

**TITLE 252. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 100. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**

**SUBCHAPTER 5. REGISTRATION, EMISSION INVENTORY AND ANNUAL
OPERATING FEES**

252:100-5-1.1. Definitions

The following words and terms when used in this Subchapter shall have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Actual emissions" means the total amount of any regulated air pollutant actually emitted from a given facility during a particular calendar year, determined using methods contained in 252:100-5-2.1(d).

"Allowable emissions" means:

- (A) The total amount of any regulated air pollutant emitted based on limits contained in an enforceable permit or potential to emit, or
- (B) For grandfathered sources, emission limits based on maximum design capacity and considering all applicable rules.

"Consumer Price Index" means an index determined by the U.S. Department of Labor measuring the change in the cost of typical wage-earner purchases of goods and services expressed as a percentage of the cost of these same goods and services in a base period.

"Date of billing" means the date the fee was billed. In the case no fee was billed because the owner or operator failed to submit the required annual emission inventory, the date of billing shall mean the date on which the fee would have been billed had the emission inventory been submitted when due.

"Emission inventory" means a compilation of all point source, storage and process fugitive air emissions for all regulated air pollutants at a given facility.

"Error" means, with regard to fees, a fee overpayment made as a result of a mistake on the part of the DEQ in invoicing or the part of the owner or operator in calculating emissions. It does not mean a mistake made in the decision to use or not to use a particular emission factor or method of calculation.

"Grandfathered source" means a stationary source that was in operation in Oklahoma when an otherwise applicable rule was promulgated unless that rule specifically applies to existing sources or the source has undergone modification since that rule was promulgated.

"Minor facility" means a facility which is not a Part 70 source.

"Process Fugitive Emissions" means those emissions created by or incidental to any particular process which become airborne or have the potential to become airborne, and could not reasonably, taking into account economic considerations, be made to pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Regulated air pollutant (for fee calculation)", which is used only for purposes of this Subchapter, means any "regulated air pollutant" except the following:

- (A) Carbon monoxide.
- (B) Gross particulate matter (GPM).
- (C) Greenhouse gases (GHGs) either as individual pollutants or as an aggregate.

252:100-5-2.1. Emission inventory

(a) **Requirement to file an emission inventory.** The owner or operator of any facility that is a source of regulated air pollutants shall submit a complete annual emission inventory through DEQ's electronic reporting system or in another manner acceptable by the Division.

(1) **General requirements.** The inventory shall cover operations during a calendar year and shall be submitted on or before April 1 of the following year. Upon receiving a written demonstration of good cause the Director may grant an extension for submittal beyond the April 1 deadline.

(2) **Permit by rule.** The owner or operator of a facility registered under a permit by rule in Subchapter 7, Part 9, shall submit, at a minimum, an annual emission inventory for the 2014 reporting year or the calendar year in which the facility is registered, if the facility is registered after December 31, 2014, and thereafter according to the following schedule:

(A) For a registered facility with actual emissions greater than 5 tons per year of any regulated air pollutant (excluding GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate), an annual emission inventory for that facility shall be submitted for every National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Three-Year Cycle Inventory year, as defined in 40 CFR Section 51.30(b).

(B) For a registered facility with actual emissions of 5 tons per year or less of any regulated air pollutant (excluding GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate), an annual emission inventory for that facility shall be submitted every second National Emissions Inventory (NEI) Three-Year Cycle Inventory year, as defined in 40 CFR Section 51.30(b), beginning with the 2020 NEI reporting year.

(3) **Permit exempt facilities and de minimis facilities.** The owners or operators of permit exempt facilities or de minimis facilities, as these terms are defined in OAC 252:100-7-1.1, are not required to submit an annual emission inventory unless annual emissions from the facility exceed any of the emission thresholds listed in Table 1 in Appendix A to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 51. In that event, the emission inventory shall be submitted according to the schedule contained in that table, which is incorporated by reference in Appendix Q to OAC 252:100.

(4) **Special inventories.** Upon request by the Director, the owner or operator of a facility that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant shall file an emission inventory with the Division. The Director is authorized to request this inventory when emission related data is necessary for program planning or compliance with State or Federal rules, regulations, standards, or requirements.

(b) **Content.** All inventories submitted to the Division shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) ~~For those emissions subject to a permit, the permitted allowable emissions as set forth therein.~~

(2) ~~The amount of the actual emissions of any regulated air pollutant as defined in OAC 252:100-1-3~~ (excluding GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate), including quantifiable excess emissions, and the basis for such determination. If the total actual emissions of any regulated air pollutant from a facility vary from the allowable or from the previous year's actual by more than 30%, the Department may require the owner or operator to provide an explanation for the difference in order to determine compliance with the Oklahoma Clean Air Act or any rule promulgated thereunder, or any permit condition prescribed or order issued pursuant thereto.

(2) For those emissions subject to a permit, the permitted allowable emissions as set forth therein. Greenhouse gases (GHGs), as individual pollutants and as an aggregate, are exempt from this requirement.

(3) For those emissions not the subject of a permit and when requested by the AQD, a list of all OAC 252:100 rules setting forth emission limitations applicable to the facility in question and the maximum yearly allowable for the facility.

(c) **Documentation.** All calculations and assumptions must be verified by proper documentation. All supporting data, including actual production, throughput and measurement records along with engineering calculations and other data utilized in accordance with OAC 252:100-5-2.1(d) must be maintained for at least 5 years by the current owner or operator at the facility in conjunction with facility records of the emission inventory. This information must either be submitted to the Division or made available for inspection upon request.

(d) **Method of calculation.** The best available data at the time the emission inventory is or should have been prepared shall be used to determine emissions. It shall be the burden of the owner or operator to select the best available data, based on an acceptable method of calculation. The method of calculation used to determine emissions shall be binding upon the owner or operator and the Division for the purpose of calculating fees under OAC 252:100-5-2.2 unless challenged by the owner or operator prior to September 1 of the year the inventory is due or by the Division within six (6) months after the date the inventory is received. Acceptable methods of calculation for determining actual emissions are:

(1) Emission factors utilized in the issuance of a currently applicable Oklahoma Air Quality permit(s) for the facility.

(2) Stack tests using appropriate EPA test methods, with advance notification and opportunity for observation by the Division.

(3) Stack tests using appropriate EPA test methods may be used for determining the emissions of identical equipment (i.e., same model, same location, and same operating conditions and parameters) when:

(A) Tests are performed by persons qualified by training and experience to perform said tests.

(B) Copies of the test results and methods are available for review by the Division.

(4) Continuous emissions monitoring data, when supported by required certification and calibration data.

(5) Current AP-42 factors or other factors acceptable to the Division.

(6) Manufacturer's test data, when approved by the Division as reliable.

(7) EPA and EPA-contracted industry-specific emission study data when it can be shown to be applicable to the facility in question and approved for use in the emission inventory by the Division.

(8) Fuel usage and other mass-balance methods when supported by specific records applicable to the materials on which the calculations are based and approved for use in the emission inventory by the Division.

(9) Any other method that can be shown to be reasonably accurate when supported by engineering data and calculations, and approved for use in the emission inventory by the Division.

(e) **Methods of verification.** Emission inventories determined by the Division to be substantially incomplete or substantially incorrect shall, upon the request of the Division, be subject to verification if not satisfactorily completed or corrected within a reasonable time. Verification shall

be accomplished by an appropriate stack test using EPA approved methods, installation of continuous monitoring equipment, or other methods acceptable to the Division.

(f) **Certification.** The emission inventory shall contain certification by a responsible official of the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the document. This certification shall be signed by a responsible official and shall contain the following language: "I certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete."

SUBCHAPTER 7. PERMITS FOR MINOR FACILITIES

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

252:100-7-1.1. Definitions

The following words and terms when used in this Subchapter shall have the following meaning unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Actual emissions" means the total amount of any regulated air pollutant actually emitted from a given facility during a particular calendar year, determined using methods contained in OAC 252:100-5-2.1(d).

"Administratively complete" means an application that provides:

- (A) All information required under OAC 252:100-7-15(c) and 252:100-7-18(e);
- (B) A landowner affidavit as required by OAC 252:4-7-13(b);
- (C) The appropriate application fees as required by OAC 252:100-7-3; and
- (D) Valid certification by the applicant.

"Best Available Control Technology" or "BACT" means the best control technology that is currently available as determined by the Director on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs.

"Commence" means, as applied to the construction or modification of a minor facility to which neither a NSPS or NESHAP applies, that the owner or operator has begun the construction or installation of the emitting equipment on a pad or in the final location at the facility.

"De minimis facility" means a facility that meets the requirements contained in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this definition.

(A) All the air pollutant emitting activities at the facility are on the de minimis list contained in Appendix H or the facility meets all of the following de minimis criteria:

(i) The facility has actual emissions of 5 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant, except:

(I) that fraction of particulate matter that exhibits an aerodynamic particulate diameter of more than 10 micrometers (μm) and

(II) GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate.

(ii) The facility is not a "major source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-2.

(iii) The facility is not a "major stationary source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-31 for facilities in attainment areas.

(iv) The facility is not a "major stationary source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-51 for facilities in nonattainment areas.

(v) The facility is not operated in conjunction with another facility or source that is subject to air quality permitting.

(vi) The facility has not opted to obtain or retain an Air Quality Division permit.

(B) The facility is not subject to the Federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) or the Federal NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63).

"Emergency engine" means a stationary engine used to resume essential operations or ensure safety during sudden and unexpected occurrences including but not limited to loss of electrical power, fire, and/or flood.

"Facility" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities that meet all the following conditions:

(A) Are under common control.

(B) Are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties.

(C) Have the same two-digit primary SIC Code (as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987).

"Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit" or **"FESOP"** means an operating permit issued under Subchapter 7 of this Chapter, including operating permits issued under the provisions of 252:4-7-33(a)(2). As such, for the purposes of this subchapter, "FESOP" and "operating permit" are synonymous.

"FESOP Enhanced NSR process" means a process under which the evaluation of requirements applicable under NSR is integrated with a determination of procedural and compliance requirements under the DEQ's FESOP program. This process is only available for facilities already operating under a FESOP permit. Under a FESOP enhanced NSR process, the 30-day public and EPA review period of a draft NSR permit is integrated with the review of the draft FESOP modification, and results in the issuance of a minor source construction permit whose applicable FESOP implications have also been reviewed. Later the requirements of the construction permit may be incorporated into a modified FESOP using the minor source operating permit modification process, without further public or EPA review, as authorized in OAC 252:4-7-13(g)(9) and OAC 252:100-7-18(f).

"Gasoline dispensing facility" means any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor vehicle engine, nonroad vehicle, or nonroad engine, including a nonroad vehicle or nonroad engine used solely for competition. These facilities include, but are not limited to, facilities that dispense gasoline into on- and off-road, street, or highway motor vehicles, lawn equipment, boats, test engines, landscaping equipment, generators, pumps, and other gasoline-fueled engines and equipment, as these terms are used in 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC.

"Hazardous Air Pollutant" or **"HAP"** means any hazardous air pollutant regulated under Section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7412, and subject to NESHAP.

"Minor facility" means a facility which is not a Part 70 source.

"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants" or **"NESHAP"** means those standards as published by the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7412.

"New portable source" means a portable source that has never operated within the State of Oklahoma. This includes sources that are initially constructed and existing facilities that are relocating into Oklahoma from another state.

"New Source Performance Standards" or **"NSPS"** means those standards found in 40 CFR Part 60.

"Permit exempt facility" means a facility that:

(A) has actual emissions in every calendar year that are 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant (excluding GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate);

(B) is not a de minimis facility as defined in OAC 252:100-7-1.1;

- (C) is not a "major source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-2 for Part 70 sources;
- (D) is not a "major stationary source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-31 for PSD facilities in attainment areas;
- (E) is not a "major stationary source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-51 for facilities in nonattainment areas;
- (F) is not operated in conjunction with another facility or source that is subject to air quality permitting;
- (G) is not subject to an emission standard, equipment standard, or work practice standard in the Federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) or the Federal NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63); and
- (H) is not subject to the requirements of OAC 252:100-39-47.

"Portable source" means a source with design and intended use to allow disassembly or relocation.

"Relocate" means to move a source from one geographical location to another. The term does not include minimal moves within the facility boundaries.

"Regulated air pollutant" means any substance or group of substances listed in Appendix P of this Chapter, or any substance regulated as an air pollutant under any federal regulation for which the Department has been given authority, or any other substance for which an air emission limitation or equipment standard is set by an enforceable permit.

"Replacement unit" means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in paragraphs (A) through (D) of this definition are met.

(A) The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 C.F.R. Section 60.15(b)(1), the emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of paragraph (1) in the definition of "Reconstruction" in 40 C.F.R. Section 63.2, or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

(B) The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit.

(C) The replacement unit does not alter the basic design parameter(s) of the process unit.

(D) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operating by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

"Traditional NSR process" means a process under which the evaluation of requirements applicable under NSR is performed independently of the determination of procedural and compliance requirements under the FESOP program. This process is required for facilities that have not yet received a FESOP, but it may also be used (as an alternative to the FESOP Enhanced NSR process) for facilities that have already received a FESOP. The traditional NSR process provides a 30-day public and EPA review period on the draft construction (NSR) permit, as described in OAC 252:100-7-17 and OAC 252:4-7. This process is independent of the subsequent application, review, and issuance process for the source's initial or modified FESOP that also includes a 30-day public and EPA review period, as described in OAC 252:100-7-18 and OAC 252:4-7.

252:100-7-2.1. Minor permits for greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting facilities

~~—Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions shall not be included in a minor facility permit nor cause a facility to be subject to minor facility permitting requirements contained in OAC 252:100-7, unless~~

~~the owner or operator of that facility requests that GHG emission limits and/or physical or operational limitations be included in a minor permit for the facility to set enforceable limits to keep potential GHG emission levels below the applicability threshold levels for the PSD construction permit program and/or the Part 70 operating permit program. Physical or operational limitations may include, but are not limited to, air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation, and/or restrictions on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed.~~

(a) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as an aggregate, or as individual pollutants (e.g., methane), are not required to be included in a minor facility permit unless one or more of the following apply:

(1) The facility is subject to a GHG emission limit under a New Source Performance Standard (40 CFR Part 60) or National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63); or

(2) The facility is subject to a GHG emission limit that is based on a federal Emission Guideline (EG) promulgated by EPA (in 40 CFR Part 60) pursuant to Section 111(d) of the Federal CAA; or

(3) The owner or operator requests that a minor facility's permit include GHG emission limits and/or physical or operational limitations obtained for the purposes of reducing potential GHG emissions.

(b) GHG emissions, as an aggregate, and as individual pollutants (e.g., methane), are not required to be included in a facility's annual emissions inventory (OAC 252:100-5.2.1).

(c) GHG emissions, as an aggregate, and as individual pollutants (e.g., methane), are excluded from the definition of "regulated air pollutants (for fee calculation)" in OAC 252:100-5-1.1, and are, therefore, not subject to the annual operating fees under OAC 252:100-5-2.2.

(d) Regardless of any limits on methane included in a minor source permit or inclusion of any reporting requirements or other provisions in the permit that may affect methane or GHG emissions, neither methane nor GHG (as an aggregate) will be considered to be regulated air pollutants for the purposes of the following:

(1) The determination whether the owner or operator of a facility registered under a permit by rule in Subchapter 7, Part 9, is required to submit an emissions inventory on a three-year or six-year cycle in accordance OAC 252:100-5-2.1(a)(2).

(2) The determination whether a construction permit is required for a modification of an existing facility to add or physically modify a piece of equipment or a process that results in a permitted emissions increase of any one regulated air pollutant by more than 5 TPY (OAC 252:100-7-15(a)(2)(B)(ii)).

(3) The determination whether a facility has actual emissions of 5 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant to determine whether a facility is a "de minimis facility" as defined in OAC 252:100-7-1.1.

(4) The determination whether a facility has actual emissions in every calendar year of 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant to determine whether a facility is a "permit exempt facility" as defined in OAC 252:100-7-1.1.

(5) The determination whether a facility is eligible for a permit by rule, in accordance with OAC 252:100-7-15(b)(1)(A), because it has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of any regulated air pollutant (except for HAPs).

(6) The determination whether a facility is eligible for a general permit, in accordance with OAC 252:100-7-15(b)(2)(A), because it has actual emissions of less than 100 TPY of any regulated air pollutant (except for HAPs).

(7) The determination whether a facility is eligible for a permit by rule for oil and natural gas sector facilities, in accordance with OAC 252:100-7-60.5, because it has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of any regulated air pollutant (except for HAPs).

(8) The determination whether a facility is eligible for a permit by rule for emergency engine facilities, in accordance with OAC 252:100-7-60.6, because it has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of any regulated air pollutant (except for HAPs).

(9) The determination whether a facility is eligible for a permit by rule for gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline dispensing facilities with emergency engines, in accordance with OAC 252:100-7-60.7, because it has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of any regulated air pollutant (except for HAPs).

(10) The determination whether a facility is a "major source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-2.

(11) The determination whether a facility is a "major stationary source" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-31 for facilities in attainment areas or in OAC 252:100-8-51 for facilities in nonattainment areas.

(12) The determination whether a facility's project is a "major modification" as defined in OAC 252:100-8-31 for facilities in attainment areas or in OAC 252:100-8-51 for facilities in nonattainment areas.

(e) Any of these exceptions or requirements may be set aside at the discretion of the Director.

PART 3. CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

252:100-7-15. Construction permit

(a) **Construction permit required.** Except as provided in OAC 252:100-7-2(b)(5), a construction permit is required to commence construction or installation of a new facility or the modification of an existing facility as specified in OAC 252:100-7-15(a)(1) and (2).

(1) **New Facility.** No person shall cause or allow the construction or installation of any new minor facility other than a de minimis facility or a permit exempt facility as defined in OAC 252:100-7-1.1 without first obtaining a DEQ-issued air quality construction permit.

(2) **Modification of an existing facility.**

(A) A construction permit is required for any modification that would cause an existing facility to no longer qualify for de minimis status, permit exempt facility status, or its current permit category.

(B) A construction permit is required for an existing facility covered by an individual permit:

(i) to add an "affected facility," "affected source," or "new source" as those terms are defined in 40 CFR Section 60.2, 40 CFR Section 63.2, and 40 CFR Section 61.02, respectively, that is subject to an emission standard, equipment standard, or work practice standard in a federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) or a federal NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63) or

(ii) to add or physically modify a piece of equipment or a process that results in a permitted emissions increase of any one regulated air pollutant (excluding GHGs as individual pollutants and as an aggregate) by more than 5 TPY.

(C) The requirement to obtain a construction permit under OAC 252:100-7-15(a)(2)(B)(i) does not apply to replacement of a piece of equipment, provided the replacement unit does not require a change in any emission limit in the existing permit, and the owner or operator

notifies the DEQ in writing within fifteen (15) days of the startup of the replacement unit, and/or as otherwise specified by the permit.

(b) **Permit categories.** Three types of construction permits are available: permit by rule, general permit, and individual permit. A permit by rule may be adopted or a general permit may be issued for an industry if there are a sufficient number of facilities that have the same or substantially similar operations, emissions, and activities that are subject to the same standards, limitations, and operating and monitoring requirements.

(1) **Permit by rule.** An owner or operator of a minor facility may apply for registration under a permit by rule if the following criteria are met:

(A) The facility has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs and GHGs (as individual pollutants and as an aggregate).

(B) The facility does not emit or have the potential to emit 10 TPY or more of any single HAP or 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs.

(C) The DEQ has established a permit by rule for the industry in Part 9 of this Subchapter.

(D) The owner or operator of the facility certifies that it will comply with the applicable permit by rule.

(E) The facility is not operated in conjunction with another facility or source that is subject to air quality permitting.

(2) **General permit.** Minor facilities may qualify for authorization under a general permit if the following criteria are met:

(A) The facility has actual emissions less than 100 TPY of each regulated air pollutant, except for HAPs and GHGs (as individual pollutants and as an aggregate).

(B) The facility does not emit or have the potential to emit 10 TPY or more of any single HAP or 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs.

(C) The DEQ has issued a general permit for the industry.

(3) **Individual permit.** The owners or operators of minor facilities requiring permits under this Subchapter which do not qualify for permit by rule or a general permit shall obtain individual permits. An owner or operator may apply for an individual permit even if the facility qualifies for a permit by rule or a general permit.

(c) **Content of construction permit application.** Construction permit applications shall contain at least the data and information listed in OAC 252:100-7-15(c)(1) and (2).

(1) **Individual permit.** An applicant for an individual construction permit shall provide data and information required by this Chapter on an application form available from the DEQ. Such data and information should include but not be limited to:

(A) site information,

(B) process description,

(C) emission data,

(D) BACT when required,

(E) sampling point data and

(F) modeling data when required.

(2) **General permit.** An applicant for authorization under a general permit shall provide data and information required by that permit on a form available from the DEQ. For general permits that provide for application through the filing of a notice of intent (NOI), authorization under the general permit is effective upon receipt of the NOI.

(d) **Permit contents.** The construction permit:

(1) Shall require the permittee to comply with all applicable air pollution rules.

- (2) Shall prohibit the exceedance of ambient air quality standards contained in OAC 252:100-3.
- (3) May establish permit conditions and limitations as necessary to assure compliance with all rules.
- (e) **Duty to comply with the construction permit.** The permittee shall comply with all limitations and conditions of the construction permit. A violation of the limitations or conditions contained in the construction permit shall subject the owner or operator of a facility to any or all enforcement penalties, including permit revocation, available under the Oklahoma Clean Air Act and Air Pollution Control Rules. No operating permit will be issued until the violation has been resolved to the satisfaction of the DEQ.
- (f) **Cancellation of authority to construct or modify.** The authority to construct or modify granted by a duly issued construction permit will terminate (unless extended as provided below) if the construction is not commenced within 18 months of the permit issuance date, or if work is suspended for more than 18 months after it has commenced.
- (g) **Extension of authorization to construct or modify.**
- (1) Prior to the permit expiration date, a permittee may apply for extension of the permit by written request of the DEQ stating the reasons for the delay/suspension and providing justification for the extension. The DEQ may grant:
 - (A) one extension of 18 months or less or
 - (B) one extension of up to 36 months where the applicant is proposing to expand an already existing facility to accommodate the proposed new construction or the applicant has expended a significant amount of money (1% of total project cost as identified in the original application, not including land cost) in preparation for meeting the definition of "commence construction" at the proposed site.
 - (2) If construction has not commenced within three (3) years of the effective date of the original permit, the permittee must undertake and complete an appropriate available control technology review and an air quality analysis. This review must be approved by the DEQ before construction may commence.
- (h) **Expiration of authorization to construct or modify.** The authorization to construct or modify under the construction permit shall expire upon completion of the construction or modification, or as otherwise provided in (e), (f), or (g). However, the requirements established under (d) shall continue in effect until and unless the facility or affected unit ceases operations, was never constructed in the first place, or the requirement is superseded under a subsequently-issued construction permit or a FESOP that has undergone public review.

PART 9. PERMITS BY RULE

252:100-7-60.5. Oil and natural gas sector

(a) **Applicability.** This PBR is issued for minor facilities and area sources in the oil and natural gas (O&NG) sector. This includes but is not limited to facilities subject to federal standards, primarily Subparts IIII, JJJJ, OOOO, ~~and OOOOa~~, and ~~OOOOB~~ of the federal NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60, and Subparts HH and ZZZZ of the federal NESHAP, 40 CFR Part 63, as cited in this PBR and incorporated by reference in OAC 252:100-2 and Appendix Q to Chapter 100. Specifically, this PBR applies to the following:

(1) **Eligible minor facilities and area sources.** New and existing minor facilities and area sources in the O&NG sector are eligible for this PBR, provided they comply with the conditions in (A) through (G) of this paragraph.

(A) The facility has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs and GHGs (as individual pollutants and as an aggregate).

(B) The facility has potential emissions of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs, that are less than the emission levels that require prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), nonattainment new source review (NNSR), and Part 70 permits.

(C) The facility does not emit or have potential emissions of 10 TPY or more of any single HAP or 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs.

(D) For the purpose of determining if a facility is eligible for registration under this PBR, the calculation of actual emissions may include emission reductions that will be made enforceable by registration under this PBR.

(E) Only for the purpose of determining if a facility is eligible for registration under this PBR, the calculation of potential emissions shall not include emission reductions resulting from any physical or operational limitation (including capacity limitations, use of air pollution control equipment, and/or restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed). ~~Affected~~ However, affected sources or potentially affected sources subject to a federal standard (NSPS or NESHAP) may include enforceable limitations imposed by the federal standards in the calculation of potential emissions.

(F) The facility must meet the criteria in 252:100-7-15(b)(1)(C) through (E).

(G) The facility is not otherwise a Part 70 source.

(2) **Equipment and processes.** This PBR covers equipment and processes located at minor facilities and area sources in the O&NG sector that meet the criteria contained in 252:100-7-60.5(a)(1). Covered equipment and processes under this PBR include, but are not limited to:

(A) The affected facilities listed in 40 CFR Section 60.5365 of NSPS Subpart OOOO, ~~and~~ 40 CFR Section 60.5365a of NSPS Subpart OOOOa, and 40 CFR Section 60.5365b of NSPS Subpart OOOOb.

(B) Stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines, as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.4200 of NSPS Subpart IIII, which are located at minor facilities in the O&NG sector.

(C) Stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines, as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.4230 of NSPS Subpart JJJJ, which are located at minor facilities in the O&NG sector.

(D) The affected sources listed in 40 CFR Section 63.760(a) and (b)(2) of NESHAP Subpart HH, which are located at area sources.

(E) Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), as specified in 40 CFR Section 63.6585 of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ, which are located at area sources in the O&NG sector.

(b) Standards and requirements.

(1) **NSPS and NESHAP requirements.** The owner or operator shall meet the applicable requirements of the following NSPS and NESHAP subparts for equipment and processes located at minor facilities or area sources in the O&NG sector.

(A) **General provisions.** The owner or operator of minor affected facilities covered by the O&NG PBR shall comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart A.

(B) **Crude oil and natural gas production, transmission, and distribution.** The owner or operator of each minor affected facility shall comply with the applicable standards and requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts OOOO, ~~and/or OOOOa, and/or OOOOb.~~

(C) **Stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of a stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards and testing, reporting monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(D) **Stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine.** The owner or operator of a stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ.

(E) **General provisions.** The owner or operator of an area source covered by the O&NG PBR shall comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A.

(F) **Oil and natural gas production facilities.** The owner or operator of an affected source listed in 40 CFR Section 63.760(a) and (b) and located at an area source shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH.

(G) **Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of a stationary RICE located at an area source shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(H) **Equipment subject to any other NSPS or NESHAP.** The owner or operator of the facility shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of any other applicable NSPS or NESHAP, including any modification to requirements of an existing applicable NSPS or NESHAP.

(2) **DEQ Air Pollution Control Rules, standards, and requirements.** The owner or operator of an O&NG facility covered by this PBR shall comply with applicable portions of the:

(A) emission inventory requirements and annual fee requirements contained in 252:100- 5;

(B) excess emission reporting requirements contained in 252:100-9;

(C) particulate matter emission rates contained in 252:100-19 for fuel-burning equipment;

(D) visible emissions (opacity) limits contained in 252:100-25 for subject emission units;

(E) fugitive dust standards contained in 252:100-29;

(F) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of sulfur compounds contained in 252:100-31 for subject emission units;

(G) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of nitrogen oxides contained in 252:100-33 for subject fuel-burning equipment;

(H) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of VOCs contained in 252:100-37 and 252:100-39 for subject emission units; and

(I) testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements contained in 252:100-43.

(c) **Requested process-specific limitations - storage vessel affected facilities.** An owner or operator shall designate on the PBR registration form(s) that either of the following federally enforceable limits are applicable to a specified storage vessel affected facility. The permittee shall submit a notice of enforceability on forms provided by the DEQ to add or remove the applicability of federally enforceable limits to or from any specific emission unit.

(1) The storage vessel affected facility shall be limited to less than 6 TPY of VOC emissions, 12-month rolling total, unless another time measurement is specified under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO or OOOOa. Demonstration of compliance with the VOC emission limit shall be based on records of VOC stored and monthly throughputs. Emissions shall be calculated using current EPA AP-42 methodology for working and breathing emissions or other methodology acceptable to the DEQ, and using available AQD guidance for flash emissions.

(A) In the demonstration of compliance with the VOC emission limit, a properly installed and operated vapor recovery unit (VRU) is considered to recover 100% of the VOC during the time the VRU is in use.

(B) The permittee shall maintain, for a period of five (5) years, records of VOC stored, monthly throughputs, and emissions calculations used to demonstrate compliance, including records of all periods of uncontrolled venting.

(2) The VOC storage vessel shall be limited to less than 6 TPY of VOC emissions, 12-month rolling total, unless another time measurement is specified under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO or OOOOa. For any VOCs not routed through a VRU, the storage vessel affected facility shall be controlled utilizing a flare or enclosed combustion device.

(A) For each flare or enclosed combustion device, the presence of a pilot flame shall be monitored using a thermocouple or any other equivalent device, and records of pilot flame(s) outages and/or flare downtime shall be maintained.

(B) The flare or enclosed combustion device shall be operated according to the manufacturer's specifications.

(C) Demonstration of compliance with the VOC emission limit shall be based on emissions calculated from records of VOC stored and monthly throughputs using current EPA AP42 methodology for working and breathing emissions or other methodology acceptable to the DEQ, AQD guidance for flash emissions, and a VOC control efficiency as specified.

(i) During periods when records document that the flare or enclosed combustion device was operational, the VOC emissions estimates may be calculated using a VOC destruction efficiency of 95%.

(ii) If the manufacturer of the flare or enclosed combustion device guarantees a VOC destruction efficiency greater than 95%, the VOC emissions estimates may be calculated using the VOC destruction efficiency guaranteed by the manufacturer, up to but not to exceed 99.5% during periods when records document that the control device was operational.

(iii) A properly installed and operated VRU is considered to recover 100% of the VOC during the time the VRU is in use.

(iv) The permittee shall maintain, for a period of five (5) years, records of VOC stored, monthly throughputs, and emissions calculations used to demonstrate compliance, including records of all periods of uncontrolled venting.

(d) Requested process-specific legally and practicably enforceable limitations - storage vessel affected facilities (tank batteries). An owner or operator shall designate on the PBR registration form(s) that the following legally and practicably enforceable (LPE) limits are applicable to a specified storage vessel affected facility under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOb. The permittee shall submit a notice of enforceability on forms provided by the DEQ to add or remove the applicability of LPE limits to or from any tank battery, whether the tank battery consists of a single storage vessel or multiple storage vessels that are manifolded together for liquid transfer.

(1) The storage vessel affected facility shall be limited to less than 6 TPY of VOC emissions and less than 20 TPY of methane emissions, calculated as cumulative emissions from all storage vessels within the tank battery, with both limits based on a 12-month rolling total.

(A) Demonstration of compliance with the VOC and methane emission limits shall include the following:

(i) A monthly quantitative throughput volume.

(ii) The composition of tank contents and any process stream (actual or representative consistent with DEQ policy as established by the Director) necessary to perform the calculations below.

(iii) Emission calculation methods for working, breathing, and flashing emissions approved by the Director.

(iv) Process operating parameters, including temperatures and pressures relied on in the compliance calculations.

(v) The method, if any, used to capture emissions, and divert emissions to a process and/or route emissions to a control device.

(vi) Calculations showing that, given the tank contents, throughput, and process operating parameters (including downtime), the emissions from the tank battery will not exceed the LPE limits for VOC or methane.

(B) Applicants that elect to comply with the LPE limits through one or more of the following options shall meet these operational and parametric limits:

(i) If using a nonassisted flare:

(I) a closed vent system that routes emissions from the storage vessel affected facility to the flare.

(II) a combustion destruction efficiency of at least 95%.

(III) the flare shall meet the following applicable requirements of 40 CFR § 60.18: visible emissions requirements in § 60.18(c)(1); the pilot flame requirements in § 60.18(c)(2); the heating value requirements in § 60.18(c)(3)(ii); exit velocity requirements in § 60.18(c)(4); and the operational requirements in § 60.18(e).

(ii) If using a nonassisted enclosed combustion device:

(I) a closed vent system that routes emissions from the storage vessel affected facility to the combustor.

(II) a combustion destruction efficiency of at least 95%.

(III) the combustor shall meet the following applicable requirements for flares in 40 CFR § 60.18: visible emissions requirements in § 60.18(c)(1); the pilot flame requirements in § 60.18(c)(2); the heating value requirements in § 60.18(c)(3)(ii); and the operational requirements in § 60.18(e).

(IV) the maximum design capacity (MMBTU/hr) of the gases combusted as established by the manufacturer or operator during a performance test.

(iii) If using a VRU:

(I) a closed vent system that captures all emissions from the storage vessel affected facility and routes all emissions to a process.

(II) the openings of the storage vessels shall be closed and sealed (e.g., covered by a gasketed lid, cap, or other appropriate methods) during normal operation.

(C) The emission reductions associated with the option(s) selected under (B) shall only be included in emissions calculations to show compliance with limits in (1) above when the following initial and periodic and/or continuous monitoring requirements are met:

- (i) If using a nonassisted flare or enclosed combustion device:
 - (I) perform an initial visible emission observation of the flare or enclosed combustion device using Method 22 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60, with a minimum observation time of six (6) minutes, within 60 days of initial operation.
 - (II) continuously monitor at least once every five minutes for the presence of a pilot flame or combustion flame using a device (including, but not limited to, a thermocouple, ultraviolet beam sensor, or infrared sensor) capable of detecting that the pilot or combustion flame is present at all times. An alert must be sent whenever the pilot or combustion flame is unlit.
 - (III) perform an initial, and semi-annually thereafter, determination of the net heating value of the gases combusted using the equation in 40 CFR § 60.18(f)(3), GPA Method 2261, or other approved method. If this requirement is removed, waived, or otherwise explicitly rendered unnecessary in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOOb, the requirement in this subunit shall also be waived or otherwise rendered unnecessary.
 - (IV) for a flare, perform an initial, and semi-annually thereafter, determination of the exit velocity of the gases combusted, calculated by dividing the volumetric flowrate by the unobstructed (free) cross sectional area of the flare tip. Volumetric flowrate shall be determined by Method 2 in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60, or a generally accepted model or calculation methodology.
 - (V) for an enclosed combustion device, perform an initial, and semi-annually thereafter, demonstration that the actual heat content (MMBTU/hr) of the gases combusted are within the design values that were established by the manufacturer or minimum net heating value determined during an initial performance test. The heat content of the combusted gases shall be determined by a generally accepted model or calculation methodology.
 - (VI) whenever the closed vent system, flare, or enclosed combustion device experiences outages and/or downtime, maintain calculations of associated emissions for the purpose of determining compliance with the limits in paragraph (1).
- (ii) If using a VRU, whenever the closed vent system and/or VRU experiences outages and/or downtime, maintain calculations of associated emissions for the purpose of determining compliance with the limits in paragraph (1).
- (D) Reporting of any exceedances of these limits in accordance with DEQ guidance.
- (E) Recordkeeping updated monthly and maintained for a period of five (5) years, including:
 - (i) Records of contents stored,
 - (ii) Monthly and 12-month rolling total throughputs,
 - (iii) Records of parameters monitored as required in subparagraphs (A) and (B) above,
 - (iv) Monthly and 12-month rolling total emissions calculations used to demonstrate compliance,
 - (v) Times and emissions when the system used to comply with the LPE limits is not operating in accordance with the requirements established in this subsection,
 - (vi) Records of all periods of uncontrolled venting, and
 - (vii) Equipment specifications, manuals, and/or maintenance records, as appropriate.
- (2) [RESERVED]

252:100-7-60.6. Emergency engine facilities

(a) **Applicability.** This PBR is issued for minor facilities and area sources whose only obligation to obtain a permit is due to the construction (installation) and/or operation of an emergency engine that is subject to an emission standard, equipment standard, or work practice standard in the federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) or the federal NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63). This includes but is not limited to facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 60, primarily Subparts IIII and JJJJ, and/or 40 CFR Part 63, primarily Subpart ZZZZ, as cited in this PBR and incorporated by reference in OAC 252:100-2 and Appendix Q to Chapter 100. Specifically, this PBR applies to the following:

(1) **Eligible minor facilities and area sources.** New and existing minor facilities and area sources are eligible for this PBR, provided they comply with the conditions in (A) through (F) of this paragraph.

(A) The obligation to obtain a permit from the DEQ is solely because of the presence of one or more emergency engines.

(B) The facility has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs and GHGs (as individual pollutants and as an aggregate).

(C) The facility has potential emissions of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs, that are less than the emission levels that require prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), nonattainment new source review (NNSR), and Part 70 permits.

(D) The facility does not emit or have potential emissions of 10 TPY or more of any single HAP and 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs.

(E) The facility must meet the criteria in 252:100-7-15(b)(1)(D) and (E).

(F) The facility is not otherwise a Part 70 source.

(2) **Equipment and processes.** This PBR covers equipment and processes located at minor facilities and area sources which meet the criteria contained in 252:100-7-60.6(a)(1). Covered equipment and processes under this PBR include, but are not limited to:

(A) Stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines, as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.4200 of NSPS Subpart IIII.

(B) Stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines, as specified in 40 CFR Section 60.4230 of NSPS Subpart JJJJ.

(C) Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE), as specified in 40 CFR Section 63.6585 of NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

(b) **Standards and requirements.**

(1) **NSPS and NESHAP requirements.** The owner or operator shall meet the applicable requirements of the following NSPS and NESHAP subparts for equipment and processes of emergency engine facilities.

(A) **NSPS general provisions.** The owner or operator of a minor affected facility covered by the emergency engine PBR shall comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

(B) **Stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of a stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(C) **Stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of a stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable

emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ.

(D) **NESHAP general provisions.** The owner or operator of an area source covered by the emergency engine PBR shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A.

(E) **Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of a stationary RICE located at an area source shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(F) **Emergency engine subject to any other NSPS or NESHAP.** The owner or operator of the facility shall comply with the applicable general provisions, emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of any other applicable NSPS or NESHAP, including any modification to applicable requirements of an existing NSPS or NESHAP.

(2) **DEQ Air Pollution Control Rules, standards, and requirements.** The owner or operator of an emergency engine facility covered by this PBR shall comply with applicable portions of the:

- (A) emission inventory requirements and annual fee requirements contained in 252:100-5;
- (B) excess emission reporting requirements contained in 252:100-9;
- (C) particulate matter emission rates contained in 252:100-19 for fuel-burning equipment;
- (D) visible emissions (opacity) limits contained in 252:100-25 for subject emission units;
- (E) fugitive dust standards contained in 252:100-29;
- (F) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of sulfur compounds contained in 252:100-31 for subject emission units;
- (G) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of nitrogen oxides contained in 252:100-33 for subject fuel-burning equipment;
- (H) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of VOCs contained in 252:100-37 and 252:100-39 for subject emission units; and
- (I) testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements contained in 252:100-43.

252:100-7-60.7. Gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline dispensing facilities with emergency engines

(a) **Applicability.** This PBR is issued for minor facilities and area sources whose primary or only obligation to obtain a permit is due to the construction (installation) and/or operation of a gasoline dispensing facility that is subject to an emission standard, equipment standard, or work practice standard in the federal NSPS (40 CFR Part 60) or the federal NESHAP (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63). This includes facilities subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts IIII and JJJJ, and/or 40 CFR Part 63, primarily Subparts ZZZZ, and CCCCCC, as cited in this PBR and incorporated by reference in OAC 252:100-2 and Appendix Q to Chapter 100. Specifically, this PBR applies to the following:

(1) **Eligible minor facilities and area sources.** New minor facilities and area sources are eligible for this PBR, provided they comply with the conditions in (A) through (F) of this paragraph.

(A) The obligation to obtain a permit from the DEQ is solely due to the presence of a gasoline dispensing facility, or the presence of a gasoline dispensing facility and an emergency engine.

(B) The facility has actual emissions of 40 TPY or less of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs and GHGs (as individual pollutants and as aggregate).

(C) The facility has potential emissions of each regulated air pollutant, except HAPs, that are less than the emission levels that require prevention of significant deterioration (PSD), nonattainment new source review (NNSR), and Part 70 permits.

(D) The facility does not emit or have potential emissions of 10 TPY or more of any single HAP, and does not emit or have potential emissions of 25 TPY or more of any combination of HAPs.

(E) The facility must meet the criteria in 252:100-7-15(b)(1)(D) and (E).

(F) The facility is not otherwise a Part 70 source.

(2) **Equipment and processes.** This PBR covers equipment and processes located at minor facilities and area sources that meet the criteria contained in 252:100-7-60.7(a)(1). Covered equipment and processes under this PBR include, but are not limited to:

(A) Gasoline dispensing facilities, as specified in 40 CFR Section 63.11110 of NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC.

(B) Gasoline dispensing facilities, as specified in 40 CFR Section 63.11110 of NESHAP Subpart CCCCCC, with one or more emergency engines, as specified in NSPS Subparts III/JJJJ and/or NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ.

(b) **Standards and requirements.**

(1) **NSPS and NESHAP requirements.** The owner or operator shall meet the applicable requirements of the following NSPS and NESHAP subparts for equipment and processes at gasoline dispensing facilities or gasoline dispensing facilities with emergency engines.

(A) **NSPS general provisions.** The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility with an emergency engine(s) shall comply with applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A.

(B) **Stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of an emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII.

(C) **Stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines.** The owner or operator of an emergency stationary spark ignition internal combustion engine shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ.

(D) **NESHAP general provisions.** The owner or operator of an area source covered by the gasoline dispensing facility PBR shall comply with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A.

(E) **Gasoline dispensing facility.** The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC.

(F) **Stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE).** The owner or operator of an emergency stationary RICE located at an area source shall comply with the applicable emission, equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

(G) **Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to any other NSPS or NESHAP.** The owner or operator of the facility shall comply with the applicable general provisions, emission,

equipment, and work practice standards, and testing, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements of any other applicable NSPS or NESHAP, including any modification to applicable requirements of an existing NSPS or NESHAP.

(2) **DEQ Air Pollution Control Rules, standards, and requirements.** The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility covered by this PBR shall comply with applicable portions of the:

- (A) emission inventory requirements and annual fee requirements contained in 252:100-5;
- (B) excess emission reporting requirements contained in 252:100-9;
- (C) particulate matter emission rates contained in 252:100-19 for fuel-burning equipment;
- (D) visible emissions (opacity) limits contained in 252:100-25 for subject emission units;
- (E) fugitive dust standards contained in 252:100-29;
- (F) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of sulfur compounds contained in 252:100-31 for subject emission units;
- (G) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of nitrogen oxides contained in 252:100-33 for subject fuel-burning equipment;
- (H) standards and requirements for the control of the emission of VOCs contained in 252:100-37 and 252:100-39 for subject emission units; and
- (I) testing, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements contained in 252:100-43.

SUBCHAPTER 8. PERMITS FOR PART 70 SOURCES AND MAJOR NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR) SOURCES

PART 5. PERMITS FOR PART 70 SOURCES

252:100-8-2. Definitions

The following words and terms, when used in this Part, shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. Except as specifically provided in this Section, terms used in this Part retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable requirements of the Act.

"Administratively complete" means an application that provides:

- (A) All information required under OAC 252:100-8-5(c), (d), or (e);
- (B) A landowner affidavit as required by OAC 252:4-7-13(b);
- (C) The appropriate application fees as required by OAC 252:100-8-1.7; and
- (D) Certification by the responsible official as required by OAC 252:100-8-5(f).

"Affected source" means the same as the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV (acid rain) of the Act.

"Affected states" means:

- (A) all states:
 - (i) That are one of the following contiguous states: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas, and
 - (ii) That in the judgment of the DEQ may be directly affected by emissions from the facility seeking the permit, permit modification, or permit renewal being proposed; or
- (B) all states that are within 50 miles of the permitted source.

"Affected unit" means the same as the meaning given to it in the regulations promulgated under Title IV (acid rain) of the Act.

"Applicable requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a Part 70 source subject to this Chapter (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by EPA through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future effective compliance dates):

- (A) Any standard or other requirements provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by 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 term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including parts C or D, of the Act;
- (C) Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);
- (D) 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, but not including the contents of any risk management plan required under 112(r) of the Act;
- (E) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (F) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;
- (G) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;
- (H) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act;
- (I) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under section 183(f) of the Act;
- (J) 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 a Title V permit; and
- (K) 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.

"Begin actual construction" means for purposes of this Part, that the owner or operator has begun the construction or installation of the emitting equipment on a pad or in the final location at the facility.

"Designated representative" means with respect to affected units, a responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a unit to represent the owner or operator in matters pertaining to the holding, transfer, or disposition of allowances allocated to a unit, and the submission of and compliance with permits, permit applications, and compliance plans for the unit.

"Draft permit" means the version of a permit for which the DEQ offers public participation under 27A O.S. §§ 2-14-101 through 2-14-401 and OAC 252:4-7 or affected State review under OAC 252:100-8-8.

"Emergency" means, when used in OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(3)(C)(iii)(I) and (e), any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, 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

shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

"Emissions allowable under the permit" means a federally enforceable permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or a federally enforceable emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

"Emissions unit" means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act. Fugitive emissions from valves, flanges, etc. associated with a specific unit process shall be identified with that specific emission unit. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term "unit" for purposes of Title IV of the Act.

"Enhanced NSR process" means a process under which the evaluation of requirements applicable under NSR is integrated with a full determination of procedural and compliance requirements under the Part 70 source (Title V) operating permit program. This process is an alternative to traditional NSR process, and is only available for facilities already operating under a Title V permit. Under the enhanced NSR process, the 30-day public review period for a draft NSR permit is integrated with the 45-day EPA review of the Title V permit and would allow for the issuance of a major source construction permit whose applicable Title V implications have also been reviewed. Therefore, the applicable requirements of the construction permit may later be incorporated as a modification to the Title V operating permit using the administrative amendment process of OAC 252:100-8-7.2(a) – without further public or EPA review, as authorized in OAC 252:4-7-13(g)(4).

"Final permit" means the version of a part 70 permit issued by the DEQ that has completed all review procedures required by OAC 252:100-8-7 through 252:100-8-7.5 and OAC 252:100-8-8.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions of regulated air pollutants which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

"General permit" means a part 70 permit that meets the requirements of OAC 252:100-8-6.1.

"Insignificant activities" means individual emissions units that are either on the list approved by the Administrator and contained in Appendix I, or whose actual calendar year emissions do not exceed any of the limits in (A) and (B) of this definition. Any activity to which a State or federal applicable requirement applies is not insignificant even if it meets the criteria below or is included on the insignificant activities list.

(A) 5 tons per year (TPY) of any one criteria pollutant.

(B) 2 tons per year for any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 5 tons per year for an aggregate of two or more HAPs, or 20 percent of any threshold less than 10 tons per year for single HAP that the EPA may establish by rule.

"MACT" means maximum achievable control technology.

"Major source" 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 and that is described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of this definition. For the purposes of defining "major source," a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be 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 primary SIC code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. For onshore activities belonging to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 13: Oil and Gas Extraction, pollutant emitting activities shall be considered adjacent if they are located on the same surface site; or if they are located on surface sites that are located within 1/4 mile of one another (measured from the center of the equipment on the surface site) and they share equipment. Shared equipment includes, but is not limited to, produced fluids storage tanks, phase separators, natural gas dehydrators, or emissions control devices. Surface site, as used in this definition, has the same meaning as in 40 CFR 63.761.

(A) A major source under section 112 of the Act, which is defined as:

(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 TPY or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 TPY or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall 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" shall 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 air pollutant (except gross particulate matter and GHGs, as individual pollutants and as an aggregate) subject to regulation (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the Administrator). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be 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 sources:

- (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 250 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 (not including ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140);
 - (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) All other stationary source categories which, as of August 7, 1980, are being regulated by a standard promulgated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.
- (C) 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 volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified or treated as classified as "Marginal" or "Moderate," 50 TPY or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "Serious," 25 TPY or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "Severe," and 10 TPY or more in areas classified or treated as classified as "Extreme"; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 TPY of nitrogen oxides shall 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 volatile organic compounds;
 - (iii) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas:
 - (I) that are classified or treated as 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; and
 - (iv) For particulate matter (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas classified or treated as classified as "Serious," sources with the potential to emit 70 TPY or more of PM₁₀.

"Maximum capacity" means the quantity of air contaminants that theoretically could be emitted by a stationary source without control devices based on the design capacity or maximum production capacity of the source and 8,760 hours of operation per year. In determining the maximum theoretical emissions of VOCs for a source, the design capacity or maximum production capacity shall include the use of raw materials, coatings and inks with the highest VOC content used in practice by the source.

"Permit" means (unless the context suggests otherwise) any permit or group of permits covering a Part 70 source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to this Chapter.

"Permit modification" means a revision to a Part 70 source construction or operating permit that meets the requirements of OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b).

"Permit program costs" means all reasonable (direct and indirect) costs required to develop and administer a permit program, as set forth in OAC 252:100-5-2.2 (whether such costs are incurred by the DEQ or other State or local agencies that do not issue permits directly, but that support permit issuance or administration).

"Permit revision" means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator. This term 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 or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

"Proposed permit" means the version of a permit that the DEQ proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with OAC 252:100-8-8.

"Regulated air pollutant" means the following:

(A) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound (VOC), including those substances defined in OAC 252:100-1-3, 252:100-37-2, and 252:100-39-2, except those specifically excluded in the EPA definition of VOC in 40 CFR 51.100(s);

(B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

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

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

(E) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under section 112 or other requirements established under section 112 of the Act (Hazardous Air Pollutants), including sections 112(g) (Modifications), (j) (Equivalent Emission Limitation by Permit), and (r) (Prevention of Accidental Releases), including the following:

(i) any pollutant subject to the requirements under section 112(j) of the Act. If the Administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act (Schedule for Standards and Review), any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated as to that source on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act; and,

(ii) any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to the section 112(g)(2) requirement; or

(F) Any other substance for which an air emission limitation or equipment standard is set by an existing permit or regulation.

"Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"Section 502(b)(10) changes" means changes that contravene an express permit term. Such changes do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

"Small unit" means a fossil fuel fired combustion device which serves a generator with a name plate capacity of 25 MWe or less.

"State-only requirement" means any standard or requirement pursuant to Oklahoma Clean Air Act (27A O.S. §§ 2-5-101 through 2-5-118, as amended) that is not contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

"State program" means a program approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 70.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act as it existed on January 2, 2006.

"Subject to regulation" means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the federal Clean Air Act, or a nationally-applicable regulation codified by the EPA Administrator in subchapter C of Chapter I of 40 CFR, that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit, or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity. Except that:

(A) Greenhouse gases (GHG) shall not be subject to regulation unless, as of July 1, 2011, the GHG emissions are at a stationary source emitting or having the potential to emit 100,000 TPY CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) and are otherwise subject to regulation as previously described in this definition.

(B) The term TPY CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHG emitted, and shall be computed by multiplying the mass amount of emissions (TPY), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHG, by the gas' associated global warming potential (GWP) published in Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98 - Global Warming Potentials, and summing the resultant value for each to compute a TPY CO₂e.

(C) If federal legislation or a federal court stays, invalidates, delays the effective date, or otherwise renders unenforceable by the EPA, in whole or in part, the EPA's tailoring rule (75 FR 31514, June 3, 2010), endangerment finding (74 FR 66496, December 15, 2009), or light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emission standard (75 FR 25686, May 7, 2010), this definition shall be enforceable only to the extent that it is enforceable by the EPA.

"Traditional NSR process" means a process under which the evaluation of requirements applicable under NSR is performed independently of the determination of procedural and compliance requirements under the Part 70 source (Title V) operating permit program. This process is required for facilities that have not yet received a Part 70 source operating permit, but it may also be used (as an alternative to the enhanced NSR process) for facilities that have already received a Part 70 source operating permit. Under the traditional NSR process, the EPA has an opportunity to review a draft construction permit during the 30-day public review period. This process is independent of the subsequent application, review, and issuance process for the source's initial or modified Part 70 source operating permit that includes a 30-day public review period and a separate 45-day EPA review period, as described in OAC 252:100-8-8 and OAC 252:4-7.

"Trivial activities" means any individual or combination of air emissions units that are considered inconsequential and are on a list approved by the Administrator and contained in Appendix J.

"Unit" means, for purposes of Title IV, a fossil fuel-fired combustion device.

252:100-8-4. Requirements for construction and operating permits

(a) Construction permits.

(1) Construction permit required.

(A) **Facilities without Part 70 operating permits.** Except as provided in OAC 252:100-8-4(a)(1)(D), no person shall

(i) begin actual construction or installation of any new source that will require a Part 70 operating permit without first obtaining a DEQ-issued air quality construction permit under Part 5 of OAC 252:100-8, or

(ii) make a modification to an existing minor facility such that it will require a Part 70 operating permit without first obtaining a DEQ-issued air quality construction permit under Part 5 of OAC 252:100-8.

(B) **Facilities with Part 70 operating permits.** Except as provided in OAC 252:100-8-4(a)(1)(D), a construction permit is also required prior to

(i) reconstruction of a major affected source under 40 CFR Part 63,

(ii) reconstruction of a major source if it would then become a major affected source under 40 CFR Part 63,

(iii) commencement of any physical change or change in method of operation that would be a significant modification under OAC 252:100-8-7.2(b)(2), or

(iv) commencement of any physical change or change in method of operation that, for any one regulated air pollutant (except for GHGs, as individual pollutants and as an aggregate), would increase potential to emit by more than 10 TPY, calculated using the approach in 40 C.F.R. Section 49.153(b).

(C) **Additional Requirements.** In addition to the requirements of this Part, sources subject to Part 7 or Part 9 of this Subchapter must also meet the applicable requirements contained therein.

(D) **Construction Activities Prior to Issuance of a Minor NSR (Construction) Permit.** After the submission of an administratively complete minor NSR construction permit application, but prior to the issuance of the corresponding construction permit, an applicant may begin construction up to, but not including, making any new, modified, or reconstructed unit operational such that it has the ability to emit any regulated air pollutant. The applicant assumes the risk of losing any investment it makes toward implementing such construction prior to the issuance of a construction permit authorizing the construction. If a minor NSR project necessitates determination of BACT, and the BACT recommended in the permit application is not approved in whole or in part by DEQ, the subsequent resolution of the appropriate selection of BACT shall be based upon the facility's pre-application physical configuration. DEQ retains the authority to deny the permit application without consideration of and regardless of any investment the applicant has made prior to permit issuance. This subparagraph does not serve as authorization by DEQ of the requested construction. In addition, this exception does not exempt the owner or operator from any applicable requirements under federal rules (e.g., NSPS or NESHAP) or state-only regulations.

(2) **Requirement for case-by-case MACT determinations.**

(A) **Applicability.** The requirement for case-by-case MACT determinations apply to any owner or operator who constructs or reconstructs a major source of hazardous air pollutants after June 29, 1998, unless the source has been specifically regulated or exempted from regulation under a subpart of 40 CFR Part 63, or the owner or operator has received all necessary air quality permits for such construction or reconstruction before June 29, 1998.

(B) **Exclusions.** The following sources are not subject to this subsection.

(i) Electric utility steam generating units unless and until these units are added to the source category list.

(ii) Stationary sources that are within a source category that has been deleted from the source category list.

(iii) Research and development activities as defined in 40 CFR § 63.41.

(C) **MACT determinations.** If subject to this subsection, an owner or operator may not begin actual construction or reconstruction of a major source of HAP until obtaining from the DEQ an approved MACT determination in accordance with the following regulations: 40 CFR 63.41, 40 CFR 63.43 and 40 CFR 63.44, which are hereby incorporated by reference as they exist on July 1, 2000.

(b) **Operating permits.**

(1) **Operating permits required.** Except as provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, no Part 70 source subject to this Chapter may operate after the time that it is required to file a timely application with the DEQ, except in compliance with a DEQ-issued permit.

(A) If the owner or operator of a source subject to the requirement to obtain a Part 70 permit submits a timely application for Part 70 permit issuance or renewal, that source's failure to have a Part 70 permit shall not be a violation of the requirement to have such a permit until the DEQ takes final action on the application. This protection shall cease to apply if the applicant fails to submit, by the deadline specified in writing by the DEQ or OAC 252:100-8-4, any additional information identified as being reasonably required to process the application.

(B) If the owner or operator of a source subject to this Subchapter files a timely application that the DEQ determines to be administratively incomplete due to the applicant's failure to timely provide additional information requested by the DEQ, the applicant loses the protection granted under paragraph (A) of this Section. The source's failure to have a Part 70 permit shall be deemed a violation of this Subchapter.

(C) Filing an operating permit application shall not affect the requirement, if any, that a source have a construction permit.

(2) **Duty to apply.** For each Part 70 source, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application on forms supplied by the DEQ in accordance with this section.

(3) **Timely application.** A timely application is a complete application (including appropriate fees) that is received with a legible, dated U.S. Postal Service postmark (private metered postmarks are not acceptable), delivered by a commercial carrier with a dated delivery receipt, date-stamped by DEQ when delivered in person, or submitted electronically via email or other electronic submittal system as designated by the Division, on or before the relevant date listed below.

(A) A new source shall file an administratively complete operating permit application within 180 days of commencement of operation.

(B) An existing source that becomes subject to the Part 70 operating permit program due to modification shall file an administratively complete operating permit application within 180 days of commencement of operation of the modification.

(C) An existing source that becomes subject to the Part 70 operating permit program, without undergoing physical or operational changes ~~resulting that result~~ in an increase in the emission of any air pollutant subject to regulation, shall file an administratively complete operating permit application ~~by March 6, 1999 or~~ within 12 months after the

effective date on which the source first becomes subject to the Part 70 operating permit program, ~~whichever is later.~~ Compliance with the requirement to submit an administratively complete operating permit application does not authorize a facility to operate with new emission limits. To obtain new emission limits, the owner/operator must obtain a DEQ-issued air quality construction permit under Part 5 of OAC 252:100-8.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) [Reserved]

(6) **Application acceptability.** Notwithstanding the deadlines established in paragraph (4) of this subsection, an application filed prior to the above deadlines following submission of the state program to EPA for approval shall be accepted for processing.

(7) **112(g) applications.** A source that is required to meet the requirements under section 112(g) of the Act, or to have a permit under a preconstruction review program under Title I of such Act, shall file an application to obtain an operating permit or permit amendment or modification within twelve months of commencing operation. Where an existing Part 70 operating permit would prohibit such construction or change in operation, the source must obtain a construction permit before commencing construction.

(8) **Application for renewal.** Sources subject to this Chapter shall file an application for renewal of an operating permit at least 180 days before the date of permit expiration, unless a longer period (not to exceed 540 days) is specified in the permit. Renewal periods greater than 180 days are subject to negotiation on a case-by-case basis.

(9) **Phase II acid rain permits.** Sources required to submit applications under the Acid Rain Program shall submit these applications as required by 40 CFR 72.30(b)(2)(i) through (viii).

(10) **Application completeness.** See Environmental Permit Process, OAC 252:4-7-7 and the definition of "administratively complete" in OAC 252:100-8-2.

(c) **Enhanced NSR process.** An existing Part 70 source covered by an operating permit issued under this subchapter may be eligible to utilize the enhanced NSR process, including the public notice procedures of OAC 252:4-7-13(g)(4) for a construction permit for modification of the source.

252:100-8-5. Permit applications

(a) **Confidential information.** If a source submits information to the DEQ under a claim of confidentiality, the source shall also submit a copy of such information directly to the Administrator, if the DEQ requests that the source do so.

(b) **Duty to supplement or correct application.** Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, submit such supplementary facts or corrected information within 30 days unless the applicant's request for more time has been approved by the DEQ. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft permit.

(c) **Standard application form and required information.** Sources that are subject to the Part 70 permit program established by this Chapter shall file applications on the standard application form that the DEQ makes available for that purpose. The application must include information needed to determine the applicability of any applicable requirement, or state-only requirement, or to evaluate the fee amount required under the schedule approved pursuant to OAC 252:100-5-2.2(b)(2). The applicant shall submit the information called for by the application form for each

emissions unit at the source to be permitted. The source must provide a list of any insignificant activities that are exempted because of size or production rate. Trivial activities need not be listed. The standard application form and any attachments shall require that the information required by OAC 252:100-8-5(d) and/or (e) be provided.

(d) Construction permit applications.

(1) An application for a construction permit shall provide data and information required by this Chapter and/or requested on the application form available from the DEQ pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter. Such data and information shall include but not be limited to site information, process description, emission data and when required, BACT, modeling and sampling point data as follows:

(A) **BACT determination.** To be approved for a construction permit, a major source must demonstrate that the control technology to be applied is the best that is available for each pollutant that would cause the source to be defined as a major source. This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs of alternative control systems. Unless required under Part 7 of this Subchapter, a BACT determination is not required for a modification that will result in an increase of emissions of less than 100 tons per year of any regulated air pollutant. GHGs only trigger a requirement for a BACT determination under the circumstances described in Part 7 of this Subchapter (Prevention of Significant Deterioration or PSD).

(B) **Modeling.** Any air quality modeling or ambient impact evaluation that is required shall be prepared in accordance with procedures acceptable to the DEQ and accomplished by the applicant. GHGs, either as individual pollutants or as an aggregate, are exempt from the requirements for air quality modeling and ambient impact evaluation.

(C) **Sampling points.** If required by the DEQ an application shall show how the new source will be equipped with sampling ports, instrumentation to monitor and record emission data and other sampling and/or testing equipment.

(2) Construction permit applications for new sources must also include the requirements for operating permits contained in OAC 252:100-8-5(e) to the extent they are applicable.

(3) Construction permit applications for existing source modifications that are eligible for the enhanced NSR process under 252:100-8-4(c) must indicate in the application whether they intend to utilize:

(A) the enhanced NSR process, including the public notice procedures of OAC 252:4-7-13(g)(4) and the administrative amendment process for the ensuing operating permit modification, or

(B) the traditional NSR process.

(e) Operating permit applications.

(1) Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and telephone number and names of plant site manager/contact.

(2) A description of the source's processes and products (by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code) including any associated with each alternate scenario identified by the source.

(3) The following emissions-related information:

(A) All emissions of pollutants for which the source is major, and all emissions (including fugitive emissions) of regulated air pollutants. Fugitive emissions shall be included in the

permit application and the permit in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source. The permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit, except where such units are exempted under OAC 252:100-8-5(c) or OAC 252:100-8-3(b).

(B) Identification and description of all points of emissions described in OAC 252:100-8-5(e)(3)(A) in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of the Act's requirements.

(C) Emissions rates in tons per year and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard.

(D) The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions:

- (i) fuels,
- (ii) fuel use,
- (iii) raw materials,
- (iv) production rates, and
- (v) operating schedules.

(E) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.

(F) Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants at the covered source.

(G) Other information required by any applicable requirement, or state-only requirement (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to section 123 of the Act).

(H) Calculations on which the information in items (A) through (G) of this paragraph is based.

(4) The following air pollution control requirements:

(A) Citation and description of all applicable requirements and all state-only requirements.

(B) Description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement and state-only requirement.

(5) Other specific information required under the DEQ's rules and statutes to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of this Chapter or to determine the applicability of such requirements.

(6) An explanation of any proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements and state-only requirements.

(7) Additional information as determined to be necessary by the DEQ to define alternative operating scenarios identified by the source pursuant to OAC 252:100-8-6(a)(9) or to define permit terms and conditions implementing OAC 252:100-8-6(f) or 252:100-8-6(a)(10).

(8) A compliance plan for all covered sources that contains all the following:

(A) A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements and state-only requirements as follows:

- (i) For applicable requirements and state-only requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements.
- (ii) For applicable requirements and state-only requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a

timely basis shall satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.

(iii) For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements.

(B) For sources not in complete compliance, a compliance schedule as follows:

(i) A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements and state-only requirements at the time of permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements and state-only requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be equivalent in stringency to that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction non-compliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.

(ii) A schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every 6 months.

(C) The compliance plan content requirements specified in this paragraph shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act with regard to the schedule and method(s) the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.

(9) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:

(A) A certification of compliance with all applicable requirements and state-only requirements by a responsible official consistent with OAC 252:100-8-5(f) and section 114(a)(3) of the Act;

(B) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods;

(C) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term, which shall be submitted annually, or more frequently if required by an underlying applicable requirement state-only requirements or by the permitting authority; and

(D) A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the Act.

(10) The use of nationally-standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act.

(f) **Certification.** Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this Chapter shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this Chapter shall be signed by a responsible official and shall contain the following language: "I certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete."

PART 7. PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) REQUIREMENTS FOR ATTAINMENT AREAS

252:100-8-31. Definitions

The following words and terms when used in this Part shall have the following meaning, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. All terms used in this Part that are not defined in this Section shall have the meaning given to them in OAC 252:100-1-3, 252:100-8-1.1, or in the Oklahoma Clean Air Act.

"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (A) through (C) of this definition, except that this definition shall not apply for calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL under OAC 252:100-8-38. Instead, the definitions of "projected actual emissions" and "baseline actual emissions" shall apply for those purposes.

(A) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate in TPY at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(B) The Director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(C) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

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

(A) the applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61;

(B) the applicable State rule allowable emissions; or,

(C) the emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition.

"Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in TPY, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (A) through (E) of this definition.

(A) The baseline actual emissions shall be based on current emissions data and the unit's utilization during the period chosen. Current emission data means the most current and accurate emission factors available and could include emissions used in the source's latest permit or permit application, the most recent CEM data, stack test data, manufacturer's data, mass balance, engineering calculations, and other emission factors.

(B) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit (EUSGU), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in TPY, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Director for a permit required under OAC 252:100-8. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

- (iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period shall be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units affected by the project. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.
- (iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in TPY, and for adjusting this amount if required by (B)(ii) of this definition.
- (C) For an existing emissions unit (other than an EUSGU), baseline actual emissions means the average rate in TPY, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 10-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Director for a permit required either under this Part or under a plan approved by the Administrator, whichever is earlier, except that the 10 year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.
 - (i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
 - (ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
 - (iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a MACT standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if DEQ has taken credit for such emissions reduction in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).
 - (iv) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.
 - (v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in TPY, and for adjusting this amount if required by (C)(ii) and (iii) of this definition.
- (D) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit.
- (E) For a PAL for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing EUSGU in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph (B) of this definition, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in Paragraph (C) of this definition, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph (D) of this definition.

"Baseline area" means any intrastate areas (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act in which the major source or

major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact for the pollutant for which the baseline date is established, as follows: Equal to or greater than $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average) for SO_2 , NO_2 , or PM_{10} ; or equal or greater than $0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average) for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

(A) Area redesignations under section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act cannot intersect or be smaller than the area of impact of any major stationary source or major modification which:

- (i) establishes a minor source baseline date; or
- (ii) is subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-8, Part 7, and would be constructed in the same State as the State proposing the redesignation.

(B) Any baseline area established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM_{10} increments, except that such baseline area shall not remain in effect if the Director rescinds the corresponding minor source baseline date in accordance with paragraph (D) of the definition of "baseline date".

"Baseline concentration" means that ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date.

(A) A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:

- (i) the actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in (B) of this definition.
- (ii) the allowable emissions of major stationary sources that commenced construction before the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

(B) The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):

- (i) actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and,
- (ii) actual emissions increases and decreases at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

"Baseline date" means:

(A) Major source baseline date means:

- (i) in the case of PM_{10} and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- (ii) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (iii) in the case of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, October 20, 2010.

(B) Minor source baseline date means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or major modification (subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-8, Part 7) submits a complete application. The trigger date is:

- (i) in the case of PM_{10} and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977;
- (ii) in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (iii) in the case of $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, October 20, 2011.

(C) The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

- (i) the area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act for the

pollutant on the date of its complete application under 40 CFR 52.21 or under OAC 252:100-8, Part 7; and

(ii) in the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

(D) Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments, except that the Director may rescind any such minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Director, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or the net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM₁₀ emissions.

"Begin actual construction" means in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature.

(A) Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures.

(B) With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.

"Best available control technology" or "BACT" means an emissions limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines 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 combination techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR parts 60 and 61. If the Director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

"Clean coal technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

"Clean coal technology demonstration project" means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology", up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the EPA. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20% of the total cost of the demonstration project.

"Commence" means, as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

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

(B) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

"Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.

"Continuous emissions monitoring system" or "CEMS" means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

"Continuous emissions rate monitoring system" or "CERMS" means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

"Continuous parameter monitoring system" or "CPMS" means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂, or CO₂ concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

"Electric utility steam generating unit" or "EUSGU" means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

"Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source that emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant and includes an EUSGU. There are two types of emissions units as described in paragraphs (A) and (B) of this definition.

(A) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is (or will be) newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

(B) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that does not meet the requirements in paragraph (A) of this definition. A replacement unit is an existing emissions unit.

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

"High terrain" means any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.

"Innovative control technology" means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.

"Low terrain" means any area other than high terrain.

"Major modification" means:

(A) Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source is a major modification.

(i) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for VOC or NO_x shall be considered significant for ozone.

(ii) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(I) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(II) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of any order under sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(III) use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Act;

(IV) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(V) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, (unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975) or the source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or OAC 252:100-7 or 252:100-8;

(VI) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975;

(VII) any change in source ownership;

(VIII) the installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided the project complies with OAC 252:100 and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the NAAQS during the project and after it is terminated;

(IX) the installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated pollutant (on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis) emitted by the unit; or

(X) the reactivation of a very clean coal-fired EUSGU.

(B) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under OAC 252:100-8-38 for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition of "PAL major modification" at 40 CFR 51.166(w)(2)(viii) shall apply.

"Major stationary source" means

(A) A major stationary source is:

(i) any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 TPY or more of a regulated NSR pollutant (except for GHGs, either as individual pollutants or as an aggregate):

(I) carbon black plants (furnace process),

- (II) charcoal production plants,
- (III) chemical process plants, (not including ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140),
- (IV) coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers),
- (V) coke oven batteries,
- (VI) fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input,
- (VII) fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input,
- (VIII) fuel conversion plants,
- (IX) glass fiber processing plants,
- (X) hydrofluoric, sulfuric or nitric acid plants,
- (XI) iron and steel mill plants,
- (XII) kraft pulp mills,
- (XIII) lime plants,
- (XIV) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than ~~250~~50 tons of refuse per day,
- (XV) petroleum refineries,
- (XVI) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels,
- (XVII) phosphate rock processing plants,
- (XVIII) portland cement plants,
- (XIX) primary aluminum ore reduction plants,
- (XX) primary copper smelters,
- (XXI) primary lead smelters,
- (XXII) primary zinc smelters,
- (XXIII) secondary metal production plants,
- (XXIV) sintering plants,
- (XXV) sulfur recovery plants, or
- (XXVI) taconite ore processing plants;

(ii) any other stationary source not on the list in (A)(i) of this definition which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 TPY or more of a regulated NSR pollutant (except for GHGs, either as individual pollutants or as an aggregate);

(iii) any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying as a major stationary source under this definition if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(B) A major source that is major for VOC or NO_x shall be considered major for ozone.

(C) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this Part whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

- (i) the stationary sources listed in (A)(i) of this definition;
- (ii) any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

"Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under all applicable air quality control laws and rules.

"Net emissions increase" means:

- (A) with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:
 - (i) the increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to OAC 252:100-8-30(b); and,
 - (ii) any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under (A)(ii) of this definition shall be determined as provided in the definition of "baseline actual emissions", except that (B)(iii) and (C)(iv) of that definition shall not apply.
- (B) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs within 3 years before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.
- (C) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:
 - (i) it is contemporaneous; and
 - (ii) The Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under OAC 252:100-8, Part 7, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.
- (D) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides that occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.
- (E) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.
- (F) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that it meets all the conditions in (F)(i) through (iii) of this definition.
 - (i) It is creditable if the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions.
 - (ii) It is creditable if it is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins.
 - (iii) It is creditable if it has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.
- (G) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.
- (H) Paragraph (A) of the definition of "actual emissions" shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

"Predictive emissions monitoring system" or **"PEMS"** means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control

device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂, or CO₂ concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

"Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program" means a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the Administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166, or the program in 40 CFR 52.21. Any permit issued under such a program is a major NSR permit.

"Project" means a physical change in, or change in method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

"Projected actual emissions" means

(A) Projected actual emissions means the maximum annual rate, in TPY, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the 5 years (12-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant, and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase, or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

(B) In determining the projected actual emissions under paragraph (A) of this definition (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(i) shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved plan; and

(ii) shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with start-ups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and

(iii) shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or,

(iv) in lieu of using the method set out in (B)(i) through (iii) of this definition, may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in TPY.

"Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit" means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit:

(A) has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the Department's emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

(B) was equipped prior to shutdown with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85% and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98%;

(C) is equipped with low-NO_x burners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and

(D) is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Act.

"Regulated NSR pollutant" means the following:

(A) any pollutant for which a NAAQS has been promulgated. This includes but is not limited to the following:

(i) PM_{2.5} emissions and PM₁₀ emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ in PSD permits.

(ii) any pollutant identified as a constituent or precursor to any pollutant identified under subparagraph (A) of this definition. Precursors identified by the EPA Administrator for purposes of NSR are the following:

(I) volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.

(II) sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.

(III) nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas, unless the State demonstrates to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations.

(IV) volatile organic compounds are presumed not to be precursors to PM_{2.5} in any attainment or unclassifiable area, unless the State demonstrates to the EPA Administrator's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of volatile organic compounds from sources in a specific area are a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations.

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

(C) any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or

(D) any pollutant that otherwise is "subject to regulation" under the Act as defined in the definition of "subject to regulation" in OAC 252:100-8-31;

(E) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (B) through (D) of this definition, regulated NSR pollutant does not include:

(i) any or all HAP either listed in section 112 of the Act or added to the list pursuant to section 112(b)(2) of the Act, which have not been delisted pursuant to section 112(b)(3) of the Act, unless the listed HAP is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under section 108 of the Act; or

(ii) any pollutant that is regulated under section 112(r) of the Act, provided that such pollutant is not otherwise regulated under the Act.

"Replacement unit" means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in paragraphs (A) through (D) of this definition are met. No creditable emission reduction shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced.

(A) The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR 60.15(b)(1), or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

(B) The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit.

- (C) The replacement unit does not alter the basic design parameter(s) of the process unit.
- (D) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operating by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

"Repowering" means

- (A) Repowering shall mean the replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.
- (B) Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.
- (C) The Director shall give expedited consideration to permit applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this definition and is granted an extension under section 409 of the Act.

"Significant" means:

- (A) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following significant emission rates:
- (i) carbon monoxide: 100TPY,
 - (ii) nitrogen oxides: 40 TPY,
 - (iii) sulfur dioxide: 40 TPY,
 - (iv) particulate matter: 25 TPY of particulate matter emissions or 15 TPY of PM₁₀ emissions,
 - (v) PM_{2.5}: 10 TPY of direct PM_{2.5} emissions; 40 TPY of sulfur dioxide emissions; or 40 TPY of nitrogen oxide emissions unless demonstrated not to be a PM_{2.5} precursor under the definition of "regulated NSR pollutant",
 - (vi) ozone: 40 TPY of VOC or NO_x,
 - (vii) lead: 0.6 TPY,
 - (viii) fluorides: 3 TPY,
 - (ix) sulfuric acid mist: 7 TPY,
 - (x) hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 TPY,
 - (xi) total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 TPY,
 - (xii) reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 TPY,
 - (xiii) municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.5×10^{-6} TPY,
 - (xiv) municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 15 TPY,
 - (xv) municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 40 TPY,

(xvi) municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 50 TPY.

(B) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a regulated NSR pollutant that subparagraph (A) of this definition does not list, any emission rate.

(C) Any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within 6 miles of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (24-hour average).

"Significant emissions increase" means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant for that pollutant.

"Significant net emissions increase" means a significant emissions increase and a net increase.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

"Subject to regulation" means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the federal Clean Air Act, or a nationally-applicable regulation codified by the EPA Administrator in subchapter C of Chapter I of 40 CFR, that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit, or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity. Except that:

(A) Greenhouse gases (GHG), either as individual pollutants or as an aggregate, shall not be subject to regulation except as provided in subparagraph (D) of this definition.

(B) For purposes of subparagraphs (C) and (D) of this definition, the term TPY CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent an amount of GHG emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(i) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (in TPY), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHG, by the gas' associated global warming potential (GWP) published in Table A-1 to subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98 - Global Warming Potentials

(ii) Summing the resultant value from (B)(i) of this definition for each gas to compute a TPY CO₂e.

(C) The term emissions increase as used in subparagraph (D) of this definition shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in OAC 252:100-8-30(b)(1) through (5)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in the definitions of "net emissions increase" and "significant" in 252:100-8-31) occur. For the pollutant GHG, an emissions increase shall be based on TPY CO₂e, and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHG is a regulated NSR pollutant, and "significant" is defined as 75,000 TPY CO₂e and the emissions are otherwise subject to regulation as previously described in this definition.

(D) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHG is subject to regulation if it meets the other requirements of this definition and if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHG, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 TPY CO₂e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHG, and also will have an both a significant emissions increase and a significant net emission increase of a regulated NSR pollutant (that is not GHG), and an emissions increase of 75,000 TPY CO₂e or more.

(E) If federal legislation or a federal court stays, invalidates, delays the effective date, or otherwise renders unenforceable by the EPA, in whole or in part, the EPA's tailoring rule (75 FR 31514, June 3, 2010), endangerment finding (74 FR 66496, December 15, 2009), or light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas emission standard (75 FR 25686, May 7, 2010), this definition shall be enforceable only to the extent that it is enforceable by the EPA.

"Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the Oklahoma Air Pollution Control Rules in OAC 252:100 and other requirements necessary to attain and/or maintain the NAAQS during and after the project is terminated.

252:100-8-33. Exemptions

(a) Exemptions from the requirements of OAC 252:100-8-34 through 252:100-8-36.2.

(1) The requirements of OAC 252:100-8-34 through 252:100-8-36.2 do not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification if the source or modification is:

(A) a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution; or

(B) major only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are included in calculating the potential to emit and such source is not one of the categories listed in paragraph (C) of the definition of "Major stationary source"; or

(C) a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under the requirements contained in OAC 252:100-8-34 through 252:100-8-36.2 and proposes to relocate to a temporary new location from which its emissions would not impact a Class I area or an area where an applicable increment is known to be violated.

(2) The requirements in OAC 252:100-8-34 through 252:100-8-36.2 do not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment for that pollutant under section 107 of the Act. Nonattainment designations for revoked NAAQS, as contained in 40 CFR part 81, shall not be viewed as current designations under section 107 of the Act for purposes of determining the applicability of requirements equivalent to those contained in Sections 252:100-8-34 through 252:100-8-36.2 to a major stationary source or major modification after the revocation of that NAAQS is effective.

(b) Exemption from air quality impact analyses in OAC 252:100-8-35(a) and (c) and 252:100-8-35.2.

(1) The requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(a) and (c) and 252:100-8-35.2 are not applicable with respect to a particular pollutant, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from a new source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from a modification, would be temporary and impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated.

(2) The requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(a) and (c) and 252:100-8-35.2 as they relate to any PSD increment for a Class II area do not apply to a modification of a major stationary source that was in existence on March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each regulated NSR pollutant from the modification after the application of BACT, would be less than 50 TPY.

(3) The requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(a) and (c) and 252:100-8-35.2 are not applicable with respect to GHGs, as individual pollutants or as an aggregate.

(c) Exemption from air quality analysis requirements in OAC 252:100-8-35(c).

(1) The monitoring requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(c) regarding air quality analysis are not applicable for a particular pollutant if the emission increase of the pollutant from a

proposed major stationary source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from a major modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

- (A) Carbon monoxide - 575 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 8-hour average,
- (B) Nitrogen dioxide - 14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, annual average,
- (C) $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ - 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exemption available,
- (D) PM_{10} - 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average,
- (E) Sulfur dioxide - 13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average,
- (F) Ozone - no de minimis air quality level is provided for ozone, however any net increase of 100 TPY or more of VOC or NO_x subject to PSD would require an ambient impact analysis, including the gathering of ambient air quality data,
- (G) Lead - 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour 3-month average,
- (H) Fluorides - 0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average,
- (I) Total reduced sulfur - 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average,
- (J) Hydrogen sulfide - 0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average, or
- (K) Reduced sulfur compounds - 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average.

(2) The monitoring requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(c) are not applicable for a particular pollutant if the pollutant is not listed in preceding OAC 252:100-8-33(c)(1).

(d) Exemption from monitoring requirements in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B) and (D).

(1) The requirements for air quality monitoring in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B) and (D) shall not apply to a particular source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, if a permit application was submitted on or before June 8, 1981, and the Director subsequently determined that the application was complete except for the requirements in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B) and (D). Instead, the requirements in 40 CFR 52.21(m)(2) as in effect on June 19, 1978, shall apply to any such source or modification.

(2) The requirements for air quality monitoring in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B) and (D) shall not apply to a particular source or modification that was not subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978, if a permit application was submitted on or before June 8, 1981, and the Director subsequently determined that the application as submitted was complete, except for the requirements in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B) and (D).

(e) Exemption from the preapplication analysis required by OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(A), (B), and (D).

(1) The Director shall determine if the requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(A), (B), and (D) may be waived for a particular source or modification when an application for a PSD permit was submitted on or before June 1, 1988, and the Director subsequently determined that the application, except for the requirements for monitoring particulate matter under OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(A), (B), and (D), was complete before that date.

(2) The requirements for air quality monitoring of PM_{10} in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B)(i), 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(D), and 252:100-8-35(c)(3) shall apply to a particular source or modification if an application for a permit was submitted after June 1, 1988, and no later than December 1, 1988. The data shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 1, 1988, to the date the application became otherwise complete in accordance with the provisions of OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(C), except that if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than 4 months), the data required by OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1)(B)(ii) shall have been gathered over that shorter period.

(f) **Exemption from BACT requirements and air quality analyses requirements.** If a complete permit application for a source or modification was submitted before August 7, 1980 the requirements for BACT in OAC 252:100-8-34 and the requirements for air quality analyses in OAC 252:100-8-35(c)(1) are not applicable to a particular stationary source or modification that was subject to 40 CFR 52.21 as in effect on June 19, 1978. Instead, the federal requirements at 40 CFR 52.21 (j) and (n) as in effect on June 19, 1978, are applicable to any such source or modification.

(g) **Exemption from OAC 252:100-8-35(a)(1)(B).** The permitting requirements of OAC 252:100-8-35(a)(1)(B) do not apply to a stationary source or modification with respect to any PSD increment for nitrogen oxides if the owner or operator of the source or modification submitted a complete application for a permit before February 8, 1988.