

61-62.5

Standard No. 7

Prevention of Significant Deterioration

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(A)(1) [Reserved]

(2) Applicability procedures.

(a) The requirements of this regulation apply to the construction of any new major stationary source (as defined in paragraph (B)(32)) or any project at an existing major stationary source in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 81.341.

(b) The requirements of paragraphs (J) through (R) apply to the construction of any new major stationary source or the major modification of any existing major stationary source, except as this section otherwise provides.

(c) No new major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of paragraphs (J) through (R)(5) apply shall begin actual construction without a permit that states that the major stationary source or major modification will meet those requirements. The Department has authority to issue any such permit.

(d) The requirements of the program will be applied in accordance with the principles set out in paragraphs (A)(2)(d)(i) through (A)(2)(d)(vi).

(i) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (A)(2)(e), and consistent with the definition of major modification contained in paragraph (B)(30), a project is a major modification for a regulated New Source Review (NSR) pollutant if it causes two types of emissions increases – a significant emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (B)(50)), and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in paragraphs (B)(34) and (B)(49)). The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase.

(ii) The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase (that is, the first step of the process) will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to paragraphs (A)(2)(d)(iii) through (A)(2)(d)(vi). The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source (that is, the second step of the process) is contained in the definition in paragraph (B)(34). Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(iii) **Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units.** A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actual emissions (as defined in paragraph (B)(41)) and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in paragraphs (B)(4)(a) and (B)(4)(b)), for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in paragraph (B)(49)).

(iv) **Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a new emissions unit(s).** A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit (as defined in paragraph (B)(37)) from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in paragraph (B)(4)(c)) of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in paragraph (B)(49)).

(v) [Reserved]

(vi) **Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units.** A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference for all emissions units, using the method specified in paragraphs (A)(2)(d)(iii) and (A)(2)(d)(iv) as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in paragraph (B)(49)).

(vii) The "sum of the difference" as used in paragraphs (A)(2)(d)(iii), (A)(2)(d)(iv), and (A)(2)(d)(vi) of this section shall include both increases and decreases in emissions calculated in accordance with those paragraphs.

(e) For any major stationary source with a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL) for a regulated NSR pollutant, the major stationary source shall comply with the requirements under Section (AA).

(B) Definitions. For the purposes of this regulation:

(1)(a) **Actual emissions** means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (B)(1)(b) through (B)(1)(d), except that this definition shall not apply for calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL under Section (AA). Instead, paragraphs (B)(41) and (B)(4) shall apply for those purposes.

(b) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Department 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.

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

(d) 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.

(2) **Adverse impact on visibility** means visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with (1) times of visitor use of the Class I area, and (2) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

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

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

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

(c) The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(4) **Baseline actual emissions** means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (B)(4)(a) through (B)(4)(d).

(a) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period selected by the owner or operator within the five (5)-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Department 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 startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

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

(iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by paragraph (B)(4)(a)(ii).

(b) For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten (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 Department for a permit required under this section or under a plan approved by the Administrator, whichever is earlier, except that the ten (10)-year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990. The Department reserves the right to determine if the twenty-four (24)-month period selected is appropriate.

(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 non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (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 twenty-four (24)-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 63, the baseline actual

emissions need only be adjusted if the State has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the 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 twenty-four (24)-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by paragraphs (B)(4)(b)(ii) and (B)(4)(b)(iii).

(c) 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.

(d) For a PAL for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph (B)(4)(a), for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph (B)(4)(b), and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph (B)(4)(c).

(5)(a) **Baseline area** means any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Clean Air 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 one (1) microgram(s) per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (annual average) for SO_2 , NO_2 , or PM_{10} ; or equal to or greater than $0.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average) for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

(b) Area redesignations under Section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or 107(d)(1)(A)(iii) of the Clean Air 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 under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 and would be constructed in the same state as the state proposing the redesignation.

(c) 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 Department rescinds the corresponding minor source baseline date in accordance with paragraph (B)(31)(d).

(6)(a) **Baseline concentration** means that ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:

(i) The actual emissions, as defined in paragraph (B)(1), representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in paragraph (B)(6)(b); and

(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, as defined in paragraph (B)(1), from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and

(ii) Actual emissions increases and decreases, as defined in paragraph (B)(1), at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

(7) **Begin actual construction** means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(8) **Best available control technology (BACT)** means an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Department, 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 combustion 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 Part 60, 61, or 63. If the Department 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.

(9)(a) **Building, structure, facility, or installation** means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (that is, which have the same first two digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00716-0, respectively).

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (B)(9)(a), building, structure, facility, or installation means, for onshore activities under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 13: Oil and Gas Extraction, all of the pollutant-emitting activities included in Major Group 13 that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). 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 one-fourth (1/4) of a 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 paragraph (b)(9)(b), has the same meaning as in 40 CFR 63.761.

(10) **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 nitrogen oxides 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.

(11) **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 Environmental Protection Agency. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least twenty (20) percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(12) **[Reserved]**

(13) **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.

(14) **Complete** means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.

(15) **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.

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

(17) **Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (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).

(18) **Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)** means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this regulation, 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.

(19) **Electric utility steam generating unit** 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 twenty-five (25) megawatt (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.

(20) **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 electric utility steam generating unit as defined in paragraph (B)(19). For purposes of this regulation, there are two types of emissions units as described in paragraphs (B)(20)(a) and (B)(20)(b).

(a) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is (or will be) newly constructed and that has existed for less than two (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 (B)(20)(a). A replacement unit, as defined in paragraph (B)(45), is an existing emissions unit.

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

(22) **Federally enforceable** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I, including operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State implementation plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.

(23) **Fugitive emissions** means those emissions to the outdoor environment which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

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

(25) **Indian Governing Body** means the governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self government.

(26) **Indian Reservation** means any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

(27) **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.

(28) **Low terrain** means any area other than high terrain.

(29) **Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER)** is as defined in paragraph (B)(20) of Regulation 61-62.5 Standard 7.1, "Nonattainment New Source Review."

(30)(a) **Major modification** means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in: a significant emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (B)(50)) of a regulated NSR pollutant (as defined in paragraph (B)(44)); and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

(b) Any significant emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (B)(50)) from any emissions units or net emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (B)(34)) at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or nitrogen oxides shall be considered significant for ozone.

(c) 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 an order under Sections 2(a) and 2(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 Clean Air 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:

(1) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I; or

(2) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;

(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, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I.

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source

(viii) [Reserved]

(ix) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(1) The State Implementation Plan for the state in which the project is located, and

(2) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(x) 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 emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

(xi) The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(d) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under Section (AA) for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at paragraph (AA)(2)(h) shall apply.

(e) [Reserved]

(31)(a) **Major source baseline date** means:

- (i) In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- (ii) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (iii) In the case of 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 a major modification subject to 40 CFR 52.21 or to regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 submits a complete application under the relevant regulations. The trigger date is:

- (i) In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977;
- (ii) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- (iii) In the case of 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 Clean Air Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166; 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 Department shall rescind a minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Department, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM₁₀ emissions.

(32)(a) **Major stationary source** means:

(i) Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant: Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants (with thermal dryers), primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty (50) tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants,

petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants (which does not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140), fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants;

(ii) Notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in paragraph (B)(32)(a)(i), any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of a regulated NSR pollutant; or

(iii) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under paragraph (B)(32) as a major stationary source, if the changes would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(b) A major stationary source that is major for VOCs or nitrogen oxides 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 regulation whether it is a major stationary source, 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 fifty (50) tons of refuse per day;

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

(x) Petroleum refineries;

(xi) Lime plants;

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(xiii) Coke oven batteries;

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;

(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(xvi) Primary lead smelters;

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;

(xviii) Sintering plants;

(xix) Secondary metal production plants;

(xx) Chemical process plants – The term chemical processing plant shall not include 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; and

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

(33) **Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits** means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable State Implementation Plan.

(34)(a) **Net emissions increase** means, 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 method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to paragraph (A)(2)(d); 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 this paragraph (B)(34)(a)(ii) shall be determined as provided in paragraph (B)(4), except that paragraphs (B)(4)(a)(iii) and (B)(4)(b)(iv) shall not apply.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(i) The date five (5) years before construction on the particular change commences; and

(ii) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:

(i) The Department has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this section, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs; and

(ii) [Reserved]

(d) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxide 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:

(i) 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 federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

(iii) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(g) [Reserved]

(h) 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.

(i) Paragraph (B)(1)(b) shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases.

(35) [Reserved]

(36) **Pollution prevention** means any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; it does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(37) **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 federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(38) **Predictive emissions monitoring system (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, pounds per hour) on a continuous basis.

(39) **Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program** means the EPA-implemented major source preconstruction permit programs or a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the Administrator and incorporated into the State Implementation Plan pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166 to implement the requirements of that section. Any permit issued under such a program is a major NSR permit.

(40) **Project** means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

(41)(a) **Projected actual emissions** means the maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the five (5) years (twelve (12)-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the ten (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 (B)(41)(a) (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 State Implementation Plan; and

(ii) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups, 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 twenty-four (24)-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions under paragraph (B)(4) 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 paragraph (B)(41)(b)(i) through (B)(41)(b)(iii), may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year, as defined under paragraph (B)(37).

(42) **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 (2)-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 permitting authority's emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

(b) Was equipped prior to shut-down with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than eight-five (85) percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than ninety-eight (98) percent;

(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 Clean Air Act.

(43) **Reasonably available control technology (RACT)** is as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(o).

(44) **Regulated NSR pollutant**, for purposes of this regulation, means the following:

(a) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard 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. On or after January 1, 2011, 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. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit or the applicable implementation plan. Applicability determinations made prior to this date without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of this section unless the applicable implementation plan required condensable particulate matter to be included;

(ii) Any pollutant identified under this paragraph as a constituent or precursor to a pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated. Precursors identified by the Administrator for purposes of NSR are the following:

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

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

(3) Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas, unless the State demonstrates to the 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.

(4) 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 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 Clean Air Act;

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

(d) Any pollutant that otherwise is subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act; except that any or all hazardous air pollutants either listed in Section 112 of the Clean Air Act or added to the list pursuant to Section 112(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which have not been delisted pursuant to Section 112(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act, are not regulated NSR pollutants unless the listed hazardous air pollutant is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under Section 108 of the Clean Air Act.

(e) **[Reserved]**

(45) **Replacement unit** means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in paragraphs (B)(45)(a) through (B)(45)(d) are met. No creditable emission reductions 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 does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit; and

(d) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation 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.

(46)(a) **Repowering** means 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 Department shall give expedited consideration to permit applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this subsection and is granted an extension under Section 409 of the Clean Air Act.

(47) **Reserved**

(48) **Secondary emissions** means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purposes of this section, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general areas the stationary source modification which

causes secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, from a vessel; or from the following:

(a) Emissions from ships or trains coming to or from the new or modified stationary source; and

(b) Emissions from any offsite support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

(49)(a) **Significant** means, 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 rates:

Pollutant		Emissions Rate (tons per year)
Carbon monoxide		100
Nitrogen oxides		40
Sulfur dioxide		40
Particulate matter:	Particulate matter emissions	25
	PM ₁₀ emissions	15
	Direct PM _{2.5}	10
	Sulfur dioxide emissions	40
	Nitrogen oxide emissions unless demonstrated not to be a PM _{2.5} precursor under paragraph (B)(44) of this section	40
Ozone:	Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)	40
	Nitrogen Oxides	40
Lead		0.6
Fluorides		3
Sulfuric acid mist		7
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)		10
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S)		10
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S)		10
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans):		3.2 x 10 ⁻⁶ megagrams per year (3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ tons per year)
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)		14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year)
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)		36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year)
Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)		45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year)

(b) **Significant** means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a regulated NSR pollutant that paragraph (B)(49)(a) does not list, any emissions rate.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (B)(49)(a), significant means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, (twenty-four (24)-hour average).

(50) **Significant emissions increase** means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant (as defined in paragraph (B)(49)) for that pollutant.

(51) **Stationary source** means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(52) **Subject to regulation** means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the Clean Air Act, or a nationally-applicable regulation codified by the Administrator in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter C, 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 (GHGs), the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a) as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, shall not be subject to regulation except as provided in paragraph (B)(52)(d) and shall not be subject to regulation if the stationary source maintains its total source-wide emissions below the GHG PAL level, meets the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15), and complies with the PAL permit containing the GHG PAL.

(b) For purposes of paragraphs (B)(52)(c) and (B)(52)(d) of this section, the term tons per year CO_2 equivalent emissions (CO_2e) shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed as follows:

(i) Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tons per year), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to Subpart A of Part 98 -Global Warming Potentials.

(ii) Sum the resultant value from paragraph (B)(52)(b)(i) for each gas to compute a tons per year CO_2e .

(c) The term emissions increase as used in paragraph (B)(52)(d) shall mean that both a significant emissions increase (as calculated using the procedures in paragraph (A)(2)(d)) and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in paragraphs (B)(34) and (B)(49)) occur. For the pollutant GHGs, an emissions increase shall be based on tons per year CO_2e , and shall be calculated assuming the pollutant GHGs is a regulated NSR pollutant, and "significant" is defined as 75,000 tons per year CO_2e instead of applying the value in paragraph (b)(23)(ii).

(d) Beginning January 2, 2011, the pollutant GHGs is subject to regulation if:

(i) The stationary source is a new major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will emit or will have the potential to emit 75,000 tons per year CO_2e or more; or

(ii) The stationary source is an existing major stationary source for a regulated NSR pollutant that is not GHGs, and also will have an emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant, and an emissions increase of 75,000 tons per year CO_{2e}.

(53) **Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project** means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five (5) years or less, and which complies with the State Implementation Plans for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(54) **Volatile organic compounds (VOC)** is as defined in Regulation 61-62.1, Section (I), Definitions.

(C) Ambient air increments.

(1) In areas designated as Class I, II, or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:

CLASS I		
Pollutant		Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
PM _{2.5} :	annual arithmetic mean	1
	24-hr maximum	2
PM ₁₀ :	annual arithmetic mean	4
	24-hr maximum	8
Sulfur dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	2
	24-hr maximum	5
	3-hr maximum	25
Nitrogen dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	2.5

CLASS II		
Pollutant		Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
PM _{2.5} :	annual arithmetic mean	4
	24-hr maximum	9
PM ₁₀ :	annual arithmetic mean	17
	24-hr maximum	30
Sulfur dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	20
	24-hr maximum	91
	3-hr maximum	512
Nitrogen dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	25

CLASS III		
Pollutant		Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
PM _{2.5} :	annual arithmetic mean	8
	24-hr maximum	18
PM ₁₀ :	annual arithmetic mean	34
	24-hr maximum	60
Sulfur dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	40
	24-hr maximum	182
	3-hr maximum	700
Nitrogen dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	50

(2) For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.

(D) Ambient air ceilings. No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed:

- (1) The concentration permitted under the national secondary ambient air quality standard; or
- (2) The concentration permitted under the national primary ambient air quality standard, whichever concentration is lowest for the pollutant for a period of exposure.

(E) Restrictions on area classifications.

(1) All of the following areas which were in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:

- (a) International parks;
- (b) National wilderness areas which exceed 5,000 acres in size;
- (c) National memorial parks which exceed 5,000 acres in size; and
- (d) National parks which exceed 6,000 acres in size.

(2) Areas which were redesignated as Class I under regulations promulgated before August 7, 1977, shall remain Class I, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(3) Any other area, unless otherwise specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

(4) The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:

(a) An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded 10,000 acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore; and

(b) A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds 10,000 acres in size.

(F) [Reserved]

(G) Redesignation.

(1) All areas (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (E)) are designated Class II as of December 5, 1974. Redesignation (except as otherwise precluded by paragraph (E)) may be proposed by the respective states or Indian Governing Bodies, as provided below, subject to approval by the Administrator as a revision to the applicable State Implementation Plan.

(2) The state may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas of the state Class I or Class II provided that:

(a) At least one public hearing has been held in accordance with procedures established in 40 CFR 51.102;

(b) Other states, Indian Governing Bodies, and Federal Land Managers whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation were notified at least thirty (30) days prior to the public hearing;

(c) A discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social and energy effects of the proposed redesignation, was prepared and made available for public inspection at least 30 days prior to the hearing and the notice announcing the hearing contained appropriate notification of the availability of such discussion;

(d) Prior to the issuance of notice respecting the redesignation of an area that includes any federal lands, the state has provided written notice to the appropriate Federal Land Manager and afforded adequate opportunity (not in excess of sixty (60) days) to confer with the state respecting the redesignation and to submit written comments and recommendations. In redesignating any area with respect to which any Federal Land Manager had submitted written comments and recommendations, the state shall have published a list of any inconsistency between such redesignation and such comments and recommendations (together with the reasons for making such redesignation against the recommendation of the Federal Land Manager); and

(e) The state has proposed the redesignation after consultation with the elected leadership of local and other substate general purpose governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation.

(3) Any area other than an area to which paragraph (E) refers may be redesignated as Class III if:

(a) The redesignation would meet the requirements of paragraph (G)(2);

(b) The redesignation, except any established by an Indian Governing Body, has been specifically approved by the Governor of the state, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature, if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session (unless state law provides that the redesignation must be specifically approved by State legislation) and if general purpose units of local government representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated enact legislation or pass resolutions concurring in the redesignation:

(c) The redesignation would not cause, or contribute to, a concentration of any air pollutant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any National Ambient Air Quality Standard; and

(d) Any permit application for any major stationary source or major modification, subject to review under paragraph (L), which could receive a permit under this section only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and any material submitted as part of that application, were available insofar as was practicable for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

(4) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian Reservations may be redesignated only by the appropriate Indian Governing Body. The appropriate Indian Governing Body may submit to the Department a proposal to redesignate areas Class I, Class II, or Class III, provided that:

(a) The Indian Governing Body has followed procedures equivalent to those required of a state under paragraphs (G)(2), (G)(3)(c), and (G)(3)(d); and

(b) Such redesignation is proposed after consultation with the state(s) in which the Indian Reservation is located and which border the Indian Reservation.

(5) The Administrator shall disapprove, within ninety (90) days of submission, a proposed redesignation of any area only if it is found, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, that such redesignation does not meet the procedural requirements of this paragraph or is inconsistent with paragraph (E). If any such disapproval occurs, the classification of the area shall be that which was in effect prior to the redesignation which was disapproved.

(6) If the Administrator disapproves any proposed redesignation, the state or Indian Governing Body, as appropriate, may resubmit the proposal after correcting the deficiencies noted by the Administrator.

(H) Stack heights.

(1) The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under this section shall not be affected in any manner by;

(a) So much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice; or

(b) Any other dispersion technique.

(2) Paragraph (H)(1) shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented before then.

(I) Exemptions.

(1) The requirements of paragraphs (J) through (R) shall not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification, if:

(a) [Reserved]

(b) [Reserved]

(c) [Reserved]

(d) [Reserved]

(e) [Reserved]

(f) The source or modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification would occur at such an institution, and the Governor of the state in which the source or modification would be located requests that it be exempt from those requirements; or

(g) The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the following categories:

(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 fifty (50) tons of refuse per day;

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

(x) Petroleum refineries;

(xi) Lime plants;

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(xiii) Coke oven batteries;

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;

(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(xvi) Primary lead smelters;

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;

(xviii) Sintering plants;

(xix) Secondary metal production plants;

(xx) Chemical process plants – The term chemical processing plant shall not include 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;

(xxvii) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act; or

(h) The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under this section, and:

(i) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the source and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary; and

(ii) The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions; and

(iii) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(iv) Reasonable notice is given to the Department prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the Department not less than ten (10) days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Department.

(2) The requirements of paragraphs (J) through (R) shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment under Section 107 of the Clean Air Act.

(3) The requirements of paragraphs (K), (M), and (O) shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the modification:

(a) Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(b) Would be temporary.

(4) The requirements of paragraphs (K), (M), and (O) as they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area shall not apply to a major modification at a 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 fifty (50) tons per year.

(5) The Department may exempt a stationary source or modification from the requirements of paragraph (M), with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant if:

(a) The emissions increase of the pollutant from the new source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

Pollutant	Concentration	Averaging Period
Carbon monoxide	575 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	8-hour average
Nitrogen dioxide	14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	annual average
PM ₁₀	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour average
Sulfur dioxide	13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour average
Ozone; ¹		
Lead	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3-month average
Fluorides	0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour average
Total reduced sulfur	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-hour average
Hydrogen sulfide	0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-hour average
Reduced sulfur compounds	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-hour average; or

¹ No de minimis air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net emissions increase of one hundred (100) tons per year or more of VOCs or nitrogen oxides subject to PSD would be required to perform an ambient impact analysis including the gathering of ambient air quality data.

(b) The concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in paragraph (I)(5)(a), or the pollutant is not listed in paragraph (I)(5)(a).

(6) [Reserved]

(7) [Reserved]

(8) [Reserved]

(9) [Reserved]

(10) [Reserved]

(11) [Reserved]

(12) [Reserved]

(J) Control technology review.

(1) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan and each applicable emissions standard and standard of performance under 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63.

(2) A new major stationary source shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

(3) A major modification shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase at the source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(4) For phased construction projects, the determination of BACT shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen (18) months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of BACT for the source.

(K) Source impact analysis.

The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions), would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

(1) Any National Ambient Air Quality Standard in any air quality control region; or

(2) Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

(L) Air quality models.

(1) All estimates of ambient concentrations required under this paragraph shall be based on applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models).

(2) Where an air quality model specified in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W (Guideline on Air Quality Models) is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted. Such a modification or substitution of a model may be made on a case-by-case basis or, where appropriate, on a generic basis for a specific state program. Written approval of the Department must be obtained for any modification or substitution. In addition, use of a modified or substituted model must be subject to notice and opportunity for public comment under procedures developed in accordance with paragraph (Q).

(M) Air quality analysis.

(1) Preapplication analysis.

(a) Any application for a permit under this section shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants:

(i) For the source, each pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in a significant amount;

(ii) For the modification, each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.

(b) With respect to any such pollutant for which no National Ambient Air Quality Standard exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Department determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.

(c) With respect to any such pollutant (other than nonmethane hydrocarbons) for which such a standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase.

(d) In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of at least one year and shall represent at least the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Department determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year (but not to be less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

(e) [Reserved]

(f) The owner or operator of a proposed stationary source or modification of VOCs who satisfies all conditions of 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, Section IV may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as required under paragraph (M)(1).

(g) [Reserved]

(h) [Reserved]

(2) Post-construction monitoring. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall, after construction of the stationary source or modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the Department determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area.

(3) Operations of monitoring stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall meet the requirements of Appendix B to 40 CFR Part 58 of during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying paragraph (M).

(N) Source information.

The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under this section.

(1) With respect to a source or modification to which paragraphs (J), (K), (M), and (O) apply, such information shall include:

(a) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;

(b) A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;

(c) A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that BACT would be applied.

(2) Upon request of the Department, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

(a) The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and

(b) The air quality impacts, and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(O) Additional impact analyses.

(1) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value.

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

(3) Visibility monitoring. The Department may require monitoring of visibility in any Class I area near the proposed new stationary source for major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(P) Sources impacting Federal Class I areas - additional requirements.

(1) Notice to Federal Land Managers. The Department shall provide written notice of any permit application for a proposed major stationary source or major modification, the emissions from which may affect a Class I area, to the Federal Land Manager and the federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands within any such area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within thirty (30) days of receipt and at least sixty (60) days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include an analysis of the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in the Class I area. The Department shall also provide the Federal Land Manager and such federal officials with a copy of the preliminary determination required under paragraph (Q), and shall make available to them any materials used in making that determination, promptly after the Department makes such determination. Finally, the Department shall also notify all affected Federal Land Managers within thirty (30) days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(2) Federal Land Manager. The Federal Land Manager and the federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of such lands have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality related values (including visibility) of such lands and to consider, in consultation with the Department, whether a proposed source or modification will have an adverse impact on such values.

(3) Visibility analysis. The Department shall consider any analysis performed by the Federal Land Manager, provided within thirty (30) days of the notification required by paragraph (P)(1), that shows that a proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have an adverse impact on visibility in any Class I area. Where the Department finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Federal Class I area, the Department must, in the notice of public hearing on the permit application, either explain its decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(4) Denial– impact on air quality related values. The Federal Land Manager of any such lands may demonstrate to the Department that the emissions from a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of those lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Department concurs with such demonstration, then the permit shall not be issued.

(5) Class I variances. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such source or modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of any such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal Land Manager concurs with such demonstration and so certifies, the state may authorize the Administrator, provided that the applicable requirements of this regulation are otherwise met, to issue the permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and nitrogen oxides would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over minor source baseline concentration for such pollutants:

Pollutant		Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
PM _{2.5} :	annual arithmetic mean	4
	24-hr maximum	9
PM ₁₀ :	annual arithmetic mean	17
	24-hr maximum	30
Sulfur dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	20
	24-hr maximum	91
	3-hr maximum	325
Nitrogen dioxide:	annual arithmetic mean	25

(6) Sulfur dioxide variance by Governor with Federal Land Manager’s concurrence. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved under paragraph (P)(5) may demonstrate to the Governor that the source cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of Federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility). The Governor, after consideration of the

Federal Land Manager’s recommendation (if any) and concurrence, may, after notice and public hearing, grant a variance from such maximum allowable increase. If such variance is granted, the Department shall issue a permit to such source or modification pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (P)(8), provided that the applicable requirements of this regulation are otherwise met.

(7) Variance by the Governor with the President’s concurrence. In any case where the Governor recommends a variance with which the Federal Land Manager does not concur, the recommendations of the Governor and the Federal Land Manager shall be transmitted to the President. The President may approve the Governor’s recommendation if it is found that the variance is in the national interest. If the variance is approved, the Department shall issue a permit pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (P)(8), provided that the applicable requirements of this regulation are otherwise met.

(8) Emission limitations for Presidential or gubernatorial variance. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (P)(6) or (P)(7) the source or modification shall comply with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or modification would not (during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded) cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of twenty-four (24) hours or less for more than eighteen (18) days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period:

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INCREASE (Micrograms per cubic meter)		
Period of exposure	Terrain Areas	
	Low	High
24-hr maximum	36	62
3-hr maximum	130	221

(Q) Public participation.

(1) Within thirty (30) days after receipt of an application to construct, or any addition to such application, the Department shall advise the applicant of any deficiency in the application or in the information submitted and transmit a copy of such application to EPA. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be, for the purpose of this regulation, the date on which the Department received all required information.

(2) In accordance with Regulation 61-30, Environmental Protection Fees, the Department shall make a final determination on the application. This involves performing the following actions in a timely manner:

(a) Make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved.

(b) Make available in at least one location in each region in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed a copy of all materials the applicant submitted, a copy of the preliminary determination and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination. This requirement may be met by making these materials available at a physical location or on a public website identified by the Department.

(c) Notify the public, by posting the notice, for the duration of the public comment period, on a public website identified by the Department. This consistent noticing method shall be used for all draft permits subject to notice under this section. The public website notice shall include a notice of public comment including notice of the application, the preliminary determination, the degree of increment consumption that is expected from the source or modification, and the opportunity for comment at a public hearing as well as written public comment. The public website notice shall also include the draft permit, information on how to access the administrative record for the draft permit and how to request and/or attend a public hearing on the draft permit. The Department may use additional means to provide adequate notice to the affected public, including by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in each region in which the proposed source or modification would be constructed (or in a state publication designed to give general public notice).

(d) Send a copy of the notice of public comment to the applicant, the Administrator of EPA, and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: The chief executives of the city and county where the source or modification would be located, any comprehensive regional land use planning agency and any state, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification.

(e) Provide opportunity for a public hearing for interested persons to appear and submit written or oral comments on the air quality impact of the source or modification, alternatives to the source or modification, the control technology required, and other appropriate considerations.

(f) Consider all written comments submitted within a time specified in the notice of public comment and all comments received at any public hearing in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. No later than ten (10) days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The Department shall consider the applicant's response in making a final decision. The Department shall make all comments available for public inspection in the same location or on the same website where the Department made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modification.

(g) Make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved pursuant to this section.

(h) Notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection at the same location or on the same website where the Department made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the source or modification.

(i) Notify EPA of every action related to the consideration of the permit.

(3) The requirements of Section (Q), Public Participation, of this standard shall not apply to any major plant or major modification which Section (I), Exemptions, would exempt from the requirements of Sections (K), (M), and (O), but only to the extent that, with respect to each of the criteria for construction approval under the South Carolina State Implementation Plan and for exemption under Section (I), requirements providing the public with at least as much participation in each material determination as those of Section (Q) have been met in the granting of such construction approval.

(R) Source obligation.

In addition to all other applicable requirements specified in this regulation, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (R)(1) through (R)(8).

(1) Any owner or operator who constructs or operates a source or modification not in accordance with the application submitted pursuant to this section or with the terms of any approval to construct, or any owner or operator of a source or modification subject to this section who commences construction after the effective date of these regulations without applying for and receiving approval hereunder, shall be subject to appropriate enforcement action.

(2) Approval to construct shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Department may extend the eighteen (18)-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within eighteen (18) months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(3) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the State Implementation Plan and any other requirements under local, state, or federal law.

(4) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of paragraphs (J) through (R) shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(5) [Reserved]

(6) **Monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting.** The provisions of this paragraph (R)(6) apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted from projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a reasonable possibility that a project that is not a part of a major modification may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in paragraphs (B)(41)(b)(i) through (B)(41)(b)(iii) for calculating projected actual emissions.

(a) If the project requires construction permitting under Regulation 61-62.1, Section II, "Permit Requirements," the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in paragraph (R)(6)(b) as part of the permit application to the Department. If construction permitting under Regulation 61-62.1, Section II, "Permit Requirements," is not required, the owner or operator shall maintain the information set out in paragraph (R)(6)(b).

(b) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual

emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph (B)(41)(b)(iii) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(c) If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit, before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in paragraph (R)(6)(b) of this section to the Department. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Department before beginning actual construction.

(d) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in paragraph (R)(6)(b)(ii); and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

(e) If the unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Department within sixty (60) days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under paragraph (R)(6)(d) setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.

(f) If the unit is an existing unit other than an electric utility steam generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Department if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in paragraph (R)(6)(b), exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph (R)(6)(b)(iii)), by a significant amount (as defined in paragraph (B)(49)) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph (R)(6)(b)(iii). Such report shall be submitted to the Department within sixty (60) days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

(i) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(ii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to paragraph (R)(6)(d); and

(iii) Any other information needed to make a compliance determination (for example, an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

(g) A "reasonable possibility" under paragraph (R)(6) of this section occurs when the owner or operator calculates the project to result in either:

(i) A projected actual emissions increase of at least fifty (50) percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," as defined under paragraph (B)(50) of this section (without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant; or

(ii) A projected actual emissions increase that, added to the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph (B)(41)(b)(iii) of this section, sums to at least fifty (50) percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," as defined under paragraph (B)(50) of this section (without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant. For a project for which a reasonable possibility occurs only within the meaning of paragraph (R)(6)(g)(ii) of this section, and not also within the meaning of paragraph (R)(6)(g)(i) of this section, then provisions (R)(6)(c) through (R)(6)(f) do not apply to the project.

(7) If a project at a source with a PAL requires construction permitting under Regulation 61-62.1, Section II, "Permit Requirements", the owner or operator shall provide notification of source status as part of the permit application to the Department.

(8) The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph (R)(6) available for review upon a request for inspection by the Department or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in 40 CFR 70.4(b)(3)(viii).

(S) through (U)(2) [Reserved]

(U)(3) In the case of a source or modification which proposes to construct in a Class III area, emissions from which would cause or contribute to air quality exceeding the maximum allowable increase applicable if the area were designated a Class II area, and where no standard under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act has been promulgated for such source category, the Administrator must approve the determination of BACT as set forth in the permit.

(V) Innovative control technology.

(1) An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request the Department in writing no later than the close of the comment period under 40 CFR 124.10 to approve a system of innovative control technology.

(2) The Department shall, with the consent of the governor(s) of the affected state(s), determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology, if:

(a) The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;

(b) The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under paragraph (J)(2), by a date specified by the Department. Such date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of startup or seven (7) years from permit issuance;

(c) The source or modification would meet the requirements of paragraphs (J) and (K), based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the Department;

(d) The source or modification would not before the date specified by the Department:

(i) Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard; or

(ii) Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(e) All other applicable requirements including those for public participation have been met.

(f) The provisions of paragraph (P) (relating to Class I areas) have been satisfied with respect to all periods during the life of the source or modification.

(3) The Department shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under this section, if:

(a) The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate; or

(b) The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or

(c) The Department decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.

(4) If a source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph (V)(3), the Department may allow the source or modification up to an additional three (3) years to meet the requirement for the application of best available control technology through use of a demonstrated system of control.

(W) Permit rescission.

(1) Any permit issued under this section or a prior version of this regulation shall remain in effect, unless and until it expires under paragraph (R)(2) or is rescinded under this paragraph (W).

(2) Any owner or operator of a stationary source or modification who holds a permit issued under this section for the construction of a new source or modification that meets the requirement in paragraph (W)(3) of this section may request that the Department rescind the permit or a particular portion of the permit.

(3) The Department may grant an application for rescission if the application shows that this section would not apply to the source or modification.

(4) If the Department rescinds a permit under this paragraph, the Department shall post a notice of the rescission determination on a public website identified by the Department within sixty (60) days of the rescission.

(X) [Reserved]

(Y) [Reserved]

(Z) [Reserved]

(AA) Actuals PALs. The provisions in paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15) govern actuals PALs.

(1) Applicability.

(a) The Department may approve the use of an actuals PAL for any existing major stationary source if the PAL meets the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15). The term “PAL” shall mean “actuals PAL” throughout Section (AA).

(b) Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that maintains its total source-wide emissions below the PAL level, meets the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15), and complies with the PAL permit:

(i) Is not a major modification for the PAL pollutant;

(ii) Does not have to be approved through Regulation 61-62.5, Standard 7, Prevention of Significant Deterioration. However, the change will be reviewed through Regulation 61-62.1, Section II, Permit Requirements; and

(iii) Is not subject to the provisions in paragraph (R)(4) (restrictions on relaxing enforceable emission limitations that the major stationary source used to avoid applicability of the major NSR program).

(c) Except as provided under paragraph (AA)(1)(b)(iii), a major stationary source shall continue to comply with all applicable federal or state requirements, emission limitations, and work practice requirements that were established prior to the effective date of the PAL.

(2) **Definitions.** The definitions in paragraphs (AA)(2)(a) through (AA)(2)(k) shall apply to actual PALs consistent with paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15). When a term is not defined in these paragraphs, it shall have the meaning given in paragraph (B) or in the Clean Air Act.

(a) **Actuals PAL** for a major stationary source means a PAL based on the baseline actual emissions (as defined in paragraph (B)(4)) of all emissions units (as defined in paragraph (B)(20)) at the source, that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant.

(b) **Allowable emissions** means “allowable emissions” as defined in paragraph (B)(3), except as this definition is modified according to paragraphs (AA)(2)(b)(i) and (AA)(2)(b)(ii).

(i) The allowable emissions for any emissions unit shall be calculated considering any emission limitations that are enforceable as a practical matter on the emissions unit’s potential to emit.

(ii) An emissions unit’s potential to emit shall be determined using the definition in paragraph (B)(37), except that the words "or enforceable as a practical matter" should be added after “federally enforceable.”

(c) **Small emissions unit** means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit the PAL pollutant in an amount less than the significant level for that PAL pollutant, as defined in paragraph (B)(49) or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower.

(d) **Major emissions unit** means:

(i) Any emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of the PAL pollutant in an attainment area; or

(ii) Any emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit the PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the PAL pollutant as defined by the Clean Air Act for nonattainment areas. For example, in accordance with the definition of major stationary source in Section 182(c) of the Clean Air Act, an emissions unit would be a major emissions unit for VOC if the emissions unit is located in a serious ozone nonattainment area and it emits or has the potential to emit fifty (50) or more tons of VOC per year.

(e) **Plantwide applicability limitation (PAL)** means an emission limitation expressed in tons per year, for a pollutant at a major stationary source, that is enforceable as a practical matter and established source-wide in accordance with paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15).

(f) **PAL effective date** generally means the date of issuance of the PAL permit. However, the PAL effective date for an increased PAL is the date any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

(g) **PAL effective period** means the period beginning with the PAL effective date and ending ten (10) years later.

(h) **PAL major modification** means, notwithstanding paragraphs (B)(30) and (B)(34) (the definitions for major modification and net emissions increase), any physical change in or change in the method of operation of the PAL source that causes it to emit the PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the PAL.

(i) **PAL permit** means the major NSR permit, the minor NSR permit, or the state operating permit under Regulation 61-62.1, Section II(G), or the Title V permit issued by the Department that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source.

(j) **PAL pollutant** means the pollutant for which a PAL is established at a major stationary source.

(k) **Significant emissions unit** means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit a PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant level (as defined in paragraph (B)(49) or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower) for that PAL pollutant, but less than the amount that would qualify the unit as a major emissions unit as defined in paragraph (AA)(2)(d).

(3) **Permit application requirements.** As part of a permit application requesting a PAL, the owner or operator of a major stationary source shall submit the following information to the Department for approval:

(a) A list of all emissions units at the source designated as small, significant or major based on their potential to emit. In addition, the owner or operator of the source shall indicate which, if any, federal or state applicable requirements, emission limitations, or work practices apply to each unit.

(b) Calculations of the baseline actual emissions (with supporting documentation). Baseline actual emissions are to include emissions associated not only with operation of the unit, but also emissions associated with startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(c) The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator proposes to use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a twelve (12)-month rolling total for each month as required by paragraph (AA)(13)(a).

(4) General requirements for establishing PALs.

(a) The Department is allowed to establish a PAL at a major stationary source, provided that at a minimum, the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(4)(a)(i) through (AA)(4)(a)(vii) are met.

(i) The PAL shall impose an annual emission limitation in tons per year, that is enforceable as a practical matter, for the entire major stationary source. For each month during the PAL effective period after the first twelve (12) months of establishing a PAL, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the monthly emissions from each emissions unit under the PAL for the previous twelve (12) consecutive months is less than the PAL (a twelve (12)-month average, rolled monthly). For each month during the first eleven (11) months from the PAL effective date, the major stationary source owner

or operator shall show that the sum of the preceding monthly emissions from the PAL effective date for each emissions unit under the PAL is less than the PAL.

(ii) The PAL shall be established in a PAL permit that meets the public participation requirements in paragraph (AA)(5).

(iii) The PAL permit shall contain all the requirements of paragraph (AA)(7).

(iv) The PAL shall include fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, from all emissions units that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant at the major stationary source.

(v) Each PAL shall regulate emissions of only one pollutant.

(vi) Each PAL shall have a PAL effective period of ten (10) years.

(vii) The owner or operator of the major stationary source with a PAL shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements provided in paragraphs (AA)(12) through (AA)(14) for each emissions unit under the PAL through the PAL effective period.

(b) At no time (during or after the PAL effective period) are emissions reductions of a PAL pollutant that occur during the PAL effective period creditable as decreases for purposes of offsets under 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii) unless the level of the PAL is reduced by the amount of such emissions reductions and such reductions would be creditable in the absence of the PAL.

(5) Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or increased through a procedure that is consistent with Section (Q) “Public Participation” of this regulation. This includes the requirement that the Department provide the public with notice of the proposed approval of a PAL permit and at least a thirty (30)-day period for submittal of public comment. The Department must address all material comments before taking final action on the permit.

(6) Setting the 10-year actuals PAL level.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (AA)(6)(b), the actuals PAL level for a major stationary source shall be established as the sum of the baseline actual emissions (as defined in paragraph (B)(4)) of the PAL pollutant for each emissions unit at the source; plus an amount equal to the applicable significant level for the PAL pollutant under paragraph (B)(49) or under the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower. When establishing the actuals PAL level, for a PAL pollutant, only one consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all existing emissions units. However, a different consecutive twenty-four (24)-month period may be used for each different PAL pollutant. Emissions associated with units that were permanently shut down after this twenty-four (24)-month period must be subtracted from the PAL level. The Department shall specify a reduced PAL level(s) (in tons per year) in the PAL permit to become effective on the future compliance date(s) of any applicable federal or state regulatory requirement(s) that the Department is aware of prior to the issuance of the PAL permit. For instance, if the source owner or operator will be required to reduce emissions from industrial boilers in half from baseline emissions of sixty (60) parts per million (ppm) NO_x to a new rule limit of thirty (30) ppm, then the permit shall contain a future effective PAL level that is equal to the current PAL level reduced by half of the original baseline emissions of such unit(s).

(b) For newly constructed units (which do not include modification to existing units) on which actual construction began after the twenty-four (24)-month period, the emissions must be added to the PAL level in an amount equal to the potential to emit of the units.

(7) **Contents of the PAL permit.** The PAL permit must contain, at a minimum, the information in paragraphs (AA)(7)(a) through (AA)(7)(j).

(a) The PAL pollutant and the applicable source-wide emission limitation in tons per year.

(b) The PAL permit effective date and the expiration date of the PAL (PAL effective period).

(c) Specification in the PAL permit that if a major stationary source owner or operator applies to renew a PAL in accordance with paragraph (AA)(10) before the end of the PAL effective period, then the PAL shall not expire at the end of the PAL effective period. It shall remain in effect until a revised PAL permit is issued by the Department.

(d) A requirement that emission calculations for compliance purposes must include emissions from startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.

(e) A requirement that, once the PAL expires, the major stationary source is subject to the requirements of paragraph (AA)(9).

(f) The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator shall use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a twelve (12)-month rolling total as required by paragraph (AA)(13)(a).

(g) A requirement that the major stationary source owner or operator monitor all emissions units in accordance with the provisions under paragraph (AA)(12).

(h) A requirement to retain the records required under paragraph (AA)(13) on site. Such records may be retained in an electronic format.

(i) A requirement to submit the reports required under paragraph (AA)(14) by the required deadlines.

(j) Any other requirements that the Department deems necessary to implement and enforce the PAL.

(8) **PAL effective period and reopening of the PAL permit.** The requirements in paragraphs (AA)(8)(a) and (AA)(8)(b) apply to actuals PALs.

(a) **PAL effective period.** The Department shall specify a PAL effective period of ten (10) years.

(b) **Reopening of the PAL permit.**

(i) During the PAL effective period, the Department must reopen the PAL permit to:

(1) Correct typographical/calculation errors made in setting the PAL or reflect a more accurate determination of emissions used to establish the PAL;

(2) Reduce the PAL if the owner or operator of the major stationary source creates creditable emissions reductions for use as offsets under 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii); and

(3) Revise the PAL to reflect an increase in the PAL as provided under paragraph (AA)(11).

(ii) The Department shall have discretion to reopen the PAL permit for the following:

(1) Reduce the PAL to reflect newly applicable federal requirements (for example, NSPS) with compliance dates after the PAL effective date;

(2) Reduce the PAL consistent with any other requirement, that is enforceable as a practical matter, and that the state may impose on the major stationary source under the State Implementation Plan; and

(3) Reduce the PAL if the Department determines that a reduction is necessary to avoid causing or contributing to a National Ambient Air Quality Standard or PSD increment violation, or to an adverse impact on an air quality related value that has been identified for a Class I area by a Federal Land Manager and for which information is available to the general public.

(iii) Except for the permit reopening in paragraph (AA)(8)(b)(i)(1) for the correction of typographical/calculation errors that do not increase the PAL level, all other reopenings shall be carried out in accordance with the public participation requirements of paragraph (AA)(5).

(9) Expiration of a PAL. Any PAL that is not renewed in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (AA)(10) shall expire at the end of the PAL effective period, and the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(9)(a) through (AA)(9)(e) shall apply.

(a) Each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units) that existed under the PAL shall comply with an allowable emission limitation under a revised permit established according to the procedures in paragraphs (AA)(9)(a)(i) and (AA)(9)(a)(ii).

(i) Within the time frame specified for PAL renewals in paragraph (AA)(10)(b), the major stationary source shall submit a proposed allowable emission limitation for each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units, if such a distribution is more appropriate as decided by the Department) by distributing the PAL allowable emissions for the major stationary source among each of the emissions units that existed under the PAL. If the PAL had not yet been adjusted for an applicable requirement that became effective during the PAL effective period, as required under paragraph (AA)(10)(e), such distribution shall be made as if the PAL had been adjusted.

(ii) The Department shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as the Department determines is appropriate.

(b) Each emissions unit(s) shall comply with the allowable emission limitation on a twelve (12)-month rolling basis. The Department may approve the use of monitoring systems (source testing, emission factors, etc.) other than CEMS, CERMS, PEMS, or CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the allowable emission limitation.

(c) Until the Department issues the revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as required under paragraph (AA)(9)(a)(ii), the source shall continue to comply with a source-wide, multi-unit emissions cap equivalent to the level of the PAL emission limitation.

(d) Any physical change or change in the method of operation at the major stationary source will be subject to major NSR requirements if such change meets the definition of major modification in paragraph (B)(30).

(e) The major stationary source owner or operator shall continue to comply with any state or federal applicable requirements (BACT, RACT, NSPS, etc.) that may have applied either during the PAL effective period or prior to the PAL effective period except for those emission limitations that had been established pursuant to paragraph (R)(4), but were eliminated by the PAL in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (AA)(1)(b)(iii).

(10) Renewal of a PAL.

(a) The Department shall follow the procedures specified in paragraph (AA)(5) in approving any request to renew a PAL for a major stationary source, and shall provide both the proposed PAL level and a written rationale for the proposed PAL level to the public for review and comment. During such public review, any person may propose a PAL level for the source for consideration by the Department.

(b) **Application deadline.** A major stationary source owner or operator shall submit a timely application to the Department to request renewal of a PAL. A timely application is one that is submitted at least six (6) months prior to, but not earlier than eighteen (18) months from, the date of permit expiration. This deadline for application submittal is to ensure that the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. If the owner or operator of a major stationary source submits a complete application to renew the PAL within this time period, then the PAL shall continue to be effective until the revised permit with the renewed PAL is issued.

(c) **Application requirements.** The application to renew a PAL permit shall contain the information required in paragraphs (AA)(10)(c)(i) through (AA)(10)(c)(iv).

(i) The information required in paragraphs (AA)(3)(a) through (AA)(3)(c).

(ii) A proposed PAL level.

(iii) The sum of the potential to emit of all emissions units under the PAL (with supporting documentation).

(iv) Any other information the owner or operator wishes the Department to consider in determining the appropriate level for renewing the PAL.

(d) **PAL adjustment.** In determining whether and how to adjust the PAL, the Department shall consider the options outlined in paragraphs (AA)(10)(d)(i) and (AA)(10)(d)(ii). However, in no case may any such adjustment fail to comply with paragraph (AA)(10)(d)(iii).

(i) If the emissions level calculated in accordance with paragraph (AA)(6) is equal to or greater than eighty (80) percent of the PAL level, the Department may renew the PAL at the same level without considering the factors set forth in paragraph (AA)(10)(d)(ii); or

(ii) The Department may set the PAL at a level that it determines to be more representative of the source's baseline actual emissions, or that it determines to be more appropriate considering air quality needs, advances in control technology, anticipated economic growth in the area, desire to reward or

encourage the source's voluntary emissions reductions, or other factors as specifically identified by the Department in its written rationale.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraphs (AA)(10)(d)(i) and (AA)(10)(d)(ii):

(1) If the potential to emit of the major stationary source is less than the PAL, the Department shall adjust the PAL to a level no greater than the potential to emit of the source; and

(2) The Department shall not approve a renewed PAL level higher than the current PAL, unless the major stationary source has complied with the provisions of paragraph (AA)(11) (increasing a PAL).

(e) If the compliance date for a state or federal requirement that applies to the PAL source occurs during the PAL effective period, and if the Department has not already adjusted for such requirement, the PAL shall be adjusted at the time of PAL permit renewal or Title V permit renewal, whichever occurs first.

(11) Increasing a PAL during the PAL effective period.

(a) The Department may increase a PAL emission limitation only if the major stationary source complies with the provisions in paragraphs (AA)(11)(a)(i) through (AA)(11)(a)(iv).

(i) The owner or operator of the major stationary source shall submit a complete application to request an increase in the PAL limit for a PAL major modification. Such application shall identify the emissions unit(s) contributing to the increase in emissions so as to cause the major stationary source's emissions to equal or exceed its PAL.

(ii) As part of this application, the major stationary source owner or operator shall demonstrate that the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units assuming application of BACT equivalent controls, plus the sum of the allowable emissions of the new or modified emissions unit(s) exceeds the PAL. The level of control that would result from BACT equivalent controls on each significant or major emissions unit shall be determined by conducting a new BACT analysis at the time the application is submitted, unless the emissions unit is currently required to comply with a BACT or LAER requirement that was established within the preceding ten (10) years. In such a case, the assumed control level for that emissions unit shall be equal to the level of BACT or LAER with which that emissions unit must currently comply.

(iii) The owner or operator obtains a major NSR permit for all emissions unit(s) identified in paragraph (AA)(11)(a)(i), regardless of the magnitude of the emissions increase resulting from them (that is, no significant levels apply). These emissions unit(s) shall comply with any emissions requirements resulting from the major NSR process (for example, BACT), even though they have also become subject to the PAL or continue to be subject to the PAL.

(iv) The PAL permit shall require that the increased PAL level shall be effective on the day any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

(b) The Department shall calculate the new PAL as the sum of the allowable emissions for each modified or new emissions unit, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units (assuming application of BACT equivalent controls as determined in accordance with paragraph (AA)(11)(a)(ii)), plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units.

(c) The PAL permit shall be revised to reflect the increased PAL level pursuant to the public notice requirements of paragraph (AA)(5).

(12) Monitoring requirements for PALs.

(a) General requirements.

(i) Each PAL permit must contain enforceable requirements for the monitoring system that accurately determines plantwide emissions of the PAL pollutant in terms of mass per unit of time. Any monitoring system authorized for use in the PAL permit must be based on sound science and meet generally acceptable scientific procedures for data quality and manipulation. Additionally, the information generated by such system must meet minimum legal requirements for admissibility in a judicial proceeding to enforce the PAL permit.

(ii) The PAL monitoring system must employ one or more of the four general monitoring approaches meeting the minimum requirements set forth in paragraphs (AA)(12)(b)(i) through (AA)(12)(b)(iv) and must be approved by the Department.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (AA)(12)(a)(ii), the owner or operator may also employ an alternative monitoring approach that meets paragraph (AA)(12)(a)(i) if approved by the Department.

(iv) Failure to use a monitoring system that meets the requirements of this regulation renders the PAL invalid.

(b) Minimum performance requirements for approved monitoring approaches. The following are acceptable general monitoring approaches when conducted in accordance with the minimum requirements in paragraphs (AA)(12)(c) through (AA)(12)(i):

(i) Mass balance calculations for activities using coatings or solvents;

(ii) CEMS;

(iii) CPMS or PEMS; and

(iv) Emission factors.

(c) Mass balance calculations. An owner or operator using mass balance calculations to monitor PAL pollutant emissions from activities using coating or solvents shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Provide a demonstrated means of validating the published content of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials used in or at the emissions unit;

(ii) Assume that the emissions unit emits all of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by any raw material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit, if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process; and

(iii) Where the vendor of a material or fuel, which is used in or at the emissions unit, publishes a range of pollutant content from such material, the owner or operator must use the highest value of the range to calculate the PAL pollutant emissions unless the Department determines there is site-specific data or a site-specific monitoring program to support another content within the range.

(d) CEMS. An owner or operator using CEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) CEMS must comply with applicable Performance Specifications found in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B; and

(ii) CEMS must sample, analyze and record data at least every fifteen (15) minutes while the emissions unit is operating.

(e) CPMS or PEMS. An owner or operator using CPMS or PEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The CPMS or the PEMS must be based on current site-specific data demonstrating a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions across the range of operation of the emissions unit; and

(ii) Each CPMS or PEMS must sample, analyze, and record data at least every fifteen (15) minutes, or at another less frequent interval approved by the Department, while the emissions unit is operating.

(f) Emission factors. An owner or operator using emission factors to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) All emission factors shall be adjusted, if appropriate, to account for the degree of uncertainty or limitations in the factors' development;

(ii) The emissions unit shall operate within the designated range of use for the emission factor, if applicable; and

(iii) If technically practicable, the owner or operator of a significant emissions unit that relies on an emission factor to calculate PAL pollutant emissions shall conduct validation testing to determine a site-specific emission factor within six (6) months of PAL permit issuance, unless the Department determines that testing is not required.

(g) A source owner or operator must record and report maximum potential emissions without considering enforceable emission limitations or operational restrictions for an emissions unit during any period of time that there is no monitoring data, unless another method for determining emissions during such periods is specified in the PAL permit.

(h) Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(12)(c) through (AA)(12)(g), where an owner or operator of an emissions unit cannot demonstrate a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions rate at all operating points of the emissions unit, the Department shall, at the time of permit issuance:

(i) Establish default value(s) for determining compliance with the PAL based on the highest potential emissions reasonably estimated at such operating point(s); or

(ii) Determine that operation of the emissions unit during operating conditions when there is no correlation between monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions is a violation of the PAL.

(i) Re-validation. All data used to establish the PAL pollutant must be re-validated through performance testing or other scientifically valid means approved by the Department. Such testing must occur at least once every five (5) years after issuance of the PAL.

(13) Recordkeeping requirements.

(a) The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of all records necessary to determine compliance with any requirement of Section (AA) and of the PAL, including a determination of each emissions unit's twelve (12)-month rolling total emissions, for five (5) years from the date of such record.

(b) The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of the following records for the duration of the PAL effective period plus five (5) years:

(i) A copy of the PAL permit application and any applications for revisions to the PAL; and

(ii) Each annual certification of compliance pursuant to Title V and the data relied on in certifying the compliance.

(14) Reporting and notification requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semi-annual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the Department in accordance with Regulation 61-62.70. The reports shall meet the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(14)(a) through (AA)(14)(c).

(a) **Semi-annual report.** The semi-annual report shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the end of each reporting period. This report shall contain the information required in paragraphs (AA)(14)(a)(i) through (AA)(14)(a)(vii).

(i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number.

(ii) Total annual emissions (tons per year) based on a twelve (12)-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period recorded pursuant to paragraph (AA)(13)(a).

(iii) All data relied upon, including, but not limited to, any Quality Assurance or Quality Control data, in calculating the monthly and annual PAL pollutant emissions.

(iv) A list of any emissions units modified or added to the major stationary source during the preceding six (6)-month period.

(v) The number, duration, and cause of any deviations or monitoring malfunctions (other than the time associated with zero and span calibration checks), and any corrective action taken.

(vi) A notification of a shutdown of any monitoring system, whether the shutdown was permanent or temporary, the reason for the shutdown, the anticipated date that the monitoring system will be fully operational or replaced with another monitoring system, and whether the emissions unit monitored by the monitoring system continued to operate, and the calculation of the emissions of the pollutant or the number determined by method included in the permit, as provided by (AA)(12)(g).

(vii) A signed statement by the responsible official (as defined by Regulation 61-62.70) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

(b) **Deviation report.** The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B) shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The deviation reports shall be submitted within the time limits prescribed by the applicable program implementing 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B). The reports shall contain the following information:

(i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number;

(ii) The PAL requirement that experienced the deviation or that was exceeded;

(iii) Emissions resulting from the deviation or the exceedance; and

(iv) A signed statement by the responsible official (as defined by Regulation 61-62.70) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

(c) **Re-validation results.** The owner or operator shall submit to the Department the results of any re-validation test or method within three (3) months after completion of such test or method.

(15) Transition requirements.

(a) The Department may not issue a PAL that does not comply with the requirements in paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15) after the date these provisions become effective.

(b) The Department may supersede any PAL that was established prior to the date these provisions become effective with a PAL that complies with the requirements of paragraphs (AA)(1) through (AA)(15).

(BB) If any provision of this regulation, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this regulation, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.