, including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the EPA through rule making at the time of issuance but have future-effective compliance dates:

(a) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by the EPA through rulemaking under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR Part 52;

(b) Any standard or other requirement adopted under OAR 340-200-0040 of the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan that is more stringent than the federal standard or requirement which has not yet been approved by the EPA, and other state-only enforceable air pollution control requirements;

(c) Any term or condition in an ACDP, OAR 340 division 216, including any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to OAR 340 division 224, New Source Review, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a permit modification;

(d) Any term or condition in a Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans, OAR 340-210-0205 through 340-210-0240, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans or a permit modification;

(e) Any term or condition in a Notice of Approval, OAR 340-218-0190, issued before July 1, 2001, until or unless the Department revokes or modifies the term or condition by a Notice of Approval or a permit modification;

(f) Any term or condition of a PSD permit issued by the EPA until or unless the EPA revokes or modifies the term or condition by a permit modification;

(g) Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);

(h) Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act;

(i) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

(j) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

(k) Any standard or other requirement under section 126(a)(1) and(c) of the Act;

(l) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;

(m) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act;

(n) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under section 183(f) of the Act;

(o) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under section 328 of the Act;

(p) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in an Oregon Title V Operating Permit; and

(q) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act.

(13) "Baseline Emission Rate" means the actual emission rate during a baseline period. Baseline emission rate does not include increases due to voluntary fuel switches or increased hours of operation that occurred after that baseline period.

(a) A baseline emission rate will be established only for regulated pollutants subject to OAR 340 division 224 as specified in the definition of regulated pollutant. A baseline emission rate will not be established for PM2.5.

(b) The baseline emission rate for greenhouse gases, on a CO2e basis, will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(c) For a pollutant that becomes a regulated pollutant subject to OAR 340 division 224 after May 1, 2011, the initial baseline emission rate is the actual emissions of that pollutant during any consecutive 12 month period within the 24 months immediately preceding its designation as a regulated pollutant if a baseline period has not been defined for the pollutant.

(d) The baseline emission rate will be recalculated if actual emissions are reset in accordance with the definition of actual emissions.

(e) Once the baseline emission rate has been established or recalculated in accordance with subsection (d) of this section, the production basis for the baseline emission rate may only be changed if a material mistake or an inaccurate statement was made in establishing the production basis for baseline emission rate.

(14) "Baseline Period" means:

(a) Any consecutive 12 calendar month period during the calendar years 1977 or 1978 for any regulated pollutant other than greenhouse gases. The Department may allow the use of a prior time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(b) Any consecutive 12 calendar month period during the calendar years 2000 through 2010 for greenhouse gases.

(15) "Best Available Control Technology" or "BACT" means an emission limitation, including, but not limited to, a visible emission standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant subject to regulation under the Act which would be emitted from any proposed major source or major modification which, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such air contaminant. In no event may the application of BACT result in emissions of any air contaminant that would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable new source performance standard or any standard for hazardous air pollutant. If an emission limitation is not feasible, a design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or combination thereof, may be required. Such standard must, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable and provide for compliance by prescribing appropriate permit conditions.

(16) “Biomass” means non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, and micro-organisms, including products, byproducts, residues and waste from agriculture,

forestry, and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic matter.

(17) "Capacity" means the maximum regulated pollutant emissions from a stationary source under its physical and operational design.

(18) "Capture system" means the equipment (including but not limited to hoods, ducts, fans, and booths) used to contain, capture and transport a pollutant to a control device.

(19) “Carbon dioxide equivalent” or “CO2e” means an amount of a greenhouse gas or gases expressed as the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide, and shall be computed by multiplying the mass of each of the greenhouse gases by the global warming potential published for each gas at 40 CFR Part 98, subpart A, Table A–1—Global Warming Potentials, and adding the resulting value for each greenhouse gas to compute the total equivalent amount of carbon dioxide.

(20) "Categorically insignificant activity" means any of the following listed pollutant emitting activities principally supporting the source or the major industrial group. Categorically insignificant activities must comply with all applicable requirements.

(a) Constituents of a chemical mixture present at less than 1% by weight of any chemical or compound regulated under divisions 200 through 268 excluding divisions 248 and 262 of this chapter, or less than 0.1% by weight of any carcinogen listed in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Service's Annual Report on Carcinogens when usage of the chemical mixture is less than 100,000 pounds/year;

(b) Evaporative and tail pipe emissions from on-site motor vehicle operation;

(c) Distillate oil, kerosene, and gasoline fuel burning equipment rated at less than or equal to 0.4 million Btu/hr;

(d) Natural gas and propane burning equipment rated at less than or equal to 2.0 million Btu/hr;

(e) Office activities;

(f) Food service activities;

(g) Janitorial activities;

(h) Personal care activities;

(i) Groundskeeping activities including, but not limited to building painting and road and parking lot maintenance;

(j) On-site laundry activities;

(k) On-site recreation facilities;

(l) Instrument calibration;

(m) Maintenance and repair shop;

(n) Automotive repair shops or storage garages;

(o) Air cooling or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;

(p) Refrigeration systems with less than 50 pounds of charge of ozone depleting substances regulated under Title VI, including pressure tanks used in refrigeration systems but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems;

(q) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated vacuum producing devices but excluding research and development facilities;

(r) Temporary construction activities;

(s) Warehouse activities;

(t) Accidental fires;

(u) Air vents from air compressors;

(v) Air purification systems;

(w) Continuous emissions monitoring vent lines;

(x) Demineralized water tanks;

(y) Pre-treatment of municipal water, including use of deionized water purification systems;

(z) Electrical charging stations;

(aa) Fire brigade training;

(bb) Instrument air dryers and distribution;

(cc) Process raw water filtration systems;

(dd) Pharmaceutical packaging;

(ee) Fire suppression;

(ff) Blueprint making;

(gg) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement such as anticipated activities most often associated with and performed during regularly scheduled equipment outages to maintain a plant and its equipment

in good operating condition, including but not limited to steam cleaning, abrasive use, and woodworking;

(hh) Electric motors;

(ii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, transfer and lubricating equipment used for ASTM grade distillate or residual fuels, lubricants, and hydraulic fluids;

(jj) On-site storage tanks not subject to any New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), including underground storage tanks (UST), storing gasoline or diesel used exclusively for fueling of the facility's fleet of vehicles;

(kk) Natural gas, propane, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) storage tanks and transfer equipment;

(ll) Pressurized tanks containing gaseous compounds;

(mm) Vacuum sheet stacker vents;

(nn) Emissions from wastewater discharges to publicly owned treatment works (POTW) provided the source is authorized to discharge to the POTW, not including on-site wastewater treatment and/or holding facilities;

(oo) Log ponds;

(pp) Storm water settling basins;

(qq) Fire suppression and training;

(rr) Paved roads and paved parking lots within an urban growth boundary;

(ss) Hazardous air pollutant emissions of fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads except for those sources that have processes or activities that contribute to the deposition and entrainment of hazardous air pollutants from surface soils;

(tt) Health, safety, and emergency response activities;

(uu) Emergency generators and pumps used only during loss of primary equipment or utility service due to circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator, or to address a power emergency as determined by the Department;

(vv) Non-contact steam vents and leaks and safety and relief valves for boiler steam distribution systems;

(ww) Non-contact steam condensate flash tanks;

(xx) Non-contact steam vents on condensate receivers, deaerators and similar equipment;

(yy) Boiler blowdown tanks;

(zz) Industrial cooling towers that do not use chromium-based water treatment chemicals;

(aaa) Ash piles maintained in a wetted condition and associated handling systems and activities;

(bbb) Oil/water separators in effluent treatment systems;

(ccc) Combustion source flame safety purging on startup;

(ddd) Broke beaters, pulp and repulping tanks, stock chests and pulp handling equipment, excluding thickening equipment and repulpers;

(eee) Stock cleaning and pressurized pulp washing, excluding open stock washing systems; and

(fff) White water storage tanks.

(21) "Certifying individual" means the responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a source who certifies the accuracy of the emission statement.

(22) "CFR" means Code of Federal Regulations.

(23) "Class I area" means any Federal, State or Indian reservation land which is classified or reclassified as Class I area. Class I areas are identified in OAR 340-204-0050.

(24) "Commence" or "commencement" means that the owner or operator has obtained all necessary preconstruction approvals required by the Act and either has:

(a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source to be completed in a reasonable time; or

(b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the source to be completed in a reasonable time.

(25) "Commission" or "EQC" means Environmental Quality Commission.

(26) "Constant Process Rate" means the average variation in process rate for the calendar year is not greater than plus or minus ten percent of the average process rate.

(27) "Construction":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section means any physical change including, but not limited to, fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of a source or part of a source;

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 224 means any physical change including, but not limited to, fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit, or change in the method of operation of a source which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(28) "Continuous compliance determination method" means a method, specified by the applicable standard or an applicable permit condition, which:

(a) Is used to determine compliance with an emission limitation or standard on a continuous basis, consistent with the averaging period established for the emission limitation or standard; and

(b) Provides data either in units of the standard or correlated directly with the compliance limit.

(29) "Continuous Monitoring Systems" means sampling and analysis, in a timed sequence, using techniques which will adequately reflect actual emissions or concentrations on a continuing basis in accordance with the Department's Continuous Monitoring Manual, and includes continuous emission monitoring systems, continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) and continuous parameter monitoring systems.

(30) "Control device" means equipment, other than inherent process equipment that is used to destroy or remove air pollutant(s) prior to discharge to the atmosphere. The types of equipment that may commonly be used as control devices include, but are not limited to, fabric filters, mechanical collectors, electrostatic precipitators, inertial separators, afterburners, thermal or catalytic incinerators, adsorption devices(such as carbon beds), condensers, scrubbers(such as wet collection and gas absorption devices), selective catalytic or non-catalytic reduction systems, flue gas recirculation systems, spray dryers, spray towers, mist eliminators, acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, injection systems(such as water, steam, ammonia, sorbent or limestone injection), and combustion devices independent of the particular process being conducted at an emissions unit(e.g., the destruction of emissions achieved by venting process emission streams to flares, boilers or process heaters). For purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, a control device does not include passive control measures that act to prevent pollutants from forming, such as the use of seals, lids, or roofs to prevent the release of pollutants, use of low-polluting fuel or feedstocks, or the use of combustion or other process design features or characteristics. If an applicable requirement establishes that particular equipment which otherwise meets this definition of a control device does not constitute a control device as applied to a particular pollutant-specific emissions unit, then that definition will be binding for purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280.

(31) "Criteria Pollutant" means nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, PM10, PM2.5, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, or lead.

(32) "Data" means the results of any type of monitoring or method, including the results of instrumental or non-instrumental monitoring, emission calculations, manual sampling procedures, recordkeeping procedures, or any other form of information collection procedure used in connection with any type of monitoring or method.

(33) "De minimis emission levels" mean the levels for the pollutants listed in Table 4.

NOTE: De minimis is compared to all increases that are not included in the PSEL.

(34) "Department":

(a) Means Department of Environmental Quality; except

(b) As used in OAR 340 divisions 218 and 220 means Department of Environmental Quality or in the case of Lane County, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency.

(35) "Device" means any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or byproduct at a source that produces or emits a regulated pollutant.

(36) “Direct PM2.5” has the meaning provided in the definition of PM2.5.

(37) "Director" means the Director of the Department or the Director's designee.

(38) "Draft permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit for which the Department or Lane Regional Air Protection Agency offers public participation under OAR 340-218-0210 or the EPA and affected State review under 340-218-0230.

(39) "Effective date of the program" means the date that the EPA approves the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program submitted by the Department on a full or interim basis. In case of a partial approval, the "effective date of the program" for each portion of the program is the date of the EPA approval of that portion.

(40) "Emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

(41) "Emission" means a release into the atmosphere of any regulated pollutant or any air contaminant.

(42) "Emission Estimate Adjustment Factor" or "EEAF" means an adjustment applied to an emission factor to account for the relative inaccuracy of the emission factor.

(43) "Emission Factor" means an estimate of the rate at which a pollutant is released into the atmosphere, as the result of some activity, divided by the rate of that activity (e.g., production or process rate).

(44)(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, "Emission Limitation" and "Emission Standard" mean a requirement established by a State, local government, or 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.

(b) As used in OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, "Emission limitation or standard" means any applicable requirement that constitutes an emission limitation, emission standard, standard of performance or means of emission limitation as defined under the Act. An emission limitation or standard may be expressed in terms of the pollutant, expressed either as a specific quantity, rate or concentration of emissions (e.g., pounds of SO2 per hour, pounds of SO2 per million British thermal units of fuel input, kilograms of VOC per liter of applied coating solids, or parts per million by volume of SO2) or as the relationship of uncontrolled to controlled emissions (e.g., percentage capture and

destruction efficiency of VOC or percentage reduction of SO2). An emission limitation or standard may also be expressed either as a work practice, process or control device parameter, or other form of specific design, equipment, operational, or operation and maintenance requirement. For purposes of 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, an emission limitation or standard does not include general operation requirements that an owner or operator may be required to meet, such as requirements to obtain a permit, to operate and maintain sources in accordance with good air pollution control practices, to develop and maintain a malfunction abatement plan, to keep records, submit reports, or conduct monitoring.

(45) "Emission Reduction Credit Banking" means to presently reserve, subject to requirements of OAR 340 division 268, Emission Reduction Credits, emission reductions for use by the reserver or assignee for future compliance with air pollution reduction requirements.

(46) "Emission Reporting Form" means a paper or electronic form developed by the Department that must be completed by the permittee to report calculated emissions, actual emissions, or permitted emissions for interim emission fee assessment purposes.

(47) "Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant.

(a) A part of a source is any machine, equipment, raw material, product, or byproduct that produces or emits regulated air pollutants. An activity is any process, operation, action, or reaction (e.g., chemical) at a stationary source that emits regulated air pollutants. Except as described in subsection (d) of this section, parts and activities may be grouped for purposes of defining an emissions unit if the following conditions are met:

(A) The group used to define the emissions unit may not include discrete parts or activities to which a distinct emissions standard applies or for which different compliance demonstration requirements apply; and

(B) The emissions from the emissions unit are quantifiable.

(b) Emissions units may be defined on a pollutant by pollutant basis where applicable.

(c) The term emissions unit is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" under Title IV of the FCAA.

(d) Parts and activities cannot be grouped for determining emissions increases from an emissions unit under OAR 340-224-0050 through 340-224-0070, or 340 division 210, or for determining the applicability of any New Source Performance Standard (NSPS).

(48) "EPA" or "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's designee.

(49) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant that has been demonstrated to the Department's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions. An equivalent method used to meet an

applicable federal requirement for which a reference method is specified must be approved by EPA unless EPA has delegated authority for the approval to the Department.

(50) "Event" means excess emissions that arise from the same condition and occur during a single calendar day or continue into subsequent calendar days.

(51) "Exceedance" means a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

(52) "Excess emissions" means emissions in excess of a permit limit or any applicable air quality rule.

(53) "Excursion" means a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280 and 340-218-0050(3)(a), consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

(54) "Federal Land Manager" means with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the federal department with authority over such lands.

(55) “Federal Major Source” means a source with potential to emit any individual regulated pollutant, excluding hazardous air pollutants listed in OAR 340 division 244, greater than or equal to 100 tons per year if in a source category listed below, or 250 tons per year if not in a source category listed. In addition, for greenhouse gases, a federal major source must also have the potential to emit CO2e greater than or equal to 100,000 tons per year. The fugitive emissions and insignificant activity emissions of a stationary source are considered in determining whether it is a federal major source. Potential to emit calculations must include emission increases due to a new or modified source and may include emission decreases.

(a) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU/hour heat input;

(b) Coal cleaning plants with thermal dryers;

(c) Kraft pulp mills;

(d) Portland cement plants;

(e) Primary Zinc Smelters;

(f) Iron and Steel Mill Plants;

(g) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(h) Primary copper smelters;

(i) Municipal Incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day;

(j) Hydrofluoric acid plants;

(k) Sulfuric acid plants;

(l) Nitric acid plants;

(m) Petroleum Refineries;

(n) Lime plants;

(o) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(p) Coke oven batteries;

(q) Sulfur recovery plants;

(r) Carbon black plants, furnace process;

(s) Primary lead smelters;

(t) Fuel conversion plants;

(u) Sintering plants;

(v) Secondary metal production plants;

(w) Chemical process plants;

(x) Fossil fuel fired boilers, or combinations thereof, totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

(y) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(z) Taconite ore processing plants;

(aa) Glass fiber processing plants;

(bb) Charcoal production plants.

(56) "Final permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit issued by the Department or Lane Regional Air Protection Agency that has completed all review procedures required by OAR 340-218-0120 through 340-218-0240.

(57) “Form” means a paper or electronic form developed by the Department.

(~~57~~58) "Fugitive Emissions":

(a) Except as used in subsection (b) of this section, means emissions of any air contaminant which escape to the atmosphere from any point or area that is not identifiable as a stack, vent, duct, or equivalent opening.

(b) As used to define a major Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source, means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(~~58~~59) "General permit":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means an Oregon Air Contaminant Discharge Permit established under OAR 340-216-0060;

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 218 means an Oregon Title V Operating Permit established under OAR 340-218-0090.

(~~59~~60) "Generic PSEL" means the levels for the pollutants listed in Table 5.

NOTE: Sources are eligible for a generic PSEL if expected emissions are less than or equal to the levels listed in Table 5. Baseline emission rate and netting basis do not apply to pollutants at sources using generic PSELs.

(~~60~~61)(a) “Greenhouse Gases” or “GHGs” means the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Each gas is also individually a greenhouse gas.

(b) The definition of greenhouse gases in subsection (a) of this section does not include, for purposes of division 216, 218, and 224, carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion or decomposition of biomass except to the extent required by federal law.

(~~61~~62) "Growth Allowance" means an allocation of some part of an airshed's capacity to accommodate future proposed major sources and major modifications of sources.

(~~62~~63) "Immediately" means as soon as possible but in no case more than one hour after a source knew or should have known of an excess emission period.

(~~63~~64) "Inherent process equipment" means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of OAR 340-212-0200 through 340-212-0280, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

(~~64~~65) "Insignificant Activity" means an activity or emission that the Department has designated as categorically insignificant, or that meets the criteria of aggregate insignificant emissions.

(~~65~~66) "Insignificant Change" means an off-permit change defined under OAR 340-218-0140(2)(a) to either a significant or an insignificant activity which:

(a) Does not result in a re-designation from an insignificant to a significant activity;

(b) Does not invoke an applicable requirement not included in the permit; and

(c) Does not result in emission of regulated air pollutants not regulated by the source's permit.

(~~66~~67) "Late Payment" means a fee payment which is postmarked after the due date.

(~~67~~68) "Lowest Achievable Emission Rate" or "LAER" means that rate of emissions which reflects: the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. The application of this term cannot permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any air contaminant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or standards for hazardous air pollutants.

(~~68~~69) "Maintenance Area" means a geographical area of the State that was designated as a nonattainment area, redesignated as an attainment area by EPA, and redesignated as a maintenance area by the Environmental Quality Commission in OAR 340, division 204.

(~~69~~70) "Maintenance Pollutant" means a pollutant for which a maintenance area was formerly designated a nonattainment area.

(~~70~~71) "Major Modification" means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a source that results in satisfying the requirements of both subsections (a) and (b) of this section, or of subsection (c) of this section for any regulated air pollutant. Major modifications for ozone precursors or PM2.5 precursors also constitute major modifications for ozone and PM2.5, respectively.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a PSEL that exceeds the netting basis by an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant emission rate.

(b) The accumulation of emission increases due to physical changes and changes in the method of operation as determined in accordance with paragraphs (A) and (B) of this subsection is equal to or greater than the significant emission rate.

(A) Calculations of emission increases in subsection (b) of this section must account for all accumulated increases in actual emissions due to physical changes and changes in the method of operation occurring at the source since the applicable baseline period, or since the time of the last construction approval issued for the source pursuant to the New Source Review Regulations in OAR 340 division 224 for that pollutant, whichever time is more recent. These include fugitive emissions and emissions from insignificant activities.

(B) Emission increases due solely to increased use of equipment or facilities that existed or were permitted or approved to construct in accordance with OAR 340 division 210 during the applicable

baseline period are not included, except if the increased use is to support a physical change or change in the method of operation.

(c) Any change at a source, including production increases, that would result in a Plant Site Emission Limit increase of 1 ton or more for any regulated pollutant for which the source is a major source in nonattainment or maintenance areas or a federal major source in attainment or unclassified areas, if the source obtained permits to construct and operate after the applicable baseline period but has not undergone New Source Review.

(A) Subsection (c) of this section does not apply to PM2.5 and greenhouse gases.

(B) Changes to the PSEL solely due to the availability of better emissions information are exempt from being considered an increase.

(d) If a portion of the netting basis or PSEL (or both) was set based on PTE because the source had not begun normal operations but was permitted or approved to construct and operate, that portion of the netting basis or PSEL (or both) must be excluded from the tests in subsections (a) and (b) of this section until the netting basis is reset as specified in the definitions of baseline emission rate and netting basis.

(e) The following are not considered major modifications:

(A) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, proposed increases in hours of operation or production rates that would cause emission increases above the levels allowed in a permit and would not involve a physical change or change in method of operation in the source;

(B) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement of components;

(C) Temporary equipment installed for maintenance of the permanent equipment if the temporary equipment is in place for less than six months and operated within the permanent equipment's existing PSEL;

(D) Use of alternate fuel or raw materials, that were available and the source was capable of accommodating in the baseline period.

(~~71~~72) "Major Source":

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, means a source that emits, or has the potential to emit, any regulated air pollutant at a Significant Emission Rate. The fugitive emissions and insignificant activity emissions of a stationary source are considered in determining whether it is a major source. Potential to emit calculations must include emission increases due to a new or modified source and may include emission decreases.

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 210, Stationary Source Notification Requirements, OAR 340 division 218, rules applicable to sources required to have Oregon Title V Operating Permits, OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, and 340-216-0066 Standard ACDPs, means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control)) belonging to a single major industrial grouping or supporting the major industrial group and that is

described in paragraphs (A), (B), (C) or (D) of this subsection. For the purposes of this subsection, a stationary source or group of stationary sources is considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or support the major industrial group.

(A) A major source of hazardous air pollutants, which means:

(i) For pollutants other than radionuclides, 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, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutants that has been listed pursuant to OAR 340-244-0040; 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well, along with its associated equipment, and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station will not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or

(ii) For radionuclides, "major source" will have the meaning specified by the Administrator by rule.

(B) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant, except greenhouse gases, including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source are not considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:

(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(ii) Kraft pulp mills;

(iii) Portland cement plants;

(iv) Primary zinc smelters;

(v) Iron and steel mills;

(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(vii) Primary copper smelters;

(viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day;

(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(x) Petroleum refineries;

(xi) Lime plants;

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(xiii) Coke oven batteries;

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;

(xv) Carbon black plants(furnace process);

(xvi) Primary lead smelters;

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;

(xviii) Sintering plants;

(xix) Secondary metal production plants;

(xx) Chemical process plants;

(xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers, or combination thereof, totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;

(xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;

(xxv) Charcoal production plants;

(xxvi) Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

(xxvii) Any other stationary source category, that as of August 7, 1980 is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(C) Beginning July 1, 2011, a major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined by Section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of greenhouse gases and directly emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy or more CO2e, including fugitive emissions.

(D) A major stationary source as defined in part D of Title I of the Act, including:

(i) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of VOCs or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate," 50 tpy or more in areas classified as "serious," 25 tpy or more in areas classified as "severe," and 10 tpy or more in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph of this subsection to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of

nitrogen oxides do not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;

(ii) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of VOCs;

(iii) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas:

(I) That are classified as "serious"; and

(II) In which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the Administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide.

(iv) For particulate matter(PM10) nonattainment areas classified as "serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM10.

(~~72~~73) "Material Balance" means a procedure for determining emissions based on the difference in the amount of material added to a process and the amount consumed and/or recovered from a process.

(~~73~~74) "Modification," except as used in the term "major modification," means any physical change to, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that results in an increase in the stationary source's potential to emit any regulated air pollutant on an hourly basis. Modifications do not include the following:

(a) Increases in hours of operation or production rates that do not involve a physical change or change in the method of operation;

(b) Changes in the method of operation due to using an alternative fuel or raw material that the stationary source was physically capable of accommodating during the baseline period; and

(c) Routine maintenance, repair and like-for-like replacement of components unless they increase the expected life of the stationary source by using component upgrades that would not otherwise be necessary for the stationary source to function.

(~~74~~75) "Monitoring" means any form of collecting data on a routine basis to determine or otherwise assess compliance with emission limitations or standards. Monitoring may include record keeping if the records are used to determine or assess compliance with an emission limitation or standard (such as records of raw material content and usage, or records documenting compliance with work practice requirements). Monitoring may include conducting compliance method tests, such as the procedures in appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, on a routine periodic basis. Requirements to conduct such tests on a one-time basis, or at such times as a regulatory authority may require on a non-regular basis, are not considered monitoring requirements for purposes of this definition. Monitoring may include one or more than one of the following data collection techniques as appropriate for a particular circumstance:

(a) Continuous emission or opacity monitoring systems.

(b) Continuous process, capture system, control device or other relevant parameter monitoring systems or procedures, including a predictive emission monitoring system.

(c) Emission estimation and calculation procedures (e.g., mass balance or stoichiometric calculations).

(d) Maintaining and analyzing records of fuel or raw materials usage.

(e) Recording results of a program or protocol to conduct specific operation and maintenance procedures.

(f) Verifying emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, or control device parameters using portable or in situ measurement devices.

(g) Visible emission observations and recording.

(h) Any other form of measuring, recording, or verifying on a routine basis emissions, process parameters, capture system parameters, control device parameters or other factors relevant to assessing compliance with emission limitations or standards.

(~~75~~76) "Netting Basis" means the baseline emission rate MINUS any emission reductions required by rule, orders, or permit conditions required by the SIP or used to avoid SIP requirements, MINUS any unassigned emissions that are reduced from allowable under OAR 340-222-0045, MINUS any emission reduction credits transferred off site, PLUS any emission increases approved through the New Source Review regulations in OAR 340 division 224 MINUS any emissions reductions required by subsection (g) of this section.

(a) A netting basis will only be established for regulated pollutants subject to OAR 340 division 224 as specified in the definition of regulated pollutant.

(b) The initial PM2.5 netting basis and PSEL for a source that was permitted prior to May 1, 2011 will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(A) The initial netting basis is the PM2.5 fraction of the PM10 netting basis in effect on May 1, 2011. DEQ may increase the initial PM2.5 netting basis by up to 5 tons if necessary to avoid exceedance of the PM2.5 significant emission rate as of May 1, 2011.

(B) Notwithstanding OAR 340-222-0041(2), the initial source specific PSEL for a source with PTE greater than or equal to the SER will be set equal to the PM2.5 fraction of the PM10 PSEL.

(c) The initial greenhouse gas netting basis and PSEL for a source will be established with the first permitting action issued after July 1, 2011, provided the permitting action involved a public notice period that began after July 1, 2011.

(d) Netting basis is zero for:

(A) Any regulated pollutant emitted from a source that first obtained permits to construct and operate after the applicable baseline period for that regulated pollutant, and has not undergone New Source Review for that pollutant;

(B) Any pollutant that has a generic PSEL in a permit;

(C) Any source permitted as portable; or

(D) Any source with a netting basis calculation resulting in a negative number.

(e) If a source relocates to an adjacent site, and the time between operation at the old and new sites is less than six months, the source may retain the netting basis from the old site.

(f) Emission reductions required by rule, order, or permit condition affect the netting basis if the source currently has devices or emissions units that are subject to the rules, order, or permit condition. The baseline emission rate is not affected. The netting basis reduction will be effective on the effective date of the rule, order, or permit condition requiring the reduction. The PSEL reduction will be effective on the compliance date of the rule, order, or permit condition.

(g) For permits issued after May 1, 2011 under New Source Review regulations in OAR 340 division 224, and where the netting basis initially equaled the potential to emit for a new or modified source, the netting basis will be reduced in accordance with the definition of actual emissions. Notwithstanding OAR 340-222-0041(2), this adjustment does not require a reduction in the PSEL.

(h) Emission reductions required by rule do not include emissions reductions achieved under OAR 340-226-0110 and 0120.

(i) Netting basis for a pollutant with a revised definition will be adjusted if the source is emitting the pollutant at the time of redefining and the pollutant is included in the permit's netting basis.

(j) Where EPA requires an attainment demonstration based on dispersion modeling, the netting basis will be established at no more than the level used in the dispersion modeling to demonstrate attainment with the ambient air quality standard (i.e., the attainment demonstration is an emission reduction required by rule).

(~~76~~77) "Nitrogen Oxides" or "NOx" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide.

(~~77~~78) "Nonattainment Area" means a geographical area of the State, as designated by the Environmental Quality Commission or the EPA, that exceeds any state or federal primary or secondary ambient air quality standard.

(~~78~~79) "Nonattainment Pollutant" means a pollutant for which an area is designated a nonattainment area.

(~~79~~80) "Normal Source Operation" means operations which do not include such conditions as forced fuel substitution, equipment malfunction, or highly abnormal market conditions.

(~~80~~81) "Offset" means an equivalent or greater emission reduction that is required before allowing an emission increase from a proposed major source or major modification of an existing source.

(~~81~~82) "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background as measured in accordance with OAR 340-212-0120 and 212-0140. Unless otherwise specified by rule, opacity shall be measured in accordance with EPA Method 9 or a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) installed and operated in accordance with the

Department's Continuous Monitoring Manual. For all standards, the minimum observation period shall be six minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g. 3 minutes in any one hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that equal or exceed the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive.

(~~82~~83) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit" means any permit covering an Oregon Title V Operating Permit source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to division 218.

(~~83~~84) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit program" means a program approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 70.

(~~84~~85) "Oregon Title V Operating Permit program source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements, OAR 340 division 218.

(~~85~~86) “Ozone Precursor” means nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds as measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual(January, 1992) or as measured by an EPA reference method in 40 CFR Part 60, appendix A or as measured by a material balance calculation for VOC as appropriate.

(~~86~~87) "Ozone Season" means the contiguous 3 month period during which ozone exceedances typically occur (i.e., June, July, and August).

(~~87~~88) "Particulate Matter" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air. When used in emission standards, particulate matter is defined by the method specified within the standard or by an applicable reference method in accordance with OAR 340-212-0120 and 340-212-0140. Unless otherwise specified, sources with exhaust gases at or near ambient conditions may be tested with DEQ Method 5 or DEQ Method 8, as approved by the Department. Direct heat transfer sources shall be tested with DEQ Method 7; indirect heat transfer combustion sources and all other non-fugitive emissions sources not listed above shall be tested with DEQ Method 5.

(~~88~~89) "Permit" means an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit or an Oregon Title V Operating Permit.

(~~89~~90) "Permit modification" means a permit revision that meets the applicable requirements of OAR 340 division 216, 340 division 224, or 340-218-0160 through 340-218-0180.

(~~90~~91) "Permit revision" means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

(~~91~~92) "Permitted Emissions" as used in OAR division 220 means each regulated pollutant portion of the PSEL, as identified in an ACDP, Oregon Title V Operating Permit, review report, or by the Department pursuant to OAR 340-220-0090.

(~~92~~93) "Permittee" means the owner or operator of the facility, authorized by the ACDP or the Oregon Title V Operating Permit to operate the source.

(~~93~~94) "Person" means individuals, corporations, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies, public and municipal corporations, political subdivisions, the State of Oregon and any agencies thereof, and the federal government and any agencies thereof.

(~~94~~95) "Plant Site Emission Limit" or "PSEL" means the total mass emissions per unit time of an individual air pollutant specified in a permit for a source. The PSEL for a major source may consist of more than one permitted emission.

(~~95~~96) "PM10":

(a) When used in the context of emissions, means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate, other than uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers, emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual(January, 1992);

(b) When used in the context of ambient concentration, means airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured in accordance with 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix J.

(~~96~~97) "PM2.5":

(a) When used in the context of direct PM2.5 emissions, means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate, other than uncombined water, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers, emitted to the ambient air as measured by EPA reference methods 201A and 202 in 40 CFR Part 51, appendix M.

(b) When used in the context of PM2.5 precursor emissions, means sulfur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) emitted to the ambient air as measured by EPA reference methods in 40 CFR Part 60, appendix A.

(c) When used in the context of ambient concentration, means particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L, or an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(~~97~~98) “PM2.5 fraction” means the fraction of PM2.5 to PM10 for each emissions unit that is included in the netting basis and PSEL.

(~~98~~99) "Pollutant-specific emissions unit" means an emissions unit considered separately with respect to each regulated air pollutant.

(~~99~~100) "Potential to emit" or "PTE" means the lesser of:

(a) The capacity of a stationary source; or

(b) The maximum allowable emissions taking into consideration any physical or operational limitation, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator.

(c) This definition does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act or the term "capacity factor" as used in Title IV of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Secondary emissions are not considered in determining the potential to emit.

(~~100~~101) "Predictive emission monitoring system (PEMS)" means a system that uses process and other parameters as inputs to a computer program or other data reduction system to produce values in terms of the applicable emission limitation or standard.

(~~101~~102) "Process Upset" means a failure or malfunction of a production process or system to operate in a normal and usual manner.

(~~102~~103) "Proposed permit" means the version of an Oregon Title V Operating Permit that the Department or a Regional Agency proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with OAR 340-218-0230.

(~~103~~104) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as specified in 40 CFR Part 52, 60, 61 or 63.

(~~104~~105) "Regional Agency" means Lane Regional Air Protection Agency.

(~~105~~106) "Regulated air pollutant" or "Regulated Pollutant":

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and(c) of this section, means:

(A) Nitrogen oxides or any VOCs;

(B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated, including any precursors to such pollutants;

(C) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Act;

(D) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act;

(E) Any pollutant listed under OAR 340-244-0040 or 340-244-0230; and

(F) Greenhouse Gases.

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, regulated pollutant means particulates, volatile organic compounds, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide.

(c) As used in OAR 340 division 224, regulated pollutant does not include any pollutant listed in divisions 244 and 246, unless the pollutant is listed in OAR 340 division 200 Table 2 (significant emission rates).

(~~106~~107) "Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

(~~107~~108) "Responsible official" means one of the following:

(a) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(A) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(B) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department or Lane Regional Air Protection Agency.

(b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

(c) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this division, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency(e.g., a Regional Administrator of the EPA); or

(d) For affected sources:

(A) The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated there under are concerned; and

(B) The designated representative for any other purposes under the Oregon Title V Operating Permit program.

(~~108~~109) "Secondary Emissions" means emissions that are a result of the construction and/or operation of a source or modification, but that do not come from the source itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the source associated with the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Emissions from ships and trains coming to or from a facility;

(b) Emissions from off-site support facilities that would be constructed or would otherwise increase emissions as a result of the construction or modification of a source.

(~~109~~110) "Section 111" means section 111 of the FCAA which includes Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS).

(~~110~~111) "Section 111(d)" means subsection 111(d) of the FCAA which requires states to submit to the EPA plans that establish standards of performance for existing sources and provides for implementing and enforcing such standards.

(~~111~~112) "Section 112" means section 112 of the FCAA which contains regulations for Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).

(~~112~~113) "Section 112(b)" means subsection 112(b) of the FCAA which includes the list of hazardous air pollutants to be regulated.

(~~113~~114) "Section 112(d)" means subsection 112(d) of the FCAA which directs the EPA to establish emission standards for sources of hazardous air pollutants. This section also defines the criteria to be used by the EPA when establishing the emission standards.

(~~114~~115) "Section 112(e)" means subsection 112(e) of the FCAA which directs the EPA to establish and promulgate emissions standards for categories and subcategories of sources that emit hazardous air pollutants.

(~~115~~116) "Section 112(r)(7)" means subsection 112(r)(7) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to promulgate regulations for the prevention of accidental releases and requires owners or operators to prepare risk management plans.

(~~116~~117) "Section 114(a)(3)" means subsection 114(a)(3) of the FCAA which requires enhanced monitoring and submission of compliance certifications for major sources.

(~~117~~118) "Section 129" means section 129 of the FCAA which requires the EPA to establish emission standards and other requirements for solid waste incineration units.

(~~118~~119) "Section 129(e)" means subsection 129(e) of the FCAA which requires solid waste incineration units to obtain Oregon Title V Operating Permits.

(~~119~~120) "Section 182(f)" means subsection 182(f) of the FCAA which requires states to include plan provisions in the State Implementation Plan for NOx in ozone nonattainment areas.

(~~120~~121) "Section 182(f)(1)" means subsection 182(f)(1) of the FCAA which requires states to apply those plan provisions developed for major VOC sources and major NOx sources in ozone nonattainment areas.

(~~121~~122) "Section 183(e)" means subsection 183(e) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to study and develop regulations for the control of certain VOC sources under federal ozone measures.

(~~122~~123) "Section 183(f)" means subsection 182(f) of the FCAA which requires the EPA to develop regulations pertaining to tank vessels under federal ozone measures.

(~~123~~124) "Section 184" means section 184 of the FCAA which contains regulations for the control of interstate ozone air pollution.

(~~124~~125) "Section 302" means section 302 of the FCAA which contains definitions for general and administrative purposes in the Act.

(~~125~~126) "Section 302(j)" means subsection 302(j) of the FCAA which contains definitions of "major stationary source" and "major emitting facility."

(~~126~~127) "Section 328" means section 328 of the FCAA which contains regulations for air pollution from outer continental shelf activities.

(~~127~~128) "Section 408(a)" means subsection 408(a) of the FCAA which contains regulations for the Title IV permit program.

(~~128~~129) "Section 502(b)(10) change" means a change which contravenes an express permit term but is not a change that:

(a) Would violate applicable requirements;

(b) Would contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements; or

(c) Is a Title I modification.

(~~129~~130) "Section 504(b)" means subsection 504(b) of the FCAA which states that the EPA can prescribe by rule procedures and methods for determining compliance and for monitoring.

(~~130~~131) "Section 504(e)" means subsection 504(e) of the FCAA which contains regulations for permit requirements for temporary sources.

(~~131~~132) "Significant Air Quality Impact" means an additional ambient air quality concentration equal to or greater than in the concentrations listed in Table 1. The threshold concentrations listed in Table 1 are used for comparison against the ambient air quality standard and do not apply for protecting PSD Class I increments or air quality related values (including visibility). For sources of VOC or NOx, a major source or major modification has a significant impact if it is located within the Ozone Precursor Distance defined in OAR 340-225-0020.

(~~132~~133) "Significant Emission Rate" or "SER," except as provided in subsections (a) through(c) of this section, means an emission rate equal to or greater than the rates specified in Table 2.

(a) For the Medford-Ashland Air Quality Maintenance Area, the Significant Emission Rate for PM10 is defined in Table 3.

(b) For regulated air pollutants not listed in Table 2 or 3, the significant emission rate is zero unless the Department determines the rate that constitutes a significant emission rate.

(c) Any new source or modification with an emissions increase less than the rates specified in Table 2 or 3 associated with a new source or modification which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and would have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m3 (24 hour average) is emitting at a significant emission rate. This provision does not apply to greenhouse gas emissions.

(~~133~~134) "Significant Impairment" occurs when the Department determines that visibility impairment interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visual experience within a Class I area. The Department will make this determination on a case-by-case basis after considering the recommendations of the Federal Land Manager and the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairment. These factors will be considered along with visitor use of the Class I areas, and the frequency and occurrence of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(~~134~~135) “Small scale local energy project” means:

(a) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms located primarily in Oregon that directly or indirectly uses or enables the use of, by the owner or operator, renewable resources including, but not limited to, solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, waste heat or water resources to produce energy, including heat, electricity and substitute fuels, to meet a local community or regional energy need in this state;

(b) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms located primarily in Oregon or providing substantial benefits to Oregon that directly or indirectly conserves energy or enables the conservation of energy by the owner or operator, including energy used in transportation;

(c) A recycling project;

(d) An alternative fuel project;

(e) An improvement that increases the production or efficiency, or extends the operating life, of a system, mechanism, series of mechanisms or project otherwise described in this section of this rule, including but not limited to restarting a dormant project;

(f) A system, mechanism or series of mechanisms installed in a facility or portions of a facility that directly or indirectly reduces the amount of energy needed for the construction and operation of the facility and that meets the sustainable building practices standard established by the State Department of Energy by rule; or

(g) A project described in subsections (a) to (f) of this section, whether or not the existing project was originally financed under ORS 470, together with any refinancing necessary to remove prior liens or encumbrances against the existing project.

(h) A project described in subsections (a) to (g) of this section that conserves energy or produces energy by generation or by processing or collection of a renewable resource.

(~~135~~136) "Source" means any building, structure, facility, installation or combination thereof that emits or is capable of emitting air contaminants to the atmosphere, is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. The term includes all pollutant emitting activities that belong to a single major industrial group (i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987) or that support the major industrial group.

(~~136~~137) "Source category":

(a) Except as provided in subsection(b) of this section, means all the pollutant emitting activities that belong to the same industrial grouping(i.e., that have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 1987).

(b) As used in OAR 340 division 220, Oregon Title V Operating Permit Fees, means a group of major sources that the Department determines are using similar raw materials and have equivalent process controls and pollution control equipment.

(~~137~~138) "Source Test" means the average of at least three test runs conducted in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual.

(~~138~~139) "Startup" and "shutdown" means that time during which an air contaminant source or emission-control equipment is brought into normal operation or normal operation is terminated, respectively.

(~~139~~140) "State Implementation Plan" or "SIP" means the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Commission under OAR 340-200-0040 and approved by EPA.

(~~140~~141) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation at a source that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant.

(~~141~~142) "Substantial Underpayment" means the lesser of ten percent (10%) of the total interim emission fee for the major source or five hundred dollars.

(~~142~~143) "Synthetic minor source" means a source that would be classified as a major source under OAR 340-200-0020, but for limits on its potential to emit air pollutants contained in a permit issued by the Department under OAR 340 division 216 or 218.

(~~143~~144) "Title I modification" means one of the following modifications pursuant to Title I of the FCAA:

(a) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0050, Requirements for Sources in Nonattainment Areas;

(b) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0060, Requirements for Sources in Maintenance Areas;

(c) A major modification subject to OAR 340-224-0070, Prevention of Significant Deterioration Requirements for Sources in Attainment or Unclassified Areas;

(d) A modification that is subject to a New Source Performance Standard under Section 111 of the FCAA; or

(e) A modification under Section 112 of the FCAA.

(~~144~~145) "Total Reduced Sulfur" or "TRS" means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides present expressed as hydrogen sulfide(H2S).

(~~145~~146) "Typically Achievable Control Technology" or "TACT" means the emission limit established on a case-by-case basis for a criteria pollutant from a particular emissions unit in accordance with OAR 340-226-0130. For existing sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by emissions units similar in type and size. For new and modified sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by well controlled new or modified emissions units similar in type and size that were recently installed. TACT determinations will be based on information known to the Department while considering pollution prevention, impacts on other environmental media, energy impacts, capital and operating costs, cost effectiveness, and the age and remaining economic life of existing emission control equipment. The Department may consider emission control technologies typically applied to other types of emissions units where such

technologies could be readily applied to the emissions unit. If an emission limitation is not feasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be required.

(~~146~~147) "Unassigned Emissions" means the amount of emissions that are in excess of the PSEL but less than the Netting Basis.

(~~147~~148)"Unavoidable" or "could not be avoided" means events that are not caused entirely or in part by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other preventable condition in either process or control equipment.

(~~148~~149) "Upset" or "Breakdown" means any failure or malfunction of any pollution control equipment or operating equipment that may cause excess emissions.

(~~149~~150) "Visibility Impairment" means any humanly perceptible change in visual range, contrast or coloration from that which existed under natural conditions. Natural conditions include fog, clouds, windblown dust, rain, sand, naturally ignited wildfires, and natural aerosols.

(~~150~~151) "Volatile Organic Compounds" or "VOC" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(a) This includes any such organic compound except the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity in the formation of tropospheric ozone: methane; ethane; methylene chloride(dichloromethane); dimethyl carbonate, propylene carbonate, 1,1,1-trichloroethane(methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane(CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane(CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane(CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane(HCFC-22); trifluoromethane(HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane(CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane(HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane(HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane(HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane(HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane(HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane(HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane(HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane(HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride(PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; acetone; perchloroethylene(tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane(HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane(HFC-32); ethylfluoride(HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane(HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane(HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane(HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane(HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane(HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane(HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane(HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane(HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane(HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane(C4F9OCH3 or HFE-7100); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane((CF3)2CFCF2OCH3); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane(C4F9OC2H5 or HFE-7200); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CFCF2OC2H5); methyl acetate; 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane(n-C3F7OCH3, HFE-7000); 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane(HFE-7500); 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane(HFC 227ea); methyl formate (HCOOCH3); (1) 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane(HFE-7300); and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:

(A) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(B) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(C) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(D) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(b) For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC will be measured by an applicable reference method in accordance with the Department's Source Sampling Manual, January, 1992. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and the Department approves the exclusion.

(c) The Department may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the Department's satisfaction, the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(d) The following compound(s) are VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and must be uniquely identified in emission reports, but are not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: t-butyl acetate.

(~~151~~152) "Year" means any consecutive 12 month period of time.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

[ED. NOTE: Tables referenced are not included in the rule text. Click here for a PDF copy of the tables.]
[Publications: Publications referenced are available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.025
Hist.: [DEQ 15-1978, f. & ef. 10-13-78; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93]; [DEQ 47, f. 8-31-72, ef. 9-15-72; DEQ 63, f. 12-20-73, ef. 1-11-74; DEQ 107, f. & ef. 1-6-76; Renumbered from 340-020-0033.04; DEQ 25-1981, f. & ef. 9-8-81; DEQ 5-1983, f. & ef. 4-18-83; DEQ 18-1984, f. & ef. 10-16-84; DEQ 8-1988, f. & cert. ef. 5-19-88 (and corrected 5-31-88); DEQ 14-1989, f. & cert. ef. 6-26-89; DEQ 42-1990, f. 12-13-90, cert. ef. 1-2-91; DEQ 2-1992, f. & cert. ef. 1-30-92; DEQ 7-1992, f. & cert. ef. 3-30-92; 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 340-020-0145, 340-020-0225, 340-020-0305, 340-020-0355, 340-020-0460 & 340-020-0520; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 20-1993(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 13-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-19-94; DEQ 21-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-94; DEQ 24-1994, f. & cert. ef. 10-28-94; DEQ 10-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 12-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-23-95; DEQ 22-1995, f. & cert. ef. 10-6-95; DEQ 19-1996, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-96; DEQ 22-1996, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-96; DEQ 9-1997, f. & cert. ef. 5-9-97; DEQ 14-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-14-98; DEQ 16-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 21-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-98; DEQ 1-1999, f. & cert. ef. 1-25-99; DEQ 6-1999, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-99]; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-020-0205, 340-028-0110; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 6-2007(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 8-17-07 thru 2-12-08; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-

8-07; DEQ 10-2008, f. & cert. ef. 8-25-08; DEQ 5-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-10; 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 6-2011(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-24-11 thru 12-19-11.

TABLE 1
OAR 340-200-0020
SIGNIFICANT AIR QUALITY IMPACT

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Air Quality Area Designation		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
SO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)*	Annual	0.10	1.0	1.0
	24-hour	0.20	5.0	5.0
	3-hour	1.0	25.0	25.0
PM_{10} ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual	0.20	0.2	0.2
	24-hour	0.30	1.0	1.0
$PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual	0.06	0.3	0.3
	24-hour	0.07	1.2	1.2
NO_2 ($\mu g/m^3$)	Annual	0.10	1.0	1.0
CO (mg/m^3)**	8 hour	---	0.5	0.5
	1-hour	---	2.0	2.0

* micrograms/cubic meter

** milligrams/cubic meter

Table 2
OAR 340-200-0020
SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATES

Pollutant	***Emission Rate***
Greenhouse Gases (CO_2e)	75,000 tons/year
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons/year
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_X)	40 tons/year
Particulate Matter	25 tons/year
PM_{10}	15 tons/year
Direct $PM_{2.5}$	10 tons/year
$PM_{2.5}$ precursors (SO_2 or NO_x)	40 tons/year
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	40 tons/year
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	40 tons/year
Ozone precursors (VOC or NO_x)	40 tons/year
Lead	0.6 ton/year
Fluorides	3 tons/year
Sulfuric Acid Mist	7 tons/year
Hydrogen Sulfide	10 tons/year
Total Reduced Sulfur (including hydrogen sulfide)	10 tons/year
Reduced sulfur compounds (including hydrogen sulfide)	10 tons/year
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa- chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	0.0000035 ton/year
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	15 tons/year
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	40 tons/year
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	50 tons/year

Table 3
OAR 340-200-0020
SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATES FOR THE MEDFORD-ASHLAND AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE AREA

Air Contaminant	*Emission Rate*	
	Annual	*Day*
PM_{10}	(5.0 tons)	(50.0 lbs.)

TABLE 4 OAR 340-200-0020(~~31~~33) De Minimis Emission Levels	
Pollutant	**De minimis (tons/year, except as noted)**
Greenhouse Gases (CO2e)	2,756
CO	1
NO_x	1
SO_2	1
VOC	1
PM	1
PM_{10} (except Medford AQMA)	1
$PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ (Medford AQMA)	0.5 [5.0 lbs/day]
Direct $PM_{2.5}$	1
Lead	0.1
Fluorides	0.3
Sulfuric Acid Mist	0.7
Hydrogen Sulfide	1
Total Reduced Sulfur (including hydrogen sulfide)	1
Reduced Sulfur	1
Municipal waste combustor organics (Dioxin and furans)	0.0000005
Municipal waste combustor metals	1
Municipal waste combustor acid gases	1
Municipal solid waste landfill gases	1
Single HAP	1
Combined HAP (aggregate)	1

TABLE 5 OAR 340-200-0020(~~56~~60) Generic PSELs	
Pollutant	**Generic PSEL (tons/year, except as noted)**
GreenhouseGases (CO2e)	74,000
CO	99
NO_x	39
SO_2	39
VOC	39
PM	24
PM_{10} (except Medford AQMA)	14
$PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ (Medford AQMA)	4.5 [49 lbs/day]
Direct $PM_{2.5}$	9
Lead	0.5
Fluorides	2
Sulfuric Acid Mist	6
Hydrogen Sulfide	9
Total Reduced Sulfur (including hydrogen sulfide)	9
Reduced Sulfur	9
Municipal waste combustor organics (Dioxin and furans)	0.0000030
Municipal waste combustor metals	14
Municipal waste combustor acid gases	39
Municipal solid waste landfill gases	49
Single HAP	9
Combined HAPs (aggregate)	24

340-200-0040

State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan

(1) This implementation plan, consisting of Volumes 2 and 3 of the State of Oregon Air Quality Control Program, contains control strategies, rules and standards prepared by the Department of Environmental Quality and is adopted as the state implementation plan (SIP) of the State of Oregon pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C.A 7401 to 7671q.

(2) Except as provided in section (3), revisions to the SIP will be made pursuant to the Commission's rulemaking procedures in division 11 of this chapter and any other requirements contained in the SIP and will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval. The State Implementation Plan was last modified by the Commission on ~~April 21~~December 15, 2011.

(3) Notwithstanding any other requirement contained in the SIP, the Department may:

(a) Submit to the Environmental Protection Agency any permit condition implementing a rule that is part of the federally-approved SIP as a source-specific SIP revision after the Department has complied with the public hearings provisions of 40 CFR 51.102 (July 1, 2002); and

(b) Approve the standards submitted by a regional authority if the regional authority adopts verbatim any standard that the Commission has adopted, and submit the standards to EPA for approval as a SIP revision.

NOTE: Revisions to the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan become federally enforceable upon approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If any provision of the federally approved Implementation Plan conflicts with any provision adopted by the Commission, the Department shall enforce the more stringent provision.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.035
Hist.: DEQ 35, f. 2-3-72, ef. 2-15-72; DEQ 54, f. 6-21-73, ef. 7-1-73; DEQ 19-1979, f. & ef. 6-25-79; DEQ 21-1979, f. & ef. 7-2-79; DEQ 22-1980, f. & ef. 9-26-80; DEQ 11-1981, f. & ef. 3-26-81; DEQ 14-1982, f. & ef. 7-21-82; DEQ 21-1982, f. & ef. 10-27-82; DEQ 1-1983, f. & ef. 1-21-83; DEQ 6-1983, f. & ef. 4-18-83; DEQ 18-1984, f. & ef. 10-16-84; DEQ 25-1984, f. & ef. 11-27-84; DEQ 3-1985, f. & ef. 2-1-85; DEQ 12-1985, f. & ef. 9-30-85; DEQ 5-1986, f. & ef. 2-21-86; DEQ 10-1986, f. & ef. 5-9-86; DEQ 20-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 21-1986, f. & ef. 11-7-86; DEQ 4-1987, f. & ef. 3-2-87; DEQ 5-1987, f. & ef. 3-2-87; DEQ 8-1987, f. & ef. 4-23-87; DEQ 21-1987, f. & ef. 12-16-87; DEQ 31-1988, f. 12-20-88, cert. ef. 12-23-88; DEQ 2-1991, f. & cert. ef. 2-14-91; DEQ 19-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 20-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 21-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 22-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 23-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 24-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 25-1991, f. & cert. ef. 11-13-91; DEQ 1-1992, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-92; DEQ 3-1992, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-92; DEQ 7-1992, f. & cert. ef. 3-30-92; DEQ 19-1992, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-92; DEQ 20-1992, f. & cert. ef. 8-11-92; DEQ 25-1992, f. 10-30-92, cert. ef. 11-1-92; DEQ 26-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-2-92; DEQ 27-1992, f. & cert. ef. 11-12-92; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 8-1993, f. & cert. ef. 5-11-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; DEQ 15-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 16-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93;

DEQ 17-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 19-1993, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-93; DEQ 1-1994, f. & cert. ef. 1-3-94; DEQ 5-1994, f. & cert. ef. 3-21-94; DEQ 14-1994, f. & cert. ef. 5-31-94; DEQ 15-1994, f. 6-8-94, cert. ef. 7-1-94; DEQ 25-1994, f. & cert. ef. 11-2-94; DEQ 9-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 10-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-1-95; DEQ 14-1995, f. & cert. ef. 5-25-95; DEQ 17-1995, f. & cert. ef. 7-12-95; DEQ 19-1995, f. & cert. ef. 9-1-95; DEQ 20-1995 (Temp), f. & cert. ef. 9-14-95; DEQ 8-1996(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 6-3-96; DEQ 15-1996, f. & cert. ef. 8-14-96; DEQ 19-1996, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-96; DEQ 22-1996, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-96; DEQ 23-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-4-96; DEQ 24-1996, f. & cert. ef. 11-26-96; DEQ 10-1998, f. & cert. ef. 6-22-98; DEQ 15-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 16-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 17-1998, f. & cert. ef. 9-23-98; DEQ 20-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98; DEQ 21-1998, f. & cert. ef. 10-12-98; DEQ 1-1999, f. & cert. ef. 1-25-99; DEQ 5-1999, f. & cert. ef. 3-25-99; DEQ 6-1999, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-99; DEQ 10-1999, f. & cert. ef. 7-1-99; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-020-0047; DEQ 15-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-99; DEQ 2-2000, f. 2-17-00, cert. ef. 6-1-01; DEQ 6-2000, f. & cert. ef. 5-22-00; DEQ 8-2000, f. & cert. ef. 6-6-00; DEQ 13-2000, f. & cert. ef. 7-28-00; DEQ 16-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-25-00; DEQ 17-2000, f. & cert. ef. 10-25-00; DEQ 20-2000 f. & cert. ef. 12-15-00; DEQ 21-2000, f. & cert. ef. 12-15-00; DEQ 2-2001, f. & cert. ef. 2-5-01; DEQ 4-2001, f. & cert. ef. 3-27-01; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 15-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 16-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-26-01; DEQ 17-2001, f. & cert. ef. 12-28-01; DEQ 4-2002, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-02; DEQ 5-2002, f. & cert. ef. 5-3-02; DEQ 11-2002, f. & cert. ef. 10-8-02; DEQ 5-2003, f. & cert. ef. 2-6-03; DEQ 14-2003, f. & cert. ef. 10-24-03; DEQ 19-2003, f. & cert. ef. 12-12-03; DEQ 1-2004, f. & cert. ef. 4-14-04; DEQ 10-2004, f. & cert. ef. 12-15-04; DEQ 1-2005, f. & cert. ef. 1-4-05; DEQ 2-2005, f. & cert. ef. 2-10-05; DEQ 4-2005, f. 5-13-05, cert. ef. 6-1-05; DEQ 7-2005, f. & cert. ef. 7-12-05; DEQ 9-2005, f. & cert. ef. 9-9-05; DEQ 2-2006, f. & cert. ef. 3-14-06; DEQ 4-2006, f. 3-29-06, cert. ef. 3-31-06; DEQ 3-2007, f. & cert. ef. 4-12-07; DEQ 4-2007, f. & cert. ef. 6-28-07; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07; DEQ 5-2008, f. & cert. ef. 3-20-08; DEQ 11-2008, f. & cert. ef. 8-29-08; DEQ 12-2008, f. & cert. ef. 9-17-08; DEQ 14-2008, f. & cert. ef. 11-10-08; DEQ 15-2008, f. & cert. ef 12-31-08; DEQ 3-2009, f. & cert. ef. 6-30-09; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09; DEQ 2-2010, f. & cert. ef. 3-5-10; DEQ 5-2010, f. & cert. ef. 5-21-10; DEQ 14-2010, f. & cert. ef. 12-10-10; DEQ 1-2011, f. & cert. ef. 2-24-11; DEQ 2-2011, f. 3-10-11, cert. ef. 3-15-11; DEQ 5-2011, f. 4-29-11, cert. ef. 5-1-11

STATIONARY SOURCE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Registration

340-210-0100

Registration in General

(1) Any air contaminant source not subject to Air Contaminant Discharge Permits, OAR 340 division 216, or Oregon Title V Operating Permits, OAR 340 division 218, must register with the Department upon request pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120.

(2) The ~~following~~owner or operator of an air contaminant ~~sources~~source listed in subsection (2)(a) of this rule that ~~are~~is certified through a Department approved environmental certification program and subject to an Area Source NESHAP may register the source with the Department pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120 in lieu of obtaining a permit in accordance with OAR 340-216-0020, unless the Department determines that the source has not complied with the requirements of the environmental certification program.

(a) The following air contaminant sources may be registered under this section:

(A) Motor vehicle surface coating operations.

(B) Dry cleaners using perchloroethylene.

(~~3~~b) Approved environmental certification program. To be approved, the environmental certification program must, at a minimum, require certified air contaminant sources to comply with all applicable state and federal rules and regulations and require additional measures to increase environmental protection.

(~~4~~c) Fees. In order to obtain and maintain registration, owners and operators of air contaminant sources registered pursuant to this section ~~(2) of this rule~~ must pay the following annual fees by March 1 of each year:

(~~a~~A) Motor vehicle surface coating operations -- $240.00.

(~~b~~B) Dry cleaners using perchloroethylene -- $180.00.

(~~c~~C) Late fees.

(~~A~~i) 30 days late: 5% of annual fee.

(~~B~~ii) 31-60 days late: 10% of annual fee.

(~~C~~iii) 61 or more days late: 20% of annual fee.

(~~d~~D) Failure to pay fees. Registration is automatically terminated upon failure to pay annual fees within 90 days of invoice by the Department, unless prior arrangements for payment have been approved in writing by the Department.

(~~5~~d) Recordkeeping. In order to maintain registration, owners and operators of air contaminant sources registered pursuant to ~~section (2) of~~ this ~~rule~~section must maintain records required by the approved environmental performance program under ~~section (3~~subsection (2)(b) of this rule. The records must be kept on site and in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious inspection and review.

(3) The owner or operator of a boiler that is subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJJJ, as in effect on December 15, 2011, and that is not located at a source that is required to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, division 216 (Air Contaminant Discharge Permits) or OAR chapter 340, division 218 (Oregon Title V Operating Permits), must register and maintain registration with the Department pursuant to OAR 340-210-0110 through 340-210-0120 by the following dates:

(a) Within six months of installation of the boiler for boilers installed on or after January 1, 2012; and

(b) Within six months of the date of a written request by the Department (or by EPA on the Department's behalf) for boilers installed before January 1, 2012.

(~~6~~4) Revocation. The Department may revoke a registration if a source fails to meet any requirement in OAR 340-210-0110.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468A.050 & 468A.310
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468 & 468A
Hist.: DEQ 15, f. 6-12-70, ef. 9-1-70; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0005; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-0500; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09

340-210-0110

Registration Requirements

(1) Registration pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(1) must be completed within 30 days following the mailing date of the request by the Department.

(2) Registration must be made on forms furnished by the Department and completed by the owner, lessee of the source, or agent.

(3) In order to obtain registration pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(1), the following information must be reported by registrants:

(a) Name, address, and nature of business;

(b) Name of local person responsible for compliance with these rules;

(c) Name of person authorized to receive requests for data and information;

(d) A description of the production processes and a related flow chart;

(e) A plot plan showing the location and height of all air contaminant sources. The plot plan must also indicate the nearest residential or commercial property;

(f) Type and quantity of fuels used;

(g) Amount, nature, and duration of air contaminant emissions;

(h) Estimated efficiency of air pollution control equipment under present or anticipated operating conditions;

(i) Any other information requested by the Department.

(4) In order to obtain registration pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(2), a ~~source~~registrant must submit the information in section (3)(a), (b), (c), and (i) of this rule and the following:

(a) Information demonstrating that the air contaminant source is operating in compliance with all applicable state and federal rules and regulations, as requested by the Department.

(b) Information demonstrating that the source is certified through an approved environmental certification program.

(c) A signed statement that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. This signed statement shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

(5) In order to obtain registration pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(3), the following must be submitted by a registrant:

(a) For boilers that began operation on or after July 1, 2001, confirmation that the boiler obtained construction approval under OAR 340-210-0240

(b) Registration information including:

(A) Name, address and nature of business or institution;

(B) Name of local person responsible for compliance with these rules;

(C) Name of person authorized to receive requests for data;

(D) A description of the boiler, including but not limited to the manufacturer, model, heat input capacity, combustion air system (such as fixed or variable speed fan, movable damper, etc.);

(E) A description of the boiler output (such as steam, electricity, hot water, or hot air);

(F) Information on whether the combustion air control system is controlled manually or automatically. If control is automatic, a description of the control system and the parameter(s) that are monitored by the control system;

(G) A list of all fuel types that the boiler can use (such as chips, pellets, split logs, whole logs, log size, etc.) and an indication of whether fuel feed is manual or automatic;

(H) Fuel moisture content; and

(I) Any other information requested by the Department.

(c) Confirmation that the boiler is operating in compliance with all applicable state and federal rules and regulations, including but not limited to OAR 340-208-0110 (visible air contaminant limitations), OAR 340-212-0140(3) (sampling), 340-228-0210 (grain loading standards) and 340-244-0220 (federal NESHAP regulations adopted by reference); and

(d) For boilers subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJJJ, as in effect on December 15, 2011, a notification to the Department that the boiler has been tuned-up, if required, in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.11223.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468A.050 & 468A.310
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468 & 468A
Hist.: DEQ 15, f. 6-12-70, ef. 9-1-70; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0010; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-0510; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09

340-210-0120

Re-Registration and Maintaining Registration

(1) In order to re-register or maintain registration, pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(1)-(2), a person responsible for an air contaminant source must reaffirm in writing, by March 1 of each year, the correctness and current status of the information furnished to the Department.

(2) In order to maintain registration, a registrant must report any change in any of the factual ~~data~~information reported under OAR 340-210-0110~~(3) or (4)must be reported~~ to the ~~at which~~Department within 30 days of the change, on a form furnished by the Department. At that time, a re-registration may also be required on forms furnished by the Department.

(3) In order to maintain registration pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(3) for a boiler that is subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJJJ and that is required to be tuned-up in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.11223, as in effect on December 15, 2011 the registrant must confirm to the Department in writing on a form furnished by the Department each time the required tune-up is performed. Confirmation must be received no later than 30 days after the tune-up is performed.

(~~3~~4) In order to re-register, a person must not have had their registration terminated or revoked within the last 3 years, unless the air contaminant source has changed ownership since termination or revocation.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020, 468A.050 & 468A.310
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468 & 468A
Hist.: DEQ 15, f. 6-12-70, ef. 9-1-70; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93, Renumbered from 340-020-0015; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-0520; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01; DEQ 8-2009, f. & cert. ef. 12-16-09

Notice of Construction and Approval of Plans

340-210-0250

Approval to Operate

(1) The approval to construct does not provide approval to operate the constructed or modified stationary source or air pollution control equipment unless otherwise allowed by either the ACDP or Oregon Title V Operating Permit programs (OAR 340 divisions 216 and 218).

(2) Type 1 and 2 changes:

(a) For sources that are not required to obtain a permit in accordance with OAR 340-216-0020, Type 1 and 2 changes may be operated without further approval. However, boilers subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJJJ, as in effect on December 15, 2011, must register with the Department if required under OAR 340-210-0100(3).

(b) For new sources that are required to obtain an ACDP in accordance with OAR 340-216-0020, the ACDP, which allows operation, is required before operating Type 1 or 2 changes.

(c) For sources currently operating under an ACDP, Type 1 and 2 changes may be operated without further approval unless the ACDP specifically prohibits the operation.

(d) For sources currently operating under an Oregon Title V Operating Permit, Type 1 and 2 changes may only be operated in accordance with OAR 340-218-0190(2).

(3) Type 3 and 4 changes:

(a) For new sources, Type 3 or 4 changes require a standard ACDP before operation of the changes.

(b) For sources currently operating under an ACDP, approval to operate Type 3 or 4 changes will require a new or modified standard ACDP. All ACDP terms and conditions remain in effect until the ACDP is modified.

(c) For sources currently operating under an Oregon Title V Operating Permit, approval to operate Type 3 or 4 changes must be in accordance with OAR 340-218-0190(2).

[**NOTE:** This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.]

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

STATIONARY SOURCE TESTING AND MONITORING

Sampling, Testing and Measurement

340-212-0140

Methods

(1) Any sampling, testing, or measurement performed pursuant to this division must conform to methods contained in the **Department's Source Sampling Manual (January 1992)** or to recognized applicable standard methods approved in advance by the Department.

(2) The Department may approve any alternative method of sampling if it finds that the proposed method is satisfactory and complies with the intent of these rules, is at least equivalent to the uniform recognized procedures in objectivity and reliability, and is demonstrated to be reproducible, selective, sensitive, accurate, and applicable to the program.

(3) As an alternative to sampling the owner or operator's boiler pursuant to section (4), the owner or operator may rely on sampling performed for the boiler manufacturer, so long as the sampling was performed in accordance with section (4) by a third party independent of the boiler manufacturer, on a boiler that is representative of the boiler registered under 340-210-0100(3), using the same model, combustion air system, heat input capacity, fuel type, and moisture content as indicated on the information submitted under OAR 340-0210-0110(5) for the registered boiler. In addition, the owner or operator must maintain documentation of the sampling performed for the boiler manufacturer for at least five years after initial registration of the boiler under OAR 340-210-0100(3).

(4) Except pursuant to section (3), to demonstrate compliance with OAR 340-228-0210 for a boiler that is subject to registration under OAR 340-210-0100(3), a registrant must perform sampling in accordance with this section. Any modifications to the sampling protocol of this section must be pre-approved by the Department.

(a) Pollutant to be Measured: Total particulate matter (condensable & filterable)

(b) Test Methods: Test methods utilized during the compliance demonstration must be consistent with the following:

(A) Total Particulate: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Method 5 (ODEQ Source Sampling Manual Volume I - January 1992). Alternatively, EPA Method 5 (40 CFR part 60 App. A-3) combined with EPA Method 202 (40 CFR part 51) may be used in lieu of ODEQ Method 5.

(B) Diluents: EPA Method 3A (40 CFR part 60 App. A-2) is to be used for measuring O_2 & CO_2.

(C) Visible Emissions: EPA Method 9 (40 CFR part 60 App. A-4).

(c) Sampling Replicates: Two (2) replicates are required while operating above 90% of normal maximum operating rate. Other replicate information is as follows:

(A) At a minimum, each sample replicate shall represent 60 minutes of sampling and 31.8 dscf of sample volume.

(B) For batch-type fuel feed units the following requirements apply:

(i) Each sample replicate must commence within five (5) minutes of ignition.

(ii) Each sample replicate must terminate when the combustion has concluded, which is identifiable when there is a demand for heat and the exhaust CO_2 drops to a value that is less than 0.5% for at least one (1) minute.

(iii) Perform two six (6) minute visible emissions surveys as per EPA Method 9 during each particulate replicate. The first survey must commence within twenty (20) minutes of ignition.

(C) For continuous fuel feed units the following requirements apply:

(i) Each sampling replicate must commence after the heater reaches 90% of normal maximum operating rate.

(ii) Perform one six (6) minute visible emission survey as per EPA Method 9 during each sampling replicate.

(d) Operating Requirements: The boiler must be operated as per manufacturer specifications during the emissions test. Other operating requirements are as follows:

(A) Fuel characteristics during the emissions test must be representative of day-to-day operations.

(B) For batch-type fuel feed units, the feed quantity (pounds per cubic foot of furnace volume) must represent normal maximum operating conditions.

(e) Sampling Locations: Sampling location must be at least four (4) duct diameters downstream from the nearest flow disturbance and at least two (2) duct diameters upstream from the exhaust to atmosphere. Minimum traverse point requirements are as follows:

(A) For ducts less than 8 inches in diameter, locate one (1) traverse point within or centrally located over the centroidal area of the duct cross section.

(B) For ducts greater or equal to 8 inches in diameter but less than 12 inches in diameter, locate three (3) traverse points at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the measurement line.

(C) For ducts greater or equal to 12 inches in diameter, locate traverse points as per EPA Method 1 (40 CFR 60 App. A-1) particulate sampling criteria.

(f) QA/QC: Perform method specific quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures to ensure that the data is valid for determining compliance.

(g) Documentation Requirements: A compliance test report must be kept on file and made available for regulatory review for at least five years from the date of the source test. At a minimum, the test report must contain the following information:

(A) Heater manufacturing information including; model number, serial number, date of manufacture, place of manufacture, maximum capacity (MMBtu/hr heat input), and contact information for the manufacturer.

(B) Testing contractor information including; company name, name of testing technicians, and contact information for contractor.

(C) Test results including all supporting calculations and laboratory supporting information. Test results must include the arithmetic mean of two (2) consecutive sample replicates, expressed as gr/dscf on a 12% CO_2 basis.

(D) Heater operating parameters including; heat input in MMBtu/hr (measured directly or indirectly), water temperature, blower settings (if applicable), pollution control equipment operating parameters (if available) and operating schedule during test.

(E) Fuel characteristics including, species, approximate size, moisture content, and feed rate (if available).

(F) Testing specifics including but not limited to; sampling location, traverse point location, test equipment I.D., sampling times, and method deviations.

(G) Documentation of QA/QC procedures, results, and supporting data.

[**NOTE:** This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the EQC under OAR 340-200-0040.]

[Publications: The publication(s) referenced in this rule is available from the agency.]

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468.020 & ORS 468A.310
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468 & ORS 468A
Hist.: DEQ 15, f. 6-12-70, ef. 9-11-70; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 12-1993, f. & cert. ef. 9-24-93; Renumbered from 340-020-0040; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-028-1120; DEQ 6-2001, f. 6-18-01, cert. ef. 7-1-01

REQUIREMENTS FOR FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT AND FUEL SULFUR CONTENT

340-228-0020

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) "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials.

(2) "Coastal Areas" means Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Coos, and Curry Counties and those portions of Douglas and Lane County west of Range 8 West, Willamette Meridian.

(3) "Distillate Fuel Oil" means any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or 2 fuel oils;

(4) "Fuel burning equipment" means equipment, other than internal combustion engines, the principal purpose of which is to produce heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

~~(5) "New source" means any air contaminant source installed, constructed, or modified:~~

~~(a) For purposes of OAR 340-228-0200, after January 1, 1972; and~~

~~(b) For purposes of OAR 340-228-0210, after June 1, 1970.~~

(~~6~~5) "Residual Fuel Oil" means any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, 5, or 6 fuel oils.

(~~7~~6) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 68° Fahrenheit and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute.

(~~8~~7) "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 fuel or refuse burning, "standard cubic foot" also implies adjustment of gas volume to that which would result at a concentration of 12% carbon dioxide or 50% excess air.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.

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

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Hist.: [DEQ 16, f. 6-12-70, ef. 7-11-70; DEQ 1-1984, f. & ef. 1-16-84; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-29-96]; [DEQ 37, f. 2-15-72, ef. 3-1-72; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93]; [DEQ 37, f. 2-15-72, ef. 3-1-72; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93]; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-021-0005, 340-022-0005, 340-022-0050; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07

General Emission Standards for Fuel Burning Equipment

340-228-0200

Sulfur Dioxide Standards

The following emission standards are applicable to ~~new~~ sources installed, constructed, or modified after January 1, 1972 only:

(1) For fuel burning equipment having a heat input capacity between 150 million BTU per hour and 250 million BTU, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide in excess of:

(a) 1.4 lb. per million BTU heat input, maximum three-hour average, when liquid fuel is burned;

(b) 1.6 lb. per million BTU heat input, maximum three-hour average, when solid fuel is burned.

(2) For fuel burning equipment having a heat input capacity of more than 250 million BTU per hour, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide in excess of:

(a) 0.8 lb. per million BTU heat input, maximum three-hour average, when liquid fuel is burned;

(b) 1.2 lb. per million BTU heat input, maximum three-hour average, when solid fuel is burned.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Hist.: DEQ 37, f. 2-15-72, ef. 3-1-72; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 22-1996, f. & cert. ef. 10-22-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-022-0055; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07

340-228-0210

Grain Loading Standards

~~(1)~~(1) Except as provided in sections (2) and (3) of this rule, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter, from any fuel burning equipment in excess of:

(a) 0.2 grains per standard cubic foot for ~~existing sources~~sources installed, constructed, or modified on or before June 1, 1970;

(b) 0.1 grains per standard cubic foot for ~~new~~ sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970.

(2) For sources burning salt laden wood waste on July 1, 1981, where salt in the fuel is the only reason for failure to comply with the above limits and when the salt in the fuel results from storage or transportation of logs in salt water, the resulting salt portion of the emissions shall be exempted from subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this rule and OAR 340-208-0110. In no case shall sources burning salt laden woodwaste exceed 0.6 grains per standard cubic foot.

(a) This exemption and the alternative emissions standard are only applicable upon prior notice to the Department.

(b) Sources which utilize this exemption, to demonstrate compliance otherwise with subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this rule, shall submit the results of a particulate emissions source test of the boiler stacks bi-annually.

(3) This rule does not apply to solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468.020 & 468A.025
Hist.: DEQ 16, f. 6-12-70, ef. 7-11-70; DEQ 12-1979, f. & ef. 6-8-79; DEQ 6-1981, f. & ef. 2-17-81; DEQ 18-1982, f. & ef. 9-1-82; DEQ 4-1993, f. & cert. ef. 3-10-93; DEQ 3-1996, f. & cert. ef. 1-29-96; DEQ 14-1999, f. & cert. ef. 10-14-99, Renumbered from 340-021-0020; DEQ 8-2007, f. & cert. ef. 11-8-07

HEAT SMART PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL WOODSTOVES AND OTHER SOLID FUEL HEATING DEVICES

340-262-0450

Definitions

The definitions in OAR 340-200-0020 and this rule apply to this Division. If OAR 340-0200-0020 and this rule define the same term, the definition in this rule applies to this Division.

(1) “Antique woodstove” means a woodstove built before 1940 that has an ornate construction and a current market value substantially higher than a common woodstove manufactured during the same period.

(2) “Central wood-fired furnace” means an indoor, wood-fired furnace that is thermostatically controlled, has a dedicated cold air inlet and dedicated hot air outlet, and is connected to heating ductwork for the entire residential structure.

(3) “CFR” means Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) "Consumer" means a person who buys a solid fuel burning device for personal use.

(5) "Cookstove" means an indoor wood-burning appliance designed for the primary purpose of cooking food.

(6) "Dealer" means a person that sells solid fuel burning devices to retailers or other dealers for resale. For the purpose of this Division, a dealer that is also an Oregon retailer shall be considered to be only a retailer.

(7) “DEQ” means Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

(8) "Destroy" means to demolish or decommission to the extent that restoration or reuse as a heating device is impossible.

(9) “EPA” means United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(10) “EQC” means Environmental Quality Commission

(11) "Federal Regulations" means 40 CFR, Part 60, Subpart AAA as in effect on July 1, 2010.

(12) "Fireplace" means a site-built or factory-built masonry fireplace that is designed to be used with an open combustion chamber and that is without features to control air-to-fuel ratios.

(13) “Hydronic heater” means a fuel-burning device which may be equipped with a heat storage unit, and which is designed to:

(a) Burn wood or other automatically fed fuels such as wood pellets, shelled corn, and wood chips;

(b) Be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications either indoors or outdoors; and

(c) Heat building space and/or water via the distribution, typically through pipes, of a fluid heated in the device, typically water or a water/antifreeze mixture.

(14) "Manufacturer" means a person who designs a solid fuel burning device, constructs a solid fuel burning device or constructs parts for solid fuel burning devices.

(15) "Masonry heater" means a site-built or site-assembled, solid fueled heating device constructed of structural masonry mass used to store heat from intermittent fires burned rapidly in the structure's firebox and slow release the heat to the site. Such solid-fueled heating device must meet the design and construction specifications set forth in ASTM E 1602-03, "Guide for Construction of Solid Fuel Burning Masonry Heaters."

(16) "New solid fuel burning device" or "new device" means a solid fuel burning device defined under ORS 468A.485(4)(a) that has not been sold, bargained, exchanged, given away, acquired secondhand, or otherwise had its ownership transferred from the person who first acquired it from a retailer.

(17) "PM10" means particulate matter less than 10 microns.

(18) "PM2.5" means particulate matter less than 2.5 microns.

(19) "Pellet stove" means a heating device that uses wood pellets, or other biomass fuels designed for use in pellet stoves, as its primary source of fuel.

(20) "Phase 1 emission level qualified model" is a model of a hydronic heater that achieves an average emission level of 0.60 lbs/million Btu heat input or less for all fuel types listed in the owner's manual and/or mentioned in marketing/sales materials, as acknowledged by EPA in writing to the manufacturer as part of EPA's acceptance of the model as a qualified model.

(21) "Phase 2 emission level qualified model" is a model of a hydronic heater that achieves an average emissions level of 0.32 lbs/million Btu heat output or less for all fuel types listed in the owner's manual and/or mentioned in marketing/sales materials, and that did not exceed 18.0 grams/hr of fine particles in any individual test run that was used in the calculation of the average, as acknowledged by EPA in writing to the manufacturer as part of EPA's acceptance of the model as a qualified model pursuant to the EPA Hydronic Heater Program Phase 2 Partnership Agreement.

(22) "Residential structure" has the meaning given that term in ORS 701.005.

(23) "Retailer" means a person engaged in the sale of solid fuel burning devices directly to consumers.

(24) "Solid fuel burning device" or "device" means a woodstove or any other device that burns wood, coal or other nongaseous or non-liquid fuels for aesthetic, space-heating or water-heating purposes in or for a private residential structure or a commercial establishment and that has a heat output of less than one million British thermal units per hour. Solid fuel burning device does not include:

(a) Fireplace;

(b) Antique woodstove;

(c) Pellet stoves;

(d) Masonry heaters;

(e) Central, wood-fired furnaces; ~~and~~

(f) Saunas; and

(g) Boilers subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDDDD or subpart JJJJJJ, as in effect on December 15, 2011 that obtain construction approval under OAR 340-210-0240. The owner or operator of any such boiler that will not be located at a source that is required to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, division 216 (Air Contaminant Discharge Permits) or OAR chapter 340, division 218 (Oregon Title V Operating Permits) must also register with the Department pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(3).

(25) "Trash burner" means any equipment that is used to dispose of waste by burning and has not been issued an air quality permit under ORS 468A.040.

(26) "Treated Wood" means wood of any species that has been chemically impregnated, painted or similarly modified to prevent weathering and deterioration.

(27) "Used solid fuel burning device" or "used device" means a solid fuel burning device that has been sold, bargained, exchanged, given away, or otherwise has had its ownership transferred.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.460 - 468A.515
Hist.: DEQ 2-2011, f. 3-10-11, cert. ef. 3-15-11

340-262-0600

New and Used Solid Fuel Burning Devices Sold in Oregon

(1) No person may advertise to sell, offer to sell or sell a new or used solid fuel burning device in Oregon unless:

(a) The device has been certified for sale as new by DEQ pursuant to OAR 340-262-0500, or by EPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 60, subpart AAA; and

(b) The device is permanently labeled as certified, or in the case of a hydronic heater is permanently labeled as a Phase 1 or Phase 2 emission level qualified model, with a label authorized by DEQ or EPA.

(2) Exempt devices. The following are exempt from this rule:

(a) Pellet stoves;

(b) Antique woodstoves;

(c) Cookstoves

(d) Fireplaces;

(e) Masonry heaters;

(f) Central, wood-fired furnaces; ~~and~~

(g) Saunas~~-~~; and

(h) Boilers subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDDDD or subpart JJJJJJ, as in effect on December 15, 2011 that obtain construction approval under OAR 340-210-0240. The owner or operator of any such boiler that will not be located at a source that is required to obtain a permit under OAR chapter 340, division 216 (Air Contaminant Discharge Permits) or OAR chapter 340, division 218 (Oregon Title V Operating Permits) must also register with the Department pursuant to OAR 340-210-0100(3).

(3) Exempt consumer transactions. Consumer transactions are exempt from this rule, if the consumer:

(a) Sells a used solid fuel burning device to a person in the business of reusing, reclaiming or recycling scrap metal and the person destroys the device; or

(b) Remits a used device to a retailer for a price reduction on a new residential heating system.

(4) Prohibited label alteration. No person may alter DEQ or EPA authorized labels.

NOTE: This rule is included in the State of Oregon Clean Air Act Implementation Plan as adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission under OAR 340-200-0040.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 468 & 468A
Stats. Implemented: ORS 468A.460 - 468A.515
Hist.: DEQ 2-2011, f. 3-10-11, cert. ef. 3-15-11

State of Oregon
Department of Environmental Quality **Memorandum**

Presiding Officer's Report

Date: Sept. 16, 2011

To: Environmental Quality Commission

From: Carrie Capp, Air Quality Planner, DEQ-HQ

Subject: Presiding officer's report for rulemaking hearing
Title of proposal: *Small and Mid-size Boiler Rule Amendments*
Hearing date and time: Aug. 18, 2011 6 p.m.
Hearing location: DEQ Headquarters, Conference Room EQC-A
811 SW 6th Ave. Portland, Oregon

DEQ convened the rulemaking hearing at 6 p.m. and closed it at 6:52 p.m. Other than DEQ staff, no one attended the hearing; no one testified.

During the public comment period, DEQ did receive written comments from one commenter. DEQ will include the comments in the Summary of Comments and Agency Responses for this rulemaking.

Summary of public comment and agency response

Title of Rulemaking: Small and Mid-size Boiler Rule Amendments

Prepared by: Carrie Capp

Date: Sept. 12, 2011

Comment period

DEQ held a public comment period July 16 to 5 p.m. Aug. 25, 2011 and a public hearing 6 p.m., Aug. 18, 2011, at the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Headquarters Office located at 811 SW 6th Ave., Portland, Oregon. No one attended the hearing and no one testified. One commenter submitted written comments via email during this period.

Organization of comments and responses

Summaries of comments and DEQ's responses are provided below. Comments are summarized in categories. Those who provided each comment are referenced by number. A list of commenters and their reference numbers follows the summary of comments and responses.

Summary of comments and agency responses	
Comment 1	There are bills in Congress currently that would postpone or avoid entirely the industrial boiler MACT regulations finalized in February. If that is true, will the DEQ rule still exempt small and mid-sized boilers from compliance with Heat Smart, or will it only exempt those boilers that are in fact covered by the boiler MACT?
Response	If Congress modifies or repeals the federal small boiler NESHAP after EQC adopts these rules, the commission's rules will still exempt small boilers from Heat Smart if those boilers were subject to the boiler federal emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants that were in place on the day when EQC adopted its rules. Oregon's constitution prohibits EQC from automatically incorporating future changes to the federal rule into its rules. Should changes in the federal small boiler NESHAP occur, DEQ will evaluate what, if any, revisions to the state rules are needed, and recommend that the commission modify the rules accordingly through the public rulemaking process.

Comment 2	The proposed permanent rules would exempt small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional boilers from the Heat Smart regulations if they are subject to federal emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants and the user complies with existing construction approval requirements. So, this new rule would only apply if the boiler MACT is applied to a particular source? Would heat smart apply until then? Would heat smart re-apply if the MACT is overridden by congressional action?

Response	Heat Smart applies to the sale of small residential and commercial solid fuel heating devices (e.g. wood stoves); uncertified devices may not be sold as new or used in Oregon. Under the temporary rule, small commercial boilers subject to the boiler federal emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants do not have to be Heat Smart-certified to be sold. The proposed permanent rule would continue this exemption for small boilers that meet construction approval requirements. Heat Smart rules could not apply to an in-use commercial boiler, since the rules only apply to the point of sale for these boilers. However, if the NESHAP were repealed in the future, in-use boilers would still be required to meet state particulate emission limits, and DEQ would evaluate what, if any, revisions to the state rule were needed.

Comment 3	The language in the proposed rule: "The owner or operator of a boiler that is subject to [the MACT] as in effect on December 16, 2011," seems confusing because a source could be "subject to [MACT] as in effect on December 16, 2011," but that MACT may go away soon after, or before, resulting in a need to amend the rule. For example, if the MACT is overridden by congressional action before December 16, 2011, but before EQC adopts the rule, DEQ will perhaps want to make changes to the rule - as no one will be "subject to" 40 CFR part 63, subpart JJJJJJ or DDDDD. Similarly, if the MACT is overridden after December 16, 2011, and after EQC approval, those that were subject will no longer be, thus the rule will not be applicable to them. If that's the case, it seems that small and mid-sized boilers will still be subject to heat smart.
Response	The exemption applies to boilers that would be subject to the boiler federal emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants as it exists on Dec. 15, 2011*, even if the standard changes in the future. In other words, the current applicability of the standard determines which boilers qualify for the Heat Smart rule exemption. Those boilers will have to meet whatever state and federal standards apply in the future, but the applicability of the exemption from the Heat Smart rules will not change unless the EQC changes the state rules. ***NOTE:** The date of Dec. 16, 2011, originally proposed under this rule amendment was revised to Dec. 15, 2011, to reflect the actual day this proposal is scheduled for EQC adoption.

List of commenters and reference numbers

Reference Number	Name	Organization	Address	Date on comments
1, 2, 3	Aubrey Baldwin	Pacific Environmental Advocacy Center (PEAC)	Lewis and Clark Law School 10015 SW Terwilliger Blvd. Portland, OR 97219	July 29, 2011

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Relationship to Federal Requirements

Small and mid-size boiler rule amendments

Answers to the following questions identify how the proposed rulemaking relates to federal requirements and the justification for differing from, or adding to, federal requirements. This statement is required by OAR 340-011-0029(1).

1. Is the proposed rulemaking different from, or in addition to, applicable federal requirements? If so, what are the differences or additions?

Yes, the proposed rulemaking is different from and in addition to applicable federal requirements. Current Oregon rules (Heat Smart regulations) prohibit small biomass and other solid fuel boilers with heat output less than one million British thermal units per hour from being sold in Oregon under OAR chapter 340 division 262. For small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional biomass and other boilers already subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the proposed rule would provide an exemption from Heat Smart regulations if the owner or operator obtains construction approval from DEQ under OAR chapter 340, division 210.

In addition, the proposed rules would require boilers subject to 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDDDD or subpart JJJJJJ that do not require air quality permits from DEQ to register with DEQ. Registration would require verification of compliance with existing state and federal emissions standards.

2. If the proposal differs from, or is in addition to, applicable federal requirements, explain the reasons for the difference or addition (including as appropriate, the public health, environmental, scientific, economic, technological, administrative or other reasons).

The proposed rule provides better public health protection from particulate, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and benzene pollution by helping DEQ identify and work with the universe of small-scale and mid-size boilers that are below emission thresholds for air quality permitting. These non-permitted boilers are currently subject to state and federal emission standards and the proposed registration rules would enable DEQ to identify and track compliance for these small scale and mid-sized boilers. Registration of a boiler does not authorize its operation like an air quality permit; however, it does provide DEQ with information about the location and compliance status of non-permitted boilers. There would be no registration fee but the rule

requires testing in order to demonstrate compliance with state grain loading and opacity standards, and confirmation that boilers comply with federal standards for hazardous air pollutants.

3. If the proposal differs from, or is in addition to, applicable federal requirements, did DEQ consider alternatives to the difference or addition? If so, describe the alternatives and the reason(s) they were not pursued.

DEQ considered not establishing the registration requirement for boilers below permitting thresholds. DEQ rejected this alternative because the registration program is designed to increase compliance and thereby reduce impacts on residences, schools and other locations. DEQ also considered requiring permits instead of registration. This alternative was rejected because it would impose an administrative burden and greater costs to operators and DEQ. DEQ considered requiring registration only for those boilers with heat output capacities under one million British thermal units per hour. This option was rejected because it would not enable DEQ to verify compliance with emissions standards for mid-sized commercial, industrial and institutional boilers.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Chapter 340
Proposed Rulemaking
STATEMENT OF NEED AND FISCAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

Title of Proposed Rulemaking	Small and mid-size rule boiler amendments
Statutory Authority or other Legal Authority	ORS 468, ORS 468A, 468.020, ORS 468A.025, ORS 468A.035, ORS 468A.050, ORS 468A.055, ORS 468A.070, ORS 468A.460 to 468A.515 ORS 468A.310
Statutes Implemented	ORS 468, ORS 468A, 468.020, ORS 468A.025, ORS 468A.035, ORS 468A.050, ORS 468A.055, ORS 468A.070, ORS 468A.460 to 468A.515
Need for the Rule(s)	Current Heat Smart rules under OAR chapter 340 division 262 prohibit uncertified small biomass boilers and other solid fuel boilers with heat output less than one million British thermal units per hour from being sold in Oregon. For small-scale and mid-size commercial, industrial and institutional boilers already subject to federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the proposed rule would: • Provide an exemption from Heat Smart regulations if the owner or operator obtains construction approval under OAR chapter 340 division 210. • Require registration of boilers that are either exempt from Heat Smart certification requirements or that are above the Heat Smart threshold but below the air quality permitting thresholds. The registration would include confirmation that the boiler complies with other existing state and federal air quality regulations. Creating the proposed exemption from Heat Smart regulations would allow small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional biomass boilers already subject to federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to be sold in Oregon. The proposed registration rules would enable DEQ to track compliance for small-scale and mid-sized commercial, industrial and institutional boilers. Registration of a boiler does not authorize its operation like an air quality permit; however, it does provide DEQ with information about the location and compliance status of boilers that are not required to obtain permits.
Documents Relied Upon for Rulemaking	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 63, subparts DDDDD and JJJJJJ).
Requests for Other Options	**DEQ requests public comment on whether other options should be considered for achieving the rule's substantive goals while reducing negative economic impact of the rule on business. ORS 183.335(2)(b)(G).**
Fiscal and Economic Impact, Statement of Cost Compliance	
Overview	All commercial, industrial and institutional boilers are required to meet state limits on particulate emissions and opacity, as well as federal limits on hazardous air pollutants. A subset of small commercial, industrial and institutional boilers (those with a heat output of less than 1 million Btu per hour that burn solid fuel such as biomass) are also regulated through DEQ's Heat Smart program (Oregon Administrative Rules 340-262). Under current Heat Smart rules, uncertified small-scale biomass and other solid fuel boilers with heat output less than one million Btu/hr cannot be sold in Oregon. The proposed rule changes would exempt from Heat Smart regulations any small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional boiler that is subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air

	Pollutants if the owner or operator obtains construction approval under OAR chapter 340 division 210. Additionally, the proposed rule changes would require registration of boilers that are either exempt from Heat Smart certification requirements or that are above the Heat Smart threshold but below the air quality permitting thresholds. Registration would include confirmation that the boilers comply with other existing state and federal air quality regulations. The proposed rule changes would allow uncertified small solid fuel boilers (those with a heat output less than one million Btu per hour) to be sold in Oregon. In addition, registration would enable DEQ to track compliance for mid-sized commercial, industrial and institutional boilers that are below the permitting thresholds.	
Impacts to the General Public	DEQ does not anticipate that the proposed rules would have any direct, negative fiscal or economic impacts on the general public but there could be indirect impacts if the owner or operator increases prices for services or products to offset the cost of source testing or other costs related to the proposed rules. If they occur, DEQ expects price increases would be minor but does not have information available to make an accurate estimate.	
Impacts to Small Business (50 or fewer employees – ORS183.310(10))	Under the proposed rules, uncertified boilers subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and with heat outputs less than one million British thermal units per hour would be exempt from Heat Smart regulations. As a result, these small biomass boilers could be sold in Oregon (the Heat Smart regulations currently restrict their sale). A positive economic benefit would accrue to small businesses who wish to manufacture or use small biomass or other solid fuel heating systems in commercial, industrial and institutional applications. The benefit would be specific to each business and DEQ does not have available information to make an accurate estimate. Small businesses that currently only have the option of installing gas or diesel boilers, or larger solid fuel burning boilers that were not restricted by Heat Smart regulations, could realize a cost savings by installing small or mid-sized solid fuel boilers that would be exempt under the proposed rules. The proposed rules would exempt boilers from Heat Smart regulations if they are subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and comply with existing construction approval under OAR 340 division 210. In addition, the proposed rules would establish simple registration requirements for the owners of small-scale and mid-size commercial, industrial and institutional boilers that are below DEQ's air quality permitting threshold for boilers (for solid fuel boilers, the permitting threshold is the lower of 10 million British thermal units per hour heat input, 10 tons per year of any single criteria pollutant or 5 tons per year of PM10 if located in a PM10 nonattainment or maintenance area). The registration would include confirmation that boilers must meet existing state and federal air quality standards, including a limit of 0.1 grains particulate per dry standard cubic feet under OAR 340-228-0210, an opacity limit of 20 percent except for three minutes per hour under OAR 340-208-0110, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63, subpart JJJJJJ. There would be no registration fee but there could be costs associated with source testing in order to demonstrate compliance with the grain loading standard. Source testing costs for grain loading and opacity standards typically range from $3,500 to $6,500; however, the proposed rules provide a source testing alternative that could eliminate this cost for owners or operators of boilers. The proposed rules would allow an owner or operator of a boiler to submit source testing performed by an independent third party on behalf of the boiler manufacturer. There may be increased costs to boiler manufacturers if owners or operators ask the manufacturer to test boilers to demonstrate compliance with existing state emission standards.	
Cost of Compliance on Small Business (50 or fewer employees – ORS183.310(10))	a) Estimated number of small businesses subject to the proposed rule	DEQ knows of three facilities that currently need an exemption from the Heat Smart rules under the proposed rules to complete planned biomass boiler projects. In addition to boilers needing an exemption from Heat Smart regulations, the proposed rules would require registration of all new boilers subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63, subpart JJJJJJ that are below permitting thresholds, and would authorize DEQ to require registration for existing boilers at a future date to be determined by DEQ. DEQ does not know how many boilers would be required to register at this time. DEQ and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency plan to identify the affected businesses as part of implementing the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for small and mid-size boilers.

	b) Types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to the proposed rule	Businesses, industries and institutions that operate boilers with maximum heat input capacities below 10 million British thermal units per hour that are not currently subject to permitting could be subject to the proposed rules. Affected facilities could include small commercial and industrial businesses as well as institutions, such as schools and hospitals that operate boilers with maximum heat inputs below 10 million British thermal units per hour.
	c) Projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative activities required by small businesses for compliance with the proposed rule, including costs of professional services	Owners or operators of boilers subject to the proposed rules would be required to register with DEQ to verify that their boilers comply with existing applicable state and federal emission standards. Owners or operators would need to retain source test records on-site for five years. The records would need to be made available to DEQ upon request. The proposed rules would establish simple registration requirements for small-scale and mid-size commercial, industrial and institutional boilers. There would be no registration fee but there would be simple record keeping associated with source testing required to verify compliance with the grain loading standard and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The registration would need to be updated upon conducting biennial tune-ups required by the federal standards. Small businesses could either choose to administer these duties in-house or hire an independent third party to conduct them. DEQ lacks the information it would need to estimate the cost of hiring professional services.
	d) The equipment, supplies, labor, and increased administration required by small businesses for compliance with the proposed rule	Online registration would require a computer and internet access for owners or operators. DEQ estimates that the initial registration would take one to two hours and biennial registration updates would take less than an hour for each update. See also source test costs above.
	e) A description of the manner in which DEQ involved small businesses in the development of this rulemaking	DEQ held a meeting with several manufacturers of solid fuel boilers to review the technical aspects of the rule.
Impacts on Large Business (all businesses that are not "small businesses" under ORS183.310(10))	DEQ anticipates that the fiscal and economic impacts on large businesses would be the same as the impacts on small businesses described above if the business owned or operated a boiler subject to the proposed rules.	
Impacts on Local Government	DEQ anticipates that the fiscal and economic impacts on local governments would be the same as the impacts on small businesses described above if the local government owned or operated a boiler subject to the proposed rules.	
Impacts on State Agencies other than DEQ	DEQ anticipates that the fiscal and economic impacts on state agencies other than DEQ would be the same as the impacts on small businesses described above if the state agency owned or operated a boiler subject to the proposed rules.	
Impacts on DEQ	The proposed rule would require DEQ to notify owners or operators of affected boilers; develop and implement a registration database; perform ongoing outreach and technical assistance to registrants; and develop implementation guidance. DEQ also plans to develop model contract language that a business could use when purchasing a boiler to ensure that all applicable state and federal emissions standards would be met. DEQ estimates it would cost between $27,200 and $40,800 to develop the necessary registration database. Implementation of the proposed rules, including development of the registration database, would be conducted by existing staff.	

Assumptions	DEQ estimated costs associated with source testing based on the experience of DEQ source testing coordinators and input from stakeholders. The cost impacts to DEQ associated with developing a registration database, on-line registration forms and web page are based on estimates from DEQ's Business Services Division.
Housing Costs	DEQ determined that this proposed rule would have no effect on the cost of development of a 6,000 square foot parcel and the construction of a 1,200 square foot detached single family dwelling on that parcel. The proposed rules only apply to unpermitted commercial, institutional and industrial boilers.
Administrative Rule Advisory Committee	DEQ met with stakeholders to review the technical aspects of the rule. No policy advisory committee was formed because there were no significant policy issues to resolve.

Prepared by	Printed name	Date
Approved by DEQ Budget Office	Printed name	Date

State of Oregon
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Land Use Evaluation Statement

Rulemaking Proposal
for
Small and mid-size boiler rule amendments

Conditional exemptions from Heat Smart certification requirements for small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional boilers subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and registration requirements for small and mid-sized boilers subject to National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

1. Explain the purpose of the proposed rules.

Current Heat Smart rules under OAR chapter 340 division 262 prohibit uncertified small biomass boilers and other solid fuel boilers with heat output less than one million British thermal units per hour from being sold in Oregon. For small-scale and mid-size commercial, industrial and institutional boilers already subject to federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, the proposed rule would:

- Provide an exemption from Heat Smart regulations if the owner or operator obtains construction approval under OAR chapter 340 division 210.

- Require registration of boilers that are either exempt from Heat Smart certification requirements or that are above the Heat Smart threshold but below the air quality permitting thresholds. The registration would include confirmation that the boiler complies with other existing state and federal air quality regulations.

Creating the proposed exemption from Heat Smart regulations would allow small-scale commercial, industrial and institutional biomass boilers already subject to federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants to be sold in Oregon. The proposed registration rules would enable DEQ to track compliance for small-scale and mid-sized commercial, industrial and institutional boilers. Registration of a boiler does not authorize its operation like an air quality permit; however, it does provide DEQ with information about the location and compliance status of boilers that are not required to obtain permits.

2. Do the proposed rules affect existing rules, programs or activities that are considered land use programs in the DEQ State Agency Coordination (SAC) Program?

Yes X No

a. If yes, identify existing program/rule/activity:

Approval of Notice of Construction (OAR 340-018-0030(1)(c)).

Registration of boilers is not a program or activity that is considered a land use program in the DEQ SAC Program. However, all boilers that must be registered must first obtain approval of notice of construction, which requires the submission of a land use compatibility statement (LUCS).

b. If yes, do the existing statewide goal compliance and local plan compatibility procedures adequately cover the proposed rules?

Yes X No (if no, explain):

c. If no, apply the following criteria to the proposed rules.

N/A

In the space below, state if the proposed rules are considered programs affecting land use. State the criteria and reasons for the determination.

N/A

3. If the proposed rules have been determined a land use program under 2. above, but are not subject to existing land use compliance and compatibility procedures, explain the new procedures the Department will use to ensure compliance and compatibility.

N/A