TABLE 8 – ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS APPROVED FOR THE SOUTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY (SWCAA) JURISDICTION

[Applicable in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania and Wahkiakum counties, excluding facilities subject to Energy Facilities Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) jurisdiction, Indian reservations and any other area where the EPA or an Indian tribe has demonstrated that a tribe has jurisdiction, and facilities subject to the applicability sections of WAC 173-400-700, 173-405-012, 173-410-012, and 173-415-012]

Southwest Clean Air Agency Regulations

SWCAA 400 – General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources

SWCAA 400-010 Policy and Purpose

(1) It is the policy of the Southwest Clean Air Agency (herein after referred to as the Agency or SWCAA) to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air as will protect human health and safety and to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life or to property and be consistent with the economic and industrial well being of the jurisdiction of the Agency.

(2) Pursuant to the U.S. Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) and the Washington Clean Air Act (RCW 70.94), the Agency has adopted regulations for the control of air contaminant emissions, including toxic air contaminants, substances for which primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been established and volatile organic compounds, to prevent air pollution. In conformance with these laws, the policy of SWCAA is to control and regulate the emission of air contaminants from sources within the jurisdiction of SWCAA, to prevent violations of federal, state and local air pollution regulations, to provide uniform administration and enforcement of the aforementioned regulations, and to effectuate the requirements and purpose of Chapter 70.94 Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

State/local effective: 3/18/01; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-020 Applicability

(1) The provisions of this regulation shall apply within Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania and Wahkiakum Counties of Washington State.

(2) The Agency implements and enforces the Washington Administrative Code as adopted by Ecology in Title 173 under Chapter 70.94 RCW, except where the Agency has adopted corresponding provisions. Agency adopted provisions apply in lieu of the corresponding WAC provisions.

(a) Consistent with WAC 173-400-930(1)(a), the Agency has chosen not to adopt WAC 173-400-930.

(3) Unless properly delegated by Ecology, the Agency does not have jurisdiction over the following sources:

(a) Specific source categories over which the State, by separate regulation, has assumed or hereafter assumes jurisdiction.

(b) Automobiles, trucks, aircraft, chemical pulp mills and primary aluminum reduction facilities.

(c) Those sources under the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) as provided in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 463.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-030 Definitions

Except as provided elsewhere in this regulation the following definitions apply throughout the regulation:

(1) "**Actual emissions**" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emission unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal "source" operation. The Agency 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 emission unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(b) The Agency may presume that "source" specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emission unit.

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

(2) "**Adverse impact on visibility**" means visibility impairment that interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of a Federal 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: (a) times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area and (b) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(3) "**Agency**" means the Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA).

(4) "**Air contaminant**" or "**air pollutant**" means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof. For the purposes of regulation under the Washington SIP, "air contaminant" means only:

(a) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and

(b) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act, but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

(5) "**Air discharge permit**" means the same as "Order of Approval." This term does not apply to any permitting action conducted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or Chapter 173-401 WAC.

(6) "**Air discharge permit application**" means the same as "Notice of Construction application." This term does not apply to any permitting action conducted pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or Chapter 173-401 WAC.

(7) "**Air pollution**" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities, and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property. For the purposes of this regulation, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with Chapter 17.21 RCW, the Washington Pesticide Application Act, which regulates the application and control of various pesticides.

(8) "**Allowable emissions**" means the emission rate of a "stationary source" calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the "stationary source" (unless the "stationary 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 in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, or 63;

(b) Any applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP) emission limitation including those with a future compliance date;

(c) The emission rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date; or

(d) The emission rate specified by a federally enforceable regulatory order.

(9) "**Alteration**" means the act of altering, which means to change or make different. Alteration includes, but is not limited to, any enlargement, replacement, or change in the design, operation, capacity, or arrangement of a process; any increase in the connected loading of process or control equipment; and any change in fuels, method of operation or hours of operation not previously approved by the Agency.

(10) "**Ambient air**" means the surrounding outside air.

(11) "**Ambient air quality standard**" (AAQS) means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of an air contaminant or multiple air contaminants in the ambient air that shall not be exceeded.

(12) "**Attainment area**" means a geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as having attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a given criteria pollutant.

(13) "**Authority**" means any air pollution control agency whose jurisdictional boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of one or more counties.

(14) "**Begin actual construction**" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emission unit, which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipe work 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 that mark the initiation of the change.

(15) "**Best available control technology**" (BACT) means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under Chapter 70.94 RCW which would be emitted from or which results from any new or modified "stationary source," which the Agency, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such "stationary source" or modification through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment, clean fuels, or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of "best available control technology" result in emissions of any air pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63. Emissions from any "stationary source" utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this paragraph shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT in the Federal Clean Air Act as it existed prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

(16) "**Best available retrofit technology**" (BART) means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant that is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the "stationary source," the remaining useful life of the "stationary source," and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

(17) "**Board**" means the Board of Directors of the Southwest Clean Air Agency.

(18) "**Bubble**" means a set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emission unit in exchange for a decrease in emissions from another emission unit, pursuant to RCW 70.94.155 and SWCAA 400-120.

(19) "**Capacity factor**" means the ratio of the average load on a machine or piece of equipment to the manufacturer's capacity rating of the machine or equipment for the period of time considered.

(20) "**Class I area**" means any area designated pursuant to Sections 162 or 164 of the Federal Clean Air Act as a Class I area. The following areas are the Class I areas located within Washington state:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;

(e) Mount Rainier National Park;
(f) North Cascades National Park;
(g) Olympic National Park;
(h) Pasayten Wilderness; and
(i) Spokane Indian Reservation.

~~(21) "**Climate change**" means any long-term significant change over durations ranging from decades to millions of years in the "average weather" of a region or the earth as a whole.~~

(22) "**Combustion and incineration units**" means emission units using combustion for waste disposal, steam production, chemical recovery or other process requirements, but excludes open or outdoor burning.

(23) "**Commenced**" as applied to construction, means that an owner or operator has all the necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:
(a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the "stationary 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 "stationary source" to be completed within a reasonable time.
(c) For the purposes of this definition, "necessary preconstruction approvals" means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, including state, local, and federal regulations and orders contained in the Washington SIP.

(24) "**Composting**" means the biological degradation and transformation of organic solid waste under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions is not composting.

(25) "**Concealment**" means any action taken to reduce the observed or measured concentrations of a pollutant in a gaseous effluent while, in fact, not reducing the total amount of pollutant discharged.

(26) "**Construction**" means any physical change or change in method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions. (ref. 40 CFR 52.21)

(27) "**Continuous emission monitoring system" (CEMS)** means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis. (ref. 40 CFR 51.166(b)(43))

(28) "**Continuous emission 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). (ref. 40 CFR 51.166(b)(46))

(29) "**Continuous parameter monitoring system" (CPMS)** means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, 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, O_2 or

CO_2concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis. (ref. 40 CFR 51.166(b)(45))

(30) "**Criteria pollutant**" **or** "**criteria air pollutant**" means an air pollutant for which a criteria document has been prepared by EPA and has a primary or secondary ambient air quality standard. These pollutants are identified in 40 CFR Part 50 and include sulfur oxides (measured as sulfur dioxide), particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen (measured as nitrogen dioxide), and lead. Although volatile organic compounds are no longer identified as a criteria pollutant category, they are regulated together with oxides of nitrogen as a precursor to ozone.

(31) "**Control Officer**" means the Executive Director of the Southwest Clean Air Agency.

(32) "**Deviation from permit requirements**" means an instance when any permit requirement is not met, including, but not limited to, conditions that establish emission limitations, emission standards, control equipment requirements, work practices, parameter ranges, and those designed to assure compliance with such requirements, such as monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. A deviation does not necessarily constitute a violation.

(33) "**Director**" means the director of the Washington State Department of Ecology or duly authorized representative.

(34) "**Dispersion technique**" means a method that attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air other than by the use of pollution abatement equipment or integral process pollution controls.

(35) "**Distillate oil**" means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-01 "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils."

(36) "**Ecology**" means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

(37) "**Emergency service**" means operation that is limited solely to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Emergency situations are those which occur without significant warning and are beyond the control of the permittee, owner or operator.

(38) "**Emission**" means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

(39) "**Emission control technology**" means emission control equipment integral or in addition to the emission unit or other technology, device, component or control parameter that is integral to the basic design of an emission unit (i.e., low NO_x burner for a boiler or turbine).

(40) "**Emission reduction credit**" (ERC) means a credit granted pursuant to SWCAA 400-131. This is a voluntary reduction in emissions beyond required levels of control.

(41) "**Emission standard**" and "**emission limitation**" mean a requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act, Chapter 70.94 RCW or a local regulation that limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of air contaminant emissions on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a "stationary source" to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard adopted under the Federal Clean Air Act or Chapter 70.94 RCW.

(42) "**Emission unit**" means any part of a "stationary source" that emits or would have the potential to emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, Chapter 70.94 RCW, or Chapter 70.98 RCW.

(43) "**Excess emissions**" means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of any applicable emission standard or emission limit.

(44) "**Excess stack height**" means that portion of a stack which exceeds the greater of sixty-five meters (213.25 feet) or the calculated stack height described in SWCAA 400-200(3).

(45) "**Executive Director**" means the Control Officer of the Southwest Clean Air Agency.

(46) "**Existing stationary facility**" means a "stationary source" that meets all of the following conditions:

- (a) The "stationary source" was not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977;
- (b) The "stationary source" is one of the following:
  - (i) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input,
  - (ii) Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers),
  - (iii) Kraft pulp mills,
  - (iv) Portland cement plants,
  - (v) Primary zinc smelters,
  - (vi) Iron and steel mills,
  - (vii) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants,
  - (viii) Primary copper smelters,
  - (ix) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day,
  - (x) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants,
  - (xi) Petroleum refineries,
  - (xii) Lime plants,
  - (xiii) Phosphate rock processing plants,
  - (xiv) Coke oven batteries,
  - (xv) Sulfur recovery plants,
  - (xvi) Carbon black plants (furnace process),
  - (xvii) Primary lead smelters,
  - (xviii) Fuel conversion plants,
  - (xix) Sintering plants,
  - (xx) Secondary metal production plants,
  - (xxi) Chemical process plants,
  - (xxii) Fossil-fuel boilers of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input,
  - (xxiii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels,
  - (xxiv) Taconite ore processing plants,
  - (xxv) Glass fiber processing plants,
  - (xxvi) Charcoal production plants; and

(c) The "stationary source" has the potential to emit 250 tons per year or more of any air contaminant. Fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted in determining the potential to emit.

(d) For purposes of determining whether a stationary source is an existing stationary facility the term "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). Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same major group (i.e., which have the same two digit code) as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972)*, as amended by the 1977 supplement.

(47) "**Federal Clean Air Act**" (FCAA) means the Federal Clean Air Act, also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392, December 17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990.

(48) "**Federal Class I area**" means any federal land that is classified or reclassified as Class I. The Federal Class I areas in Washington State are as follows:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;
(e) Mount Rainier National Park;
(f) North Cascades National Park;
(g) Olympic National Park; and
(h) Pasayten Wilderness.

(49) "**Federal land manager**" means the secretary of the department with authority over federal lands in the United States. This includes, but is not limited to, the U.S. Department of the Interior–National Park Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture–Forest Service, and/or the U.S. Department of the Interior–Bureau of Land Management.

(50) "**Federally enforceable**" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the EPA, including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63, requirements within the Washington SIP, requirements within any permit established under 40 CFR 52.21 or any order of approval established under a SIP approved new source review regulation, or any voluntary limits on emissions pursuant to WAC 173-400-091 or SWCAA 400-091.

(51) "**Fossil fuel-fired steam generator**" means a device, furnace, or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(52) "**Fugitive dust**" means a type of particulate emission made airborne by forces of wind, human activity, or both. Unpaved roads, construction sites, and tilled land are examples of areas that originate fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a type of fugitive emission.

(53) "**Fugitive emissions**" means emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(54) "**General process unit**" means an emission unit using a procedure or a combination of procedures for the purpose of causing a change in material by either chemical or physical means, excluding combustion.

(55) "**Good agricultural practices**" means economically feasible practices that are customary among or appropriate to farms and ranches of a similar nature in the local area.

(56) "**Good engineering practice**" (GEP) refers to a calculated stack height based on the equation specified in SWCAA 400-200(2)(a)(ii).

(57) "**Greenhouse gas**" means, for the purpose of these regulations, any or all of the following gases: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

(58) "**Incinerator**" means a furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste.

(59) "**In operation**" means engaged in activity related to the primary design function of a "stationary source."

(60) "**Installation**" means the act of installing, placing, assembling or constructing process equipment or control equipment at the premises where the equipment will be used. Installation includes all preparatory work at such premises.

(61) "**Lowest achievable emission rate**" (LAER) means for any "stationary source" that rate of emissions which reflects the more stringent of:

(a) The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of "stationary source," unless the owner or operator of the proposed new or modified "stationary source" demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of "stationary source." In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified "stationary source" to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable new source performance standards.

(62) "**Maintenance Area**" or "**Maintenance Plan Area**" means a geographical area within the jurisdiction of SWCAA which was formerly designated as a nonattainment area and which has been redesignated as an attainment area as provided under Section 107(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The maintenance area designation shall be in effect as long as there is a federal or state requirement to have a maintenance plan in effect.

(63) "**Maintenance pollutant**" means a pollutant for which a maintenance plan area was formerly designated as a nonattainment area.

(64) (a) "**Major modification**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in nonattainment areas means the same as the definition found in SWCAA 400-810.

(b) "**Major modification**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in maintenance plan, attainment, or unclassified areas, means the same as the definition found in WAC 173-400-710.

(65) (a) "**Major stationary source**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in nonattainment areas, means the same as the definition found in SWCAA 400-810.

(b) "**Major stationary source**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in maintenance plan, attainment or unclassified areas, means the same as the definition found in WAC 173-400-710.

(66) "**Malfunction**" means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control and monitoring equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner which causes, or has the potential to cause, the emission limitations in an applicable standard to be exceeded. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not considered to be malfunctions.

(67) "**Mandatory Class I federal area**" means any area defined in Section 162(a) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The mandatory Class I federal areas potentially affected by emissions from "sources" within SWCAA jurisdiction include the following:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;
(e) Mount Rainier National Park;
(f) Mt. Hood Wilderness Area;
(g) Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Area;
(h) North Cascades National Park;
(i) Olympic National Park; and
(j) Pasayten Wilderness.

(68) "**Masking**" means the mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.

(69) "**Materials handling**" means the handling, transporting, loading, unloading, storage, and transfer of materials with no significant alteration of the chemical or physical properties of the material.

(70) "**Modification**" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a "stationary source" that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such "stationary source" or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definitions of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

(71) "**Motor vehicle**" means any vehicle which is self-propelled and capable of transporting a person or persons or any material or any permanently or temporarily affixed apparatus shall be deemed a motor vehicle, unless any one or more of the criteria set forth below are met, in which case the vehicle shall be deemed not a motor vehicle:

(1) The vehicle cannot exceed a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour over level, paved surfaces; or
(2) The vehicle lacks features customarily associated with safe and practical street or highway use, such features including, but not being limited to, a reverse gear (except in the case of motorcycles), a differential, or safety features required by state and/or federal law; or
(3) The vehicle exhibits features which render its use on a street or highway unsafe, impractical, or highly unlikely, such features including, but not being limited to, tracked

road contact means, an inordinate size, or features ordinarily associated with military combat or tactical vehicles such as armor and/or weaponry.

(72) "**National Ambient Air Quality Standard**" (NAAQS) means an ambient air quality standard set forth in 40 CFR Part 50, which includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

(73) "**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**" (NESHAPS) means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 61.

(74) "**National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories**" means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63. These rules are commonly referred to as Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards.

(75) "**Natural conditions**" means naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(76) (a) "**Net emissions increase**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in nonattainment areas, means the same as the definition found in SWCAA 400-810.

(b) "**Net emissions increase**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in maintenance plan, attainment or unclassified areas, means the same as the definition found in WAC 173-400-710.

(77) "**New source**" means one or more of the following:

(a) The construction or modification of a "stationary source" that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such "stationary source" or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted;

(b) Any other project that constitutes a "new source" under the Federal Clean Air Act;

(c) Restart of a "stationary source" after permanent shutdown;

(d) The installation or construction of a new "emission unit"; ((~~or~~))

(e) Relocation of a "stationary source" to a new location, except in the case of portable sources operating under a valid permit as provided in SWCAA 400-110(6);

(f) Replacement or modification of the burner(s) in a combustion source; or

(g) Modification of a combustion source to fire a fuel that the source was not previously capable of firing.

(78) "**New Source Performance Standards**" (NSPS) means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 60.

(79) "**Nonattainment area**" means a geographic area designated by EPA in 40 CFR Part 81 as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria air pollutant. An area is nonattainment only for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment.

(80) "**Nonroad engine**" means:

(a) Except as discussed in (b) of this subsection, a nonroad engine is any internal combustion engine:

(i) In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers); or

(ii) In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or

(iii) That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indications of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

(b) An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:

(i) The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under Section 202 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(ii) The engine is regulated by a New Source Performance Standard promulgated under Section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(iii) The engine otherwise included in (a)(iii) of this subsection remains or will remain at a location for more than twelve consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine(s) that replace(s) an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine(s) replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a "stationary source" that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., two seasons or more) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year. This paragraph does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location. (ref. 40 CFR 89.2)

(81) "**Nonroad engine permit**" means a regulatory order issued by the Agency to approve the installation, replacement or alteration of a nonroad engine. This term does not apply to any permitting action conducted pursuant to SWCAA 400-110 or Chapter 173-401 WAC.

(82) "**Nonroad engine permit application**" means a written application for installation, replacement or alteration of a nonroad engine. This term does not apply to any permitting action conducted pursuant to SWCAA 400-110 or Chapter 173-401 WAC.

(83) "**Notice of Construction application**" (NOC) means a written application requesting approval for installation, replacement, modification, or other alteration of an emission unit at an air contaminant source or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing "stationary source." Affected activities include, but are not limited to, equipment modifications or alterations, changes to process or control equipment, establishment of emission limits, installation of "new sources," control technology determinations, PSD determinations, and other items specified by the Agency. "Notice of Construction application" means the same as "air discharge permit application." (For more information refer to SWCAA 400-109.)

(84) "**Opacity**" means the degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage.

(85) "**Open burning**" or "**outdoor burning**" means the combustion of material in an open fire or in an outdoor container, without providing for the control of combustion or the control of the emissions from the combustion. Open burning includes all forms of outdoor burning except those listed as exempt in SWCAA 425-020. Wood waste disposal in wigwam burners is not considered open or outdoor burning.

(86) "**Operating permit**" means a permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 or Chapter 173-401 WAC.

(87) "**Operating permit application**" means the same as "application" as described in WAC 173-401-500 and -510.

(88) "**Order**" means any regulatory order issued by the Agency or Ecology pursuant to Chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153 and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the terms order, corrective action order, order of approval, air discharge permit, nonroad engine permit, compliance schedule order, consent order, order of denial, order of violation, order of prevention, order of discontinuance, administrative order, and regulatory order.

(89) "**Order of Approval**" means a regulatory order issued by the Agency or Ecology to approve a Notice of Construction or air discharge permit application. "Order of Approval" means the same as "air discharge permit." Note: For more information refer to SWCAA 400-230.

(90) "**Ozone depleting substance**" means any substance listed in Appendices A and B to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 82.

(91) "**Particulate matter**" (PM) means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.

(92) "**Particulate matter emissions**" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in Title 40, Chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations or by a test method specified in the Washington SIP.

(93) "**Parts per million by volume**" (ppmv) means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas or carrier medium, by volume, exclusive of water or particulates.

(94) "**Permanent shutdown**" means permanently stopping or terminating the operation of a "stationary source" or "emission unit." Except as provided in subsections (a), (b) and (c), whether a shutdown is permanent depends on the intention of the owner or operator at the time of the shutdown as determined from all facts and circumstances, including the cause of the shutdown and the payment status of registration fees.

(a) A shutdown is permanent if the owner or operator files a report of shutdown, as provided in SWCAA 400-100(5). Failure to file such a report does not mean that a shutdown was not permanent.

(b) Failure to pay registration fees for greater than two consecutive years is presumed to constitute a permanent shutdown.

(c) Any actual shutdown lasting two or more years is presumed to be permanent.

(95) "**Permitting agency**" means Ecology or the local air pollution control agency with jurisdiction over a "source."

(96) "**Person**" means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, owner, owner's agent, operator, contractor, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or government agency.

(97) "**Pipeline quality natural gas**" means natural gas fuel with a total fuel sulfur content of 0.5 grains per 100 standard cubic feet or less.

(98) "**PM_{10}**" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(99) "**PM_{10} emissions**" means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the Washington SIP.

(100) "**$PM_{2.5}$**" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(101) "**$PM_{2.5}$ emissions**" means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the Washington SIP.

(102) "**Pollutant**" means the same as air contaminant, air pollutant and air pollution. (Refer to definitions (4) and (7))

(103) "**Portable source**" means a "stationary source" consisting of one or more emission units that is portable or transportable and capable of being operated at multiple locations. Portable source includes, but is not limited to, rock crushers, portable asphalt plants, soil/water remediation plants, and portable concrete mixing plants (Portland cement).

(104) "**Potential to emit**" means the maximum capacity (i.e., design 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 "stationary 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 only 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."

(105) "**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, O_2or CO_2concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis. (ref 40 CFR 51.166(b)(44))

(106) "**Prevention of Significant Deterioration**" (PSD) means the program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through WAC 173-400-750 and adopted by reference in SWCAA 400-141.

(107) "**Projected width**" means that dimension of a structure determined from the frontal area of the structure, projected onto a plane perpendicular to a line between the center of the stack and the center of the building.

(108) "**Reasonably attributable**" means attributable by visual observation or any other technique the Agency deems appropriate.

(109) "**Reasonably available control technology**" (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular "stationary source" or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual "stationary source" or source category taking into account the impact of the "stationary source" upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for any "stationary source" or source category shall be adopted only after public notice and opportunity for comment are afforded. RACT shall apply to existing "stationary sources."

(110) "**Regulatory order**" means an order issued by the Agency or Ecology to an air contaminant source to achieve compliance with any applicable provision of Chapter 70.94 RCW, rules adopted there under, or the regulations of the Agency. Note: For further clarification, refer to the definitions of "Order," "Order of Approval," "air discharge permit," "nonroad engine permit," and SWCAA 400-230.

(111) "**Residual Oil**" means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications for "distillate oil," and all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6 as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D396-01.

(112) "**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. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the "major stationary source" or "major modification" which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site 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." Secondary emissions do not include any emissions that come directly from a mobile source, such as tailpipe emissions from a motor vehicle, train, or vessel.

(113) "**Shutdown**" means the cessation of operation of an affected source or portion of an affected source for any purpose.

(114) (a) "**Significant**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in nonattainment areas, means the same as the definition found in SWCAA 400-810.

(b) "**Significant**," as it applies to "stationary sources" subject to requirements for "new sources" in maintenance plan, attainment, or unclassified areas, means the same as the definition found in WAC 173-400-710.

(115) "**SIP**" means the same as "State Implementation Plan".

(116) "**Source**" means all of the emission units (including quantifiable fugitive emissions) that are located on one or more contiguous and adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products. Activities shall be considered ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related group of products if they belong to the same major group (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972)*, as amended by the 1977 supplement.

(117) "**Source category**" means all "sources" or "stationary sources" of the same type or classification as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1972)*, as amended by the 1977 supplement.

(118) "**Southwest Clean Air Agency**" (SWCAA) means the local clean air agency empowered to enforce and implement the Federal Clean Air Act 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.) and the Clean Air Washington Act Chapter 70.94 RCW) in lark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties of Washington State.

(119) "**Stack**" means any emission point in a "stationary source" designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct.

(120) "**Stack height**" means the height of an emission point measured from the round-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(121) "**Standard conditions**" means a temperature of 20 degrees C (68 degrees F) and a pressure of 29.92 inches (760 mm) of mercury.

(122) "**Startup**" means the setting in operation of an affected source or portion of an affected source for any purpose.

(123) "**State Implementation Plan**" or "**Washington SIP**" means the Washington SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart WW. The SIP contains federal, state and local regulations and orders, the state plan and compliance schedules approved and promulgated by EPA, for the purpose of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(124) "**Stationary source**" means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any air contaminant. This term does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a non-road engine or non-road vehicle as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(125) "**Sulfuric acid plant**" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge.

(126) "**Synthetic minor**" means any "stationary source" whose potential to emit has been limited below applicable air operating permit program (40 CFR Part 70) thresholds by means of a federally enforceable order, rule or permit condition.

(127) "**Total reduced sulfur**" (TRS) means the sum of the sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides emitted and measured by EPA Method 16 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or an EPA approved equivalent method and expressed as hydrogen sulfide.

(128) "**Total suspended particulate**" (TSP) means particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix B.

~~(129) "**Toxic air pollutant**" (TAP) means any Class A or B toxic air pollutant listed in WAC 173-460-150 or -160 as in effect on August 21, 1998. The term toxic air pollutant may include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds if an individual substance or a group of substances within either of these classes is listed in WAC 173-460-150 or -160. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.~~

(130) "**Unclassifiable area**" means an area that cannot be designated attainment or nonattainment on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the criteria pollutant and that is listed by EPA in 40 CFR Part 81.

(131) "**United States Environmental Protection Agency**" (USEPA) means the federal agency empowered to enforce and implement the Federal Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401, et seq.) and shall be referred to as EPA.

(132) "**Upgraded**" is defined only for gasoline dispensing facilities and means the modification of a gasoline storage tank or piping to add cathodic protection, tank lining or spill and overfill protection that involves removal of ground or ground cover above a portion of the product piping.

(133) "**Upset condition**" means a failure, breakdown, or malfunction of any piece of process equipment or pollution control equipment that causes, or has the potential to cause, excess emissions.

(134) "**Visibility impairment**" means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(135) "**Visibility impairment of Class I areas**" means visibility impairment within the Class I area and visibility impairment of any formally designated integral vista associated with the Class I area.

(136) "**Volatile organic compound**" (VOC) means:

(a) Any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. Exceptions: The following compounds are not a VOC: acetone; ammonium carbonate; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ethane; methane; methyl acetate; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); methyl formate; dimethyl carbonate; propylene carbonate; 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2 tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1,-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane

(HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane(HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1.2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (HFE-7000);
3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2- (trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500); 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea); 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300); trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene; 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene; 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol; and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:

(i) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
(ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
(iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
(iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits, VOCs will be measured by the appropriate methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A. Where the method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of the compounds is accurately quantified, and the exclusion is approved by the Agency or EPA.

(c) As a precondition to excluding negligibly-reactive compounds as VOC, or at any time thereafter, the Agency may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Agency or EPA the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the "source's" emissions.

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

(i) Tertiary butyl acetate.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-036 Portable Sources From Other Washington Jurisdictions

(1) **Applicability.** Portable sources that do not have a valid air discharge permit issued by SWCAA may operate within SWCAA jurisdiction without filing an air discharge permit application pursuant to SWCAA 400-109 or obtaining an air discharge permit pursuant to SWCAA 400-110 provided the requirements of this section are met. If the owner or operator of such a portable source does not wish to utilize the provisions of this section, an air discharge permit application must be filed for the portable source pursuant to SWCAA 400-109. Portable sources that have a valid air discharge permit issued by SWCAA must operate in accordance with the SWCAA permit, and may not use the provisions of this section. This section does not apply to nonroad engines of any type.

(2) **Nonattainment areas.** If a portable source is locating in a nonattainment area and emits the pollutant(s) or pollutant precursors for which the area is classified as nonattainment, the source must acquire a site-specific air discharge permit from SWCAA.

(3) **Major Stationary Source.** If a portable source is a major stationary source then the source must also comply with applicable requirements from WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

(4) **General Requirements.** Portable sources must comply with the requirements listed below in order to gain coverage under this section.

(a) The portable source must possess a valid approval issued by a Washington air pollution control authority after July 1, 2010. The approval must identify the affected emission units as a portable source.

(b) Approval for the portable source must contain emission limitations and operational requirements that are consistent with BACT as determined by SWCAA for similar sources.

(c) The owner/operator of the portable source must pay a review fee of $500.

(d) The owner/operator must obtain written confirmation from SWCAA that the portable source complies with the provisions of this section prior to commencing operation within SWCAA jurisdiction.

(e) The owner/operator of the portable source must submit a relocation notice and a copy of the applicable order of approval or air discharge permit to SWCAA at least 15 calendar days prior to commencing operation within SWCAA jurisdiction. An additional relocation notice shall be submitted for each subsequent location at which the source operates.

(f) The owner/operator shall register the portable source with SWCAA, and pay a registration fee of $90 per emission unit prior to commencement of operation. For the purposes of this registration, the term emission unit means each rock crusher and aggregate screen and associated haul roads. Registration expires at the end of the Agency's fiscal year. If a permitted unit is still operating after its registration expires, it shall be reregistered including payment of the annual registration fee.

(g) The owner/operator must submit an emission inventory report to SWCAA as described in SWCCA 400-105(1). The inventory report must contain information sufficient to enable calculation of air emissions from operation of the portable source within

SWCAA jurisdiction. If the portable source operated at multiple locations, the inventory report must identify emissions specific to each location.

(5) **Enforcement of approval conditions.** SWCAA will enforce all terms and conditions contained in the portable source's order of approval or air discharge permit, regardless of which permitting authority approved the portable source.

(6) **Modification of approval conditions.** Terms and conditions contained in the portable source's order of approval or air discharge permit may only be modified by obtaining a new air discharge permit from SWCAA.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWAPCA 400-040 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR MAXIMUM EMISSIONS

~~All sources and emissions units are required to meet the emission standards of this section. Where an emission standard listed in another section is applicable to a specific emissions unit, such standard shall take precedent over a general emission standard listed in this section. When two or more emissions units are connected to a common stack and the operator elects not to provide the means or facilities to sample emissions from the individual emissions units, and the relative contributions of the individual emissions units to the common discharge are not readily distinguishable, then the emissions of the common stack must meet the most restrictive standard of any of the connected emissions units. Further, all emissions units are required to use reasonably available control technology (RACT) which may be determined for some sources or source categories to be more stringent than the applicable emission limitations of this regulation or any chapter of Title 173 WAC. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, the Authority shall, as provided in RCW 70.94.154, define RACT for each source or source category and issue a rule or regulatory order requiring the installation of RACT.~~

~~**(1) Visible emissions.** No person shall cause or permit the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any emissions unit which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds twenty percent opacity as determined by certified observer in accordance with EPA Method 9 "Visual Determination of the Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources" as specified in 40 CFR 60 Appendix A except:~~

(a) When the emissions occur due to soot blowing/grate cleaning and the operator can demonstrate that the emissions will not exceed twenty percent opacity for more than fifteen minutes in any eight consecutive hours. The intent of this provision is to permit the soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary to the operation of boiler facilities. This practice, except for testing and trouble shooting, is to be scheduled for the same approximate times each day and the Authority shall be advised of the schedule.

~~**(b)** When the owner or operator of a source supplies valid data to show that the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the opacity to exceed twenty percent.~~

~~**(c)** When two or more sources are connected to a common stack, the Authority may allow or require the use of an alternate time period if it is more representative of normal operations.~~

~~**(d)** When an alternate opacity limit has been established per RCW 70.94.331 (2)(c).~~

~~**(2)** Fallout. No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from any source to be deposited beyond the property under direct control of the owner(s) or operator(s) of the source in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material is deposited.~~

~~**(3) Fugitive emissions.** The owner or operator of any emissions unit engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition or any other operation which is a source of emission: If located in an attainment area and not impacting any nonattainment area, shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.~~

~~**(a)** If the emissions unit has been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment status of a designated nonattainment area, shall be required to use reasonable and available control methods, which shall include any necessary changes in technology, process, or other control strategies to control emissions of the contaminants for which nonattainment has been designated.~~

~~(4) **Odors.**~~

~~**(a)** Any person who shall cause or allow the generation of any odor from any source, which may unreasonably interfere with any other property owner's use and enjoyment of his property must use recognized good practice and procedures to reduce these odors to a reasonable minimum.~~

~~**(b)** A scentometer No. 1 odor strength or equivalent dilution in residential and commercial areas shall not be exceeded.~~

~~**(c)** A scentometer No. 3 odor strength or equivalent dilution in all other land use areas shall not be exceeded.~~

~~Scentometer Readings~~

~~Scentometer No.~~	~~Concentration Range No. of Thresholds~~
~~0~~	~~1 to 2~~
~~1~~	~~2 to 8~~
~~2~~	~~8 to 32~~
~~3~~	~~32 to 128~~
~~4~~	~~128~~

~~**(d)** A violation of this section shall have occurred when two measurements made within a period of one (1) hour, separated by at least fifteen (15) minutes, off the property surrounding the air contaminant source exceeds the scentometer limitations set~~

~~hereunder.~~

~~**(e)** When the source is a manufacturing process, no violation of this section shall have occurred provided that Best Available Control Technology (BACT), Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT), or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER), as applicable for odor control and abatement, is provided and is operating in compliance with other applicable regulations and emission limits.~~

~~**(f)** When the source is using "good agricultural practices", as provided in RCW 70.94.640, no violation of this section shall have occurred.~~

~~**(5) Emissions detrimental to persons or property.** No person shall cause or permit the emission of any air contaminant from any source if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.~~

~~**(6) Sulfur dioxide.** No person shall cause or permit the emission of a gas containing sulfur dioxide from any emissions unit in excess of one thousand ppm of sulfur dioxide on a dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen or twelve percent CO_2 as required by the applicable emission standard for combustion sources, and based on the average of any period of sixty consecutive minutes except:~~

~~(a) When the owner or operator of an emissions unit supplies emission data and can demonstrate to the Authority that there is no feasible method of reducing the concentration to less than one thousand ppm (on a dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen for sulfur dioxide will not be exceeded. In such cases, the Authority may require specific ambient air monitoring stations be established, operated, and maintained by the owner or operator at mutually approved locations. All sampling results shall be made available upon request and a monthly summary shall be submitted to the Authority.~~

~~(b) When a source limits such emission by a combination of constant emission controls and dispersion techniques approved by the Authority.~~

~~**(7) Concealment and masking.** No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any means which conceals or masks an emission of an air contaminant which would otherwise violate any provisions of this section.~~

~~**(8) Fugitive dust sources.**~~

~~**(a)** The owner or operator of a source of fugitive dust shall take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and shall maintain and operate the source to minimize emissions.~~

~~**(b)** The owner(s) or operator(s) of any existing source(s) of fugitive dust that has been identified as a significant contributor to a PM_{10} nonattainment area shall be required to use~~

~~reasonably available control technology (RACT) to control emissions. Significance will be determined by the criteria found in SWAPCA 400-113(3).~~

State/local effective: 9/21/95; EPA effective: 4/28/97

SWCAA 400-040 General Standards for Maximum Emissions

All "sources" and emission units are required to meet the emission standards of this section. Where an emission standard listed in another section is applicable to a specific emission unit, such standard shall take precedent over a general emission standard listed in this section. When two or more emission units are connected to a common stack and the operator elects not to provide the means or facilities to sample emissions from the individual emission units, and the relative contributions of the individual emission units to the common discharge are not readily distinguishable, then the emissions of the common stack must meet the most restrictive standard of any of the connected emission units.

All emission units are required to use reasonably available control technology (RACT) that may be determined for some "stationary sources" or "source categories" to be more stringent than the applicable emission limitations of this regulation or any Chapter of Title 173 WAC. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, the Agency shall, as provided in RCW 70.94.154, define RACT for each "stationary source" or "source category" and issue a rule or regulatory order requiring the installation of RACT.

(1) **Visible emissions.** No person shall cause or permit the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds twenty percent opacity as determined in accordance with SWCAA Method 9, Ecology Method 9A or 9A-Alternate 1 (LIDAR) except:

~~(a) When the emissions occur due to soot blowing/grate cleaning and the operator can demonstrate that the emissions will not exceed twenty percent opacity for more than fifteen minutes in any eight consecutive hours. The intent of this provision is to permit the soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary to the operation of boiler facilities. Except for testing and troubleshooting, soot blowing/grate cleaning is to be scheduled for the same approximate times each day. The boiler operator shall maintain a written schedule on file with the Agency, and provide updates as necessary.~~

(b) When the owner or operator of an emission unit supplies valid data to show that the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the opacity to exceed twenty percent.

~~(c) When two or more emission units are connected to a common stack, the Agency may allow or require the use of an alternate time period if it is more representative of normal operations.~~

~~(d) When an alternate opacity limit has been established per RCW 70.94.331(2)(c).~~

(e) Exemptions from the twenty percent opacity standard.

(i) Military training. Visible emissions resulting from military obscurant training exercises is exempt from compliance with the twenty percent opacity limitation provided the following criteria are met:

(A) No visible emissions shall cross the boundary of the military training site/reservation.

(B) The operation shall have in place methods, which have been reviewed and approved by the permitting agency, to detect changes in weather that would cause the obscurant to cross the site boundary either during the course of the exercise or prior to the start of the exercise. The approved methods shall include provisions that cancel the training exercise, or cease the use of obscurant during the training exercise until weather conditions would allow such training to occur without causing obscurant to leave the site boundary of the military site/reservation.

(ii) Certification Testing. Visible emissions from the "smoke generator" used for testing and certification of visible emissions readers per the requirements of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Reference Method 9 and Ecology methods 9A and 9B shall be exempt from compliance with the twenty percent opacity limitation while being used for certifying visible emission readers.

(iii) Firefighter training. Visible emissions from fixed and mobile firefighter training facilities are exempt while being used to train firefighters and while complying with the requirements of WAC 173-425.

~~(2) **Fallout.** No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from any "stationary source" to be deposited beyond the property under direct control of the owner or operator of the "stationary source" in sufficient quantity to interfere unreasonably with the use and enjoyment of the property upon which the material is deposited.~~

(3) **Fugitive emissions.** The owner or operator of any emission unit engaging in materials handling, construction, demolition or any other operation that emits fugitive emissions:

(a) If located in an attainment area and not impacting any nonattainment area, shall take reasonable precautions to prevent the release of air contaminants from the operation.

(b) If the emission unit has been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment status of a designated nonattainment area, shall be required to use reasonable and available control methods, which shall include any necessary changes in technology, process, or other control strategies to control emissions of the air contaminants for which nonattainment has been designated.

~~(4) **Odors.**~~

~~(a) No person shall cause or allow the generation of any odor from any "source" or activity, which may unreasonably interfere with any other property owner's use and enjoyment of his property. Recognized good practice and procedures must be used to reduce odors to a reasonable minimum. The Agency may take enforcement action under this section if it documents the following:~~

~~(i) The detection by the Executive Director or a duly authorized representative of an odor at Level 3 or greater, according to the following odor scale:~~

~~Level 0 — No odor detected;~~
~~Level 1 — Odor barely detected;~~
~~Level 2 — Odor is distinct and definite, any unpleasant characteristics recognizable;~~
~~Level 3 — Odor is objectionable enough or strong enough to cause attempts at avoidance, and~~
~~Level 4 — Odor is so strong that a person does not want to remain present; and~~

~~(ii) An affidavit from a person making a complaint that demonstrates that they have experienced odor emissions in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration so as to unreasonably interfere with their enjoyment of life and property.~~

~~(b) When the "source" is using "good agricultural practices," as provided in RCW 70.94.640, no violation of this section shall have occurred.~~

(5) **Emissions detrimental to persons or property.** No person shall cause or permit the emission of any air contaminant from any "source" if it is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.

(6) **Sulfur dioxide.**
No person shall cause or permit the emission of a gas containing sulfur dioxide from any emission unit in excess of one thousand ppm of sulfur dioxide on a dry basis, corrected to seven percent oxygen or twelve percent carbon dioxide as required by the applicable emission standard for combustion sources, and based on the average of any period of sixty consecutive minutes.

(7) **Concealment and masking.** No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any means that conceals or masks an emission of an air contaminant which would otherwise violate any provisions of this section.

(8) **Fugitive dust sources.**

(a) The owner or operator of any "source" of fugitive dust shall take reasonable precautions to prevent fugitive dust from becoming airborne and shall maintain and operate the "source" to minimize emissions.

(b) The owner(s) or operator(s) of any existing "stationary source(s)" of fugitive dust that has been identified as a significant contributor to a PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area shall be required to use reasonably available control technology (RACT) to control emissions. The status of a "stationary source" as a significant contributor will be determined by the criteria found in SWCAA 400-113(3).

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-050 Emission Standards for Combustion and Incineration Units

(1) **Particulate matter emissions.** Combustion and incineration emission units shall meet all requirements of SWCAA 400-040 and, in addition, no person shall cause or permit emissions

of particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf), except, for an emission unit combusting wood derived fuels for the production of steam. No person shall allow or permit the emission of particulate matter from an emission unit combusting wood derived fuels for the production of steam in excess of 0.46 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.2 grain/dscf), as measured by EPA Method 5 in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or other acceptable sampling methods approved in advance by both the Agency and EPA.

(2) **Fuel oil sulfur content limit.** Effective January 1, 2015, combustion and/or incineration units shall not be fired on a fuel oil with a sulfur content greater than 15 ppm by weight (ppmw). Affected emission units include, but are not limited to, process boilers, aggregate dryers, internal combustion engines, small incinerators, and space heaters. This prohibition supersedes existing permit terms allowing the use of fuel oil with higher sulfur contents. Noncompliant fuel purchased prior to the effective date of this requirement may be fired in affected units.

~~(3) **Incinerators.**~~

~~(a) For any incinerator, no person shall cause or permit emissions in excess of one hundred (100) ppm of total carbonyls as measured by Ecology Test Method 14. Total carbonyls means the concentration of organic compounds containing the =C=O radical. An applicable EPA reference method or other procedures approved in advance by the Agency may be used to collect and analyze for the same compounds collected in Ecology Test Method 14.~~

~~(b) Incinerators shall be operated only during daylight hours unless written permission to operate at other times is received from the Agency.~~

(4) **Measurement correction.** Measured concentrations for combustion and incineration units shall be corrected to 7% oxygen, except when the Agency determines that an alternate oxygen correction factor is more representative of normal operations such as the correction factor included in an applicable NSPS or NESHAP, actual operating characteristics, or the manufacturer's specifications for the emission unit.

~~(5) **Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units constructed on or before November 30, 1999.** (See SWCAA 400-115(1) for the requirements for a commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit constructed after November 30, 1999, or modified or reconstructed after June 1, 2001.)~~

~~(a) Definitions.~~

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

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

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

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

~~(b) Applicability. This section applies to incineration units that meet all three criteria:~~

~~(i) The incineration unit meets the definition of CISWI unit in this subsection.~~

~~(ii) The incineration unit commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999.~~

~~(iii) The incineration unit is not exempt under (4)(c) of this subsection.~~

~~(c) Exempted units. The following types of incineration units are exempt from this subsection:~~

~~(i) Pathological waste incineration units. Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on January 30, 2015) that meet the two requirements specified in (c)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) Notify the permitting agency that the unit meets these criteria.~~

~~(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.~~

~~(ii) Agricultural waste incineration units. Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of agricultural wastes as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on January 30, 2015) that meet the two requirements specified in (c)(ii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) Notify the permitting agency that the unit meets these criteria.~~

~~(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of agricultural waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.~~

~~(iii) Municipal waste combustion units. Incineration units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) Units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ea or Subpart Eb (in effect on July 1, 2015); 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA (in effect on June 1, 2015); or WAC 173-400-050(5).~~

~~(B) Units burning greater than 30 percent municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts Ea (in effect on July 1, 2015), Eb (in effect on July 1, 2015), and AAAA (in effect on June 1, 2015), and SWCAA 400-050(5), and that have the capacity to burn less than 35 tons (32 megagrams) per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, if the two requirements in (c)(iii)(B)(I) and (II) of this subsection are met.~~

~~(I) Notify the Agency that the unit meets these criteria.~~

~~(II) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of municipal solid waste burned and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.~~

~~(iv) Medical waste incineration units. Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec (Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996) (in effect on July 1, 2015);~~

~~(v) Small power production facilities. Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c)(v)(A) through (C) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) The unit qualifies as a small power-production facility under section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(17)(C)).~~

~~(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator of the unit has notified the permitting agency that the unit meets all of these criteria.~~

~~(vi) Cogeneration facilities. Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c)(vi)(A) through (C) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) The unit qualifies as a cogeneration facility under section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)).~~

~~(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator of the unit has notified the permitting agency that the unit meets all of these criteria.~~

~~(vii) Hazardous waste combustion units. Units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c)(vii)(A) or (B) of this subsection.~~

~~(A) Units for which you are required to get a permit under Section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.~~

~~(B) Units regulated under Subpart EEE of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(viii) Materials recovery units. Units that combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, such as primary and secondary smelters;~~

~~(ix) Air curtain incinerators. Air curtain incinerators that burn only the materials listed in (c)(ix)(A) through (C) of this subsection are only required to meet the requirements under "Air Curtain Incinerators" in 40 CFR 60.2245 through 60.2260 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(A) 100 percent wood waste.~~

~~(B) 100 percent clean lumber.~~

~~(C) 100 percent mixture of only wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste.~~

~~(x) Cyclonic barrel burners. See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(xi) Rack, part, and drum reclamation units. See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(xii) Cement kilns. Kilns regulated under Subpart LLL of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry) (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(xiii) Sewage sludge incinerators. Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, (Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants) (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(xiv) Chemical recovery units. Combustion units burning materials to recover chemical constituents or to produce chemical compounds where there is an existing commercial market for such recovered chemical constituents or compounds. The seven types of units described in (c)(xiv)(A) through (G) of this subsection are considered chemical recovery units.~~

~~(A) Units burning only pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery process and reused in the pulping process.~~

~~(B) Units burning only spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.~~

~~(C) Units burning only wood or coal feedstock for the production of charcoal.~~

~~(D) Units burning only manufacturing by-product streams/residues containing catalyst metals which are reclaimed and reused as catalysts or used to produce commercial grade catalysts.~~

~~(E) Units burning only coke to produce purified carbon monoxide that is used as an intermediate in the production of other chemical compounds.~~

~~(F) Units burning only hydrocarbon liquids or solids to produce hydrogen, carbon monoxide, synthesis gas, or other gases for use in other manufacturing processes.~~

~~(G) Units burning only photographic film to recover silver.~~

~~(xv) Laboratory analysis units. Units that burn samples of materials for the purpose of chemical or physical analysis.~~

~~(d) Exceptions.~~

~~(i) Physical or operational changes to a CISWI unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a "modification" or "reconstruction" (as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815, in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(ii) Changes to a CISWI unit made on or after June 1, 2001, that meet the definition of "modification" or "reconstruction" as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815 (in effect on July 1, 2015) mean the CISWI unit is considered a new unit and subject to SWCAA 400-115(1), which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart CCCC by reference.~~

~~(e) A CISWI unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.2575 through 60.2875, in effect on July 1, 2015, which is adopted by reference.~~

~~(i) The federal rule contains these major components:~~

~~(A) Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.2575 through 60.2630;~~

~~(B) Waste management plan requirements in 60.2620 through 60.2630;~~

~~(C) Operator training and qualification requirements in 60.2635 through 60.2665;~~

~~(D) Emission limitations and operating limits in 60.2670 through 60.2685;~~

~~(E) Performance testing requirements in 60.2690 through 60.2725;~~

~~(F) Initial compliance requirements in 60.2700 through 60.2725;~~

~~(G) Continuous compliance requirements in 60.2710 through 60.2725;~~

~~(H) Monitoring requirements in 60.2730 through 60.2735;~~

~~(I) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 60.2740 through 60.2800;~~

~~(J) Title V operating permits requirements in 60.2805;~~

~~(K) Air curtain incinerator requirements in 60.2810 through 60.2870;~~

~~(L) Definitions in 60.2875; and~~

~~(M) Tables in 60.2875. In Table 1, the final control plan must be submitted before June 1, 2004, and final compliance must be achieved by June 1, 2005.~~

~~(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "administrator" includes the Agency.~~

~~(iii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "you" means the owner or operator.~~

~~(iv) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to "the effective date of state plan approval" means July 1, 2002.~~

~~(v) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The Title V operating permit requirements in 40 CFR 60.2805(a) are not adopted by reference. Each CISWI unit, regardless of whether it is a major or nonmajor unit, is subject to the air operating permit regulation, Chapter 173-401 WAC, beginning on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for the permit application requirements and deadlines.~~

~~(vi) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The following compliance dates apply:~~

~~(A) The final control plan (Increment 1) must be submitted no later than July 1, 2003. (See Increment 1 in Table 1.)~~

~~(B) Final compliance (Increment 2) must be achieved no later than July 1, 2005. (See Increment 2 in Table 1.)~~

~~(6) **Small municipal waste combustion units.** Small Municipal waste combustion units constructed on or before August 30, 1999. (See SWCAA 400-115(1) for the requirements for a municipal waste combustion unit constructed after August 30, 1999, or reconstructed or modified after June 6, 2001.)~~

~~(a) Definition. "Municipal waste combustion unit" means any setting or equipment that combusts, liquid, or gasified municipal solid waste including, but not limited to, field-erected combustion units (with or without heat recovery), modular combustion units (starved-air or excess-air), boilers (for example, steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, air-curtain incinerators, or fluidized bed-fired), and pyrolysis/combustion units. Two criteria further define municipal waste combustion units:~~

~~(i) Municipal waste combustion units do not include the following units:~~

~~(A) Pyrolysis or combustion units located at a plastics or rubber recycling unit as specified under the exemptions in (c)(viii) and (ix) of this subsection.~~

~~(B) Cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste as specified under the exemptions in (c)(x) of this subsection.~~

~~(C) Internal combustion engines, gas turbines, or other combustion devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.~~

~~(ii) The boundaries of a municipal waste combustion unit are defined as follows. The municipal waste combustion unit includes, but is not limited to, the municipal solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, bottom ash system, and the combustion unit water system. The municipal waste combustion unit does not include air pollution control equipment, the stack, water treatment equipment, or the turbine-generator set. The municipal waste combustion unit boundary starts at the municipal solid waste pit or hopper and extends through three areas:~~

~~(A) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the heat recovery equipment or, if there is no heat recovery equipment, immediately after the combustion chamber.~~

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

~~(C) The combustion unit water system, which starts at the feed water pump and ends at the piping that exits the steam drum or superheater.~~

~~(b) Applicability. This section applies to a municipal waste combustion unit that meets these three criteria:~~

~~(i) The municipal waste combustion unit has the capacity to combust at least 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste but no more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel.~~

~~(ii) The municipal waste combustion unit commenced construction on or before August 30, 1999.~~

~~(iii) The municipal waste combustion unit is not exempt under (c) of this section.~~

~~(c) Exempted units. The following municipal waste combustion units are exempt from the requirements of this section:~~

~~(i) Small municipal waste combustion units that combust less than 11 tons per day. Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The municipal waste combustion unit is subject to a federally enforceable permit limiting the amount of municipal solid waste combusted to less than 11 tons per day.~~

~~(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator of the unit sends a copy of the federally enforceable permit to the permitting agency.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps daily records of the amount of municipal solid waste combusted.~~

~~(ii) Small power production units. Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under Section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(17)(C)).~~

~~(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(iii) Cogeneration units. Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under Section 3(18)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(C)).~~

~~(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(iv) Municipal waste combustion units that combust only tires. Units are exempt from this section if three requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The municipal waste combustion unit combusts a single-item waste stream of tires and no other municipal waste (the unit can co-fire coal, fuel oil, natural gas, or other nonmunicipal solid waste).~~

~~(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(v) Hazardous waste combustion units. Units are exempt from this section if the units have received a permit under Section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.~~

~~(vi) Materials recovery units. Units are exempt from this section if the units combust waste mainly to recover metals. Primary and secondary smelters may qualify for the exemption.~~

~~(vii) Co-fired units. Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The unit has a federally enforceable permit limiting municipal solid waste combustion to no more than 30 percent of total fuel input by weight.~~

~~(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting agency that the unit qualifies for the exemption.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator submits a copy of the federally enforceable permit to the permitting agency.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator records the weights, each quarter, of municipal solid waste and of all other fuels combusted.~~

~~(viii) Plastics/rubber recycling units. Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The pyrolysis/combustion unit is an integrated part of a plastics/rubber recycling unit as defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(B) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of plastics, rubber, and rubber tires processed.~~

~~(C) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of feed stocks produced and marketed from chemical plants and petroleum refineries.~~

~~(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps the name and address of the purchaser of the feed stocks.~~

~~(ix) Units that combust fuels made from products of plastics/rubber recycling plants. Units are exempt from this section if two requirements are met:~~

~~(A) The unit combusts gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, fuel oils, residual oil, refinery gas, petroleum coke, liquefied petroleum gas, propane, or butane produced by chemical plants or petroleum refineries that use feed stocks produced by plastics/rubber recycling units.~~

~~(B) The unit does not combust any other municipal solid waste.~~

~~(x) Cement kilns. Cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste are exempt.~~

~~(xi) Air curtain incinerators. If an air curtain incinerator as defined under 40 CFR 60.1910 (in effect on July 1, 2015) combusts 100 percent yard waste, then those units must only meet the requirements under 40 CFR 60.1910 through 60.1930 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(d) Exceptions.~~

~~(i) Physical or operational changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(ii) Changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made on or after June 6, 2001, that meet the definition of modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on July 1, 2015), mean the unit is considered a new unit and subject to SWCAA 400-115(1), which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAAA (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(e) Municipal waste combustion units are divided into two subcategories based on the aggregate capacity of the municipal waste combustion plant as follows:~~

~~(i) Class I units. Class I units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on July 1, 2015) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.~~

~~(ii) Class II units. Class II units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity less than or equal to 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on July 1, 2015) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.~~

~~(f) Compliance option 1.~~

~~(i) A municipal solid waste combustion unit may choose to reduce, by the final compliance date of June 1, 2005, the maximum combustion capacity of the unit to less than 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The owner or operator must submit a final control plan and the notifications of achievement of increments of progress as specified in 40 CFR 60.1610 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(ii) The final control plan must, at a minimum, include two items:~~

~~(A) A description of the physical changes that will be made to accomplish the reduction.~~

~~(B) Calculations of the current maximum combustion capacity and the planned maximum combustion capacity after the reduction. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on July 1, 2015) to calculate the combustion capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.~~

~~(iii) A permit restriction or a change in the method of operation does not qualify as a reduction in capacity. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on July 1, 2015) to calculate the combustion capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.~~

~~(g) Compliance option 2. The municipal waste combustion unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.1585 through 60.1905, and 60.1935 (in effect on July 1, 2015), which is adopted by reference.~~

~~(i) The rule contains these major components:~~

~~(A) Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.1585 through 60.1640;~~

~~(B) Good combustion practices - operator training in 60.1645 through 60.1670;~~

~~(C) Good combustion practices - operator certification in 60.1675 through 60.1685;~~

~~(D) Good combustion practices - operating requirements in 60.1690 through 60.1695;~~

~~(E) Emission limits in 60.1700 through 60.1710;~~

~~(F) Continuous emission monitoring in 60.1715 through 60.1770;~~

~~(G) Stack testing in 60.1775 through 60.1800;~~

~~(H) Other monitoring requirements in 60.1805 through 60.1825;~~

~~(I) Recordkeeping reporting in 60.1830 through 60.1855;~~

~~(J) Reporting in 60.1860 through 60.1905;~~

~~(K) Equations in 60.1935; and~~

~~(L) Tables 2 through 8.~~

~~(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to the following is amended in the following manner:~~

~~(A) "State plan" in the federal rule means SWCAA 400-050(5);~~

~~(B) "You" in the federal rule means the owner or operator;~~

~~(C) "Administrator" includes the permitting agency;~~

~~(D) Table 1 in (h)(ii) of this subsection substitutes for Table 1 in the federal rule; and~~

~~(E) "The effective date of the state plan approval" in the federal rule means December 6, 2002.~~

~~(h) Compliance schedule.~~

~~(i) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve final compliance or cease operation not later than December 1, 2005.~~

~~(ii) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve compliance by May 6, 2005 for all Class II units, and by November 6, 2005 for all Class I units.~~

~~(iii) Class I units must comply with these additional requirements:~~

~~(A) The owner or operator must submit the dioxins/furans stack test results for at least one test conducted during or after 1990. The stack test must have been conducted according to the procedures specified under 40 CFR 60.1790 (in effect on July 1, 2015).~~

~~(B) Class I units that commenced construction after June 26, 1987, must comply with the dioxins/furans and mercury limits specified in Tables 2 and 3 in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB (in effect on February 5, 2001) by the later of two dates:~~

~~(I) December 6, 2003; or~~

~~(II) One year following the issuance of an order of approval (revised construction permit or operation permit) if a permit modification is required.~~

~~(i) Air operating permit. Chapter 173-401 WAC, the air operating permit regulation, applicability begins on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for permit application requirements and deadlines.~~

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-060 Emission Standards for General Process Units

General process units shall meet all applicable provisions of SWCAA 400-040, and no person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate material from any general process operation in excess of 0.23 grams per dry cubic meter of exhaust gas at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf). EPA test methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61 and 63 as in effect July 1, 2015 and any other appropriate test procedures approved in advance by both the Agency and EPA shall be used to determine compliance.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWAPCA 400-070 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR CERTAIN SOURCE CATEGORIES

~~The Authority finds that the reasonable regulation of sources within certain categories requires separate standards applicable to such categories. The standards set forth in this section shall be the maximum allowable standards for emissions units within the categories listed.~~

~~**(1) Wigwam burners.**~~

~~The use of wigwam ("tee-pee", "conical", or equivalent type) burners is prohibited effective January 1, 1994.~~

(2) Hog fuel boilers.

(a) Hog fuel boilers shall meet all provisions of SWAPCA 400-040 and SWAPCA 400-050(1), except that emissions may exceed twenty percent opacity for up to fifteen consecutive minutes once in any eight hours. The intent of this provision is to permit the soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary for efficient operation of these units. This practice is to be scheduled for the same specific times each day and the Authority shall be notified of the schedule or any changes.

~~**(b)**All hog fuel boilers shall utilize RACT and shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.~~

~~**(3) Orchard heating.**~~

~~**(a)** Burning of rubber materials, asphaltic products, crankcase oil or petroleum wastes, plastic, or garbage is prohibited.~~

~~**(b)** It is unlawful to burn any material or operate any orchard heating device that causes a visible emission exceeding twenty percent opacity, except during the first thirty minutes after such device or material is ignited.~~

~~**(4) Catalytic cracking units.**~~

~~**(a)** All existing catalytic cracking units shall meet all provisions of SWAPCA 400-040:~~

~~**(i)** No person shall cause or permit the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any catalytic cracking unit which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds twenty percent opacity.~~

~~**(ii)** No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate material in excess of 0.46 grams per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.20 grains/dscf) of exhaust gas.~~

~~**(b)** All new catalytic cracking units shall install BACT which may be more stringent than the provisions of SWAPCA 400-115.~~

~~**(5) Sulfuric acid plants.** No person shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from a sulfuric acid plant, any gases which contain acid mist, expressed as H_2SO_4, in excess of 0.15 pounds per ton of acid produced. Sulfuric acid production shall be expressed as one hundred~~

~~percent ıı2S~~o~~4.~~

~~**(6) Gasoline dispensing facilities.** All gasoline dispensing facilities shall meet all the provisions of SWAPCA 400-110(8) and SWAPCA 491 "Emission Standards and Controls for Sources Emitting Gasoline Vapors".~~

~~**(7) Abrasive blasting.**~~

~~**(a)** Abrasive blasting shall be performed inside a booth or structure designed to capture the blast grit, overspray, and removed material except that outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors or in an enclosure shall employ control measures such as curtailment during windy periods, wet blasting, and/or enclosure of the area being blasted with tarps.~~

~~**(b)** Outdoor blasting shall be performed with either steel shot or an abrasive material containing less than one percent (by mass) which would pass through a No. 200 sieve.~~

~~**(c)** All abrasive blasting with sand shall be performed inside a blasting booth, enclosure or structure designed to capture fugitive particulate matter.~~

~~**(d)** All abrasive blasting of materials that have a coating or that may contain a substance that is identified as a toxic air pollutant in WAC 173-460 or a hazardous substance shall be analyzed prior to blast operations. If a toxic or hazardous material is present in the blast media or removed media, all material shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.~~

State/local effective: 9/21/95; EPA effective: 4/28/97

SWCAA 400-070 General Requirements for Certain Source Categories

(1) **Wigwam burners.** The use of wigwam ("tee-pee", "conical", or equivalent type) burners is prohibited effective January 1, 1994.

(2) **Hog fuel boilers.**

~~(a) Hog fuel boilers shall meet all provisions of SWCAA 400-040 and SWCAA 400-050(1), except that emissions may exceed twenty percent opacity for up to fifteen consecutive minutes once in any consecutive eight hours. The intent of this provision is to permit the soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary for efficient operation of these units. Soot blowing and grate cleaning is to be scheduled for the same specific times each day. The boiler operator shall maintain a written schedule on file with the Agency, and provide updates as necessary.~~

(b) All hog fuel boilers shall utilize RACT and shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(3) **Orchard heating.**

(a) Burning of rubber materials, asphaltic products, crankcase oil or petroleum wastes, plastic, or garbage is prohibited.

~~(b) It is unlawful to burn any material or operate any orchard-heating device that causes a visible emission exceeding twenty percent opacity, except during the first thirty minutes after such device or material is ignited.~~

(4) **Catalytic cracking units.** All new catalytic cracking units shall install BACT and meet all requirements applicable to a new "stationary source." As of January 1, 2002, there are no existing catalytic cracking units in SWCAA's jurisdiction.

~~(5) **Sulfuric acid plants.** No person shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from a sulfuric acid plant, any gases which contain acid mist, expressed as H_2SO_4, in excess of 0.15 pounds per ton of acid produced. Sulfuric acid production shall be expressed as one hundred percent H_2SO_4.~~

~~(6) **Gasoline dispensing facilities.**~~

~~(a) All gasoline dispensing facilities shall meet all the provisions of SWCAA 491 "Emission Standards and Controls for Sources Emitting Gasoline Vapors."~~

~~(b) Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) may not be intentionally added to any gasoline, motor fuel, or clean fuel produced for sale or use in the state of Washington after December 31, 2003, and in no event may MTBE be knowingly mixed in gasoline above six-tenths of one percent by volume. [RCW 19.112.100]~~

~~(c) Each nozzle from which gasoline is dispensed shall have a maximum fuel flow rate not to exceed 10 gallons per minute. [40 CFR 80.22(j)]~~

~~(7) **Perchloroethylene dry cleaners.**~~

~~(a) New installations prohibited. Effective July 1, 2010, the installation of new perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems or reinstallation of existing perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems is prohibited.~~

~~(b) Applicability.~~

~~(i) This section applies to all dry cleaning systems that use perchloroethylene (PCE). Table 1 divides dry cleaning facilities into 3 source categories by the type of equipment they use and the volume of PCE purchased.~~

~~TABLE 1. PCE Dry Cleaner Source Categories~~

~~Dry cleaning facilities with:~~	~~Small area source purchases less than:~~	~~Large area source purchases between:~~	~~Major source purchases more than:~~
~~(1) Only Dry-to-Dry Machines~~	~~140 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~140-2,100 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~2,100 gallons PCE/yr~~
~~(2) Only Transfer Machines~~	~~200 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~200-1,800 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~1,800 gallons PCE/yr~~

~~Dry cleaning facilities with:~~	~~Small area source purchases less than:~~	~~Large area source purchases between:~~	~~Major source purchases more than:~~
~~(3) Both Dry-to-Dry and Transfer Machines~~	~~140 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~140-1,800 gallons PCE/yr~~	~~1,800 gallons PCE/yr~~

~~(ii) Major sources. In addition to the requirements in this section, a dry cleaning system that is considered a major source according to Table 1 must follow the federal requirements for major sources in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M (in effect on July 1, 2002).~~

~~(c) Operations and maintenance record.~~

~~(i) Each dry cleaning facility must keep an operations and maintenance record that is available upon request.~~

~~(ii) The information in the operations and maintenance record must be kept on-site for five years.~~

~~(iii) The operations and maintenance record must contain the following information:~~

~~(A) Inspection. The date and result of each inspection of the dry cleaning system. The inspection must note the condition of the system and the time any leaks were observed;~~

~~(B) Repair. The date, time, and result of each repair of the dry cleaning system;~~

~~(C) Refrigerated condenser information. If a refrigerated condenser is being used, record the following information:~~

~~(I) The air temperature at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser,~~

~~(II) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser,~~

~~(III) The difference between the inlet and outlet temperature readings, and~~

~~(IV) The date the temperature was taken;~~

~~(D) Carbon adsorber information. If a carbon adsorber is being used, record the following information:~~

~~(I) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber, and~~

~~(II) The date the concentration was measured;~~

~~(E) A record of the volume of PCE purchased each month must be entered by the first of the following month;~~

~~(F) A record of the total amount of PCE purchased over the previous twelve months must be entered by the first of each month;~~

~~(G) All receipts of PCE purchases; and~~

~~(H) A record of any pollution prevention activities that have been accomplished.~~

~~(d) General operations and maintenance requirements:~~

~~(i) Drain cartridge filters in their housing or other sealed container for at least twenty-four hours before discarding the cartridges.~~

~~(ii) Close the door of each dry cleaning machine except when transferring articles to or from the machine.~~

~~(iii) Store all PCE, and wastes containing PCE, in a closed container with no perceptible leaks.~~

~~(iv) Operate and maintain the dry cleaning system according to the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.~~

~~(v) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all dry cleaning equipment.~~

~~(vi) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all emissions control devices.~~

~~(vii) Route the PCE gas-vapor stream from the dry cleaning system through the applicable equipment in Table 2:~~

~~TABLE 2. Minimum PCE Vapor Vent Control Requirements~~

~~Small area source~~	~~Large area source~~	~~Major source~~
~~Refrigerated condenser for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.~~	~~Refrigerated condenser for all machines.~~	~~Refrigerated condenser with a carbon adsorber for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.~~

~~(e) Inspection.~~

~~(i) The owner or operator must inspect the dry cleaning system at a minimum following the requirements in Table 3:~~

~~TABLE 3. Minimum Inspection Frequency~~

~~Small area source~~	~~Large area source~~	~~Major source~~
~~Once every 2 weeks.~~	~~Once every week.~~	~~Once every week.~~

~~(ii) An inspection must include an examination of these components for condition and perceptible leaks:~~

~~(A) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;~~

~~(B) Door gaskets and seatings;~~

~~(C) Filter gaskets and seatings;~~

~~(D) Pumps;~~

~~(E) Solvent tanks and containers;~~

~~(F) Water separators;~~

~~(G) Muck cookers;~~

~~(H) Stills;~~

~~(I) Exhaust dampers; and~~

~~(J) Cartridge filter housings.~~

~~(iii) The dry cleaning system must be inspected while it is operating.~~

~~(iv) The date and result of each inspection must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the inspection.~~

~~(f) Repair requirements:~~

~~(i) Leaks must be repaired within twenty-four hours of detection if repair parts are available.~~

~~(ii) If repair parts are unavailable, they must be ordered within 2 business days of detecting the leak.~~

~~(iii) Repair parts must be installed as soon as possible, and no later than 5 business days after arrival.~~

~~(iv) The date and time each leak was discovered must be entered in the operations and maintenance record.~~

~~(v) The date, time, and result of each repair must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the repair.~~

~~(g) Requirements for systems with refrigerated condensers. A dry cleaning system using a refrigerated condenser must meet all of the following requirements:~~

~~(i) Outlet air temperature requirements:~~

~~(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be checked.~~

~~(B) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be less than or equal to 45°F (7.2°C) during the cool-down period.~~

~~(C) The air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record manual at the time it is checked.~~

~~(D) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:~~

~~(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer or reclaimer at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991;~~

~~(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2°F (1.1°C);~~

~~(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32°F (0°C) to 120°F (48.9°C); and~~

~~(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC outlet."~~

~~(ii) Inlet air temperature requirements:~~

~~(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be checked.~~

~~(B) The inlet air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time it is checked.~~

~~(C) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:~~

~~(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed on a washer at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991;~~

~~(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2°F (1.1°C);~~

~~(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32°F (0°C) to 120°F (48.9°C); and~~

~~(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC inlet."~~

~~(iii) For a refrigerated condenser used on the washer unit of a transfer system, the following are additional requirements:~~

~~(A) Each week the difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be calculated.~~

~~(B) The difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of a refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be greater than or equal to 20°F (11.1°C).~~

~~(C) The difference between the inlet and outlet air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record each time it is checked.~~

~~(iv) A converted machine with a refrigerated condenser must be operated with a diverter valve that prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine from passing through the refrigerated condenser when the door of the machine is open;~~

~~(v) The refrigerated condenser must not vent the air-PCE gas-vapor stream while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating or, if installed on a washer, until the washer door is opened; and~~

~~(vi) The refrigerated condenser in a transfer machine may not be coupled with any other equipment.~~

~~(h) Requirements for systems with carbon adsorbers. A dry cleaning system using a carbon adsorber must meet all of the following requirements:~~

~~(i) Each week the concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber must be measured at the outlet of the carbon adsorber using a colorimetric detector tube.~~

~~(ii) The concentration of PCE must be recorded in the operations and maintenance record each time the concentration is checked.~~

~~(iii) If the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991, monitoring must begin by September 23, 1996.~~

~~(iv) The colorimetric tube must meet these requirements:~~

~~(A) The colorimetric tube must be able to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million of PCE in air.~~

~~(B) The colorimetric tube must be accurate to within 25 parts per million.~~

~~(C) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber must not exceed 100 ppm while the dry cleaning machine is venting to the carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of the carbon adsorber.~~

~~(v) If the dry cleaning system does not have a permanently fixed colorimetric tube, a sampling port must be provided within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber. The sampling port must meet all of these requirements:~~

~~(A) The sampling port must be easily accessible.~~

~~(B) The sampling port must be located eight stack or duct diameters downstream from a bend, expansion, contraction or outlet.~~

~~(C) The sampling port must be two stack or duct diameters upstream from a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet or outlet.~~

(8) **Abrasive blasting.**

(a) Abrasive blasting shall be performed inside a fully enclosed booth or structure designed to capture the blast grit, overspray, and removed material. Outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors shall employ control measures such as curtailment during windy periods, wet blasting, and/or enclosure of the area being blasted with tarps. Blasting operations shall comply with the general regulations found in SWCAA 400-040 at all times.

(b) Outdoor blasting shall be performed with either steel shot, wet blasting methods, or an abrasive material containing less than one percent (by mass) of material that would pass through a No. 200 sieve.

~~(c) All abrasive blasting of materials that contain, or have a coating that may contain, a substance that is identified as a toxic air pollutant in Chapter 173-460 WAC or a hazardous substance shall be analyzed prior to blast operations. If a toxic or hazardous material is present in the blast media or removed media, all material shall be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.~~

~~(9) **Sewage sludge incinerators.** Standards for the incineration of sewage sludge found in 40 CFR 503, Subparts A (General Provisions) and E (Incineration) in effect on July 1, 2015, are adopted by reference.~~

~~(10) **Municipal solid waste landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991.** A municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) is an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on the land. A MSW landfill may also receive other types of waste regulated under Subtitle D of the Federal Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act including the following: Commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. An MSW landfill may be either publicly or privately owned. An MSW landfill may be a new~~

~~MSW landfill, an existing MSW landfill, or a lateral expansion. All references in this subsection to 40 CFR Part 60 rules mean those rules in effect on July 1, 2000.~~

~~(a) Applicability. These rules apply to each MSW landfill constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991; and the MSW landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987 or the landfill has additional capacity for future waste deposition. (See SWCAA 400-115(1) for the requirements for MSW landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or after May 30, 1991.) Terms in this subsection have the meaning given them in 40 CFR 60.751, except that every use of the word "administrator" in the federal rules referred to in this subsection includes the Agency.~~

~~(b) Exceptions. Any physical or operational change to an MSW landfill made solely to comply with these rules is not considered a modification or rebuilding.~~

~~(c) Standards for MSW landfill emissions:~~

~~(i) An MSW landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(a) in addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.~~

~~(ii) An MSW landfill having design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b) in addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.~~

~~(d) Recordkeeping and reporting. An MSW landfill must follow the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.757 (submittal of an initial design capacity report) and 40 CFR 60.758 (recordkeeping requirements), as applicable, except as provided for under (d)(i) and (ii).~~

~~(i) The initial design capacity report for the facility is due before September 20, 2001.~~

~~(ii) The initial nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions rate report is due before September 20, 2001.~~

~~(e) Test methods and procedures:~~

~~(i) An MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must calculate the landfill nonmethane organic compound emission rates following the procedures listed in 40 CFR 60.754, as applicable, to determine whether the rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year.~~

~~(ii) Gas collection and control systems must meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii) through the following procedures:~~

~~(A) The systems must follow the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753.~~

~~(B) The systems must follow the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 (a)(1) through (a)(6) to determine whether the system is in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii).~~

~~(C) The system must follow the applicable monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.756.~~

~~(f) Conditions. Existing MSW landfills that meet the following conditions must install a gas collection and control system:~~

~~(i) The landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or the landfill has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition;~~

~~(ii) The landfill has a design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters. The landfill may calculate design capacity in either megagrams or cubic meters for comparison with the exception values. Any density conversions shall be documented and submitted with the report; and~~

~~(iii) The landfill has an NMOC emission rate of 50 megagrams per year or greater.~~

~~(g) Change in conditions. After the adoption date of this rule, a landfill that meets all three conditions in (e) of this subsection must comply with all the requirements of this section within thirty months of the date when the conditions were met. This change will usually occur because the NMOC emission rate equaled or exceeded the rate of 50 megagrams per year.~~

~~(h) Gas collection and control systems:~~

~~(i) Gas collection and control systems must meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii).~~

~~(ii) The design plans must be prepared by a licensed professional engineer and submitted to the Agency within one year after the adoption date of this section.~~

~~(iii) The system must be installed within eighteen months after the submittal of the design plans.~~

~~(iv) The system must be operational within thirty months after the adoption date of this section.~~

~~(v) The emissions that are collected must be controlled in one of three ways:~~

~~(A) An open flare designed and operated according to 40 CFR 60.18;~~

~~(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 percent by weight; or~~

~~(C) An enclosed combustor designed and operated to reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to 20 parts per million as hexane by volume, dry basis corrected to three percent oxygen or less.~~

~~(i) Air operating permit:~~

~~(i) An MSW landfill that has a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is not subject to the air operating permit regulation, unless the landfill is subject to WAC 173-401 for some other reason. If the design capacity of an exempted MSW landfill subsequently increases to equal or exceed 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters by a change that is not a modification or reconstruction, the landfill is subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC on the date the amended design capacity report is due.~~

~~(ii) An MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC beginning on the effective date of this section. (Note: Under 40 CFR 62.14352(e), an applicable MSW landfill must have submitted its application so that by April 6, 2001, the permitting agency was able to determine that it was timely and complete. Under 40 CFR 70.7(b), no "source" may operate after the time that it is required to submit a timely and complete application.)~~

~~(iii) When an MSW landfill is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit for the landfill if the landfill is not subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason and if either of the following conditions are met:~~

~~(A) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under 40 CFR 62.14353; or~~

~~(B) The landfill meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(v).~~

~~(11) **Used oil burners.**~~

~~(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section do not apply to:~~

~~(i) Facilities operating in accordance with an air discharge permit or other regulatory order issued by the Agency;~~

~~(ii) Used oil burned in used oil fired space heaters (40 CFR 279.23) provided that:~~

~~(a) The space heater burns only used oil that the owner or operator generates or used oil received from household do-it-yourself used oil generators;~~

~~(b) The space heater is designed to have a maximum heat output of not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour, and~~

~~(c) Combustion gases from the space heater are vented to the ambient air;~~

~~(iii) Ocean-going vessels (40 CFR 279.20(a)(2)); and~~

~~(iv) Mixtures of used oil and diesel fuel mixed by the generator of the used oil for use in the generator's own vehicles (40 CFR 279.20(a)(3)).~~

~~(b) Requirements. No person shall burn as fuel used oil that exceeds any of the following specification levels:~~

~~(i) Arsenic – 5 ppm maximum;~~

~~(ii) Ash – 0.1 percent maximum;~~

~~(iii) Cadmium – 2 ppm maximum;~~

~~(iv) Chromium – 10 ppm maximum;~~

~~(v) Lead – 100 ppm maximum;~~

~~(vi) Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) – 2 ppm maximum;~~

~~(vii) Sulfur – 1.0 percent maximum;~~

~~(viii) Flash point – 100 ºF minimum; and~~

~~(ix) Total halogens – 1,000 ppm maximum.~~

~~(12) **Coffee roasters.**~~

~~(a) Applicability. The following equipment is subject to the provisions of SWCAA 400-109 and 400-110:~~

~~(i) All batch process coffee roasters with a capacity of 10 pounds or greater of green coffee beans per batch;~~

~~(ii) Batch process coffee roasters with a capacity of 10 pounds or less of green coffee beans per batch on a case-by-case basis;~~

~~(iii) Continuous process coffee roasters regardless of capacity; and~~

~~(iv) Coffee roasting processes involving decaffeination regardless of capacity.~~

~~(b) Requirements. Batch coffee roasters with a capacity of 10 pounds or greater of green coffee beans per batch shall install and operate an afterburner or equivalent control device that treats all roasting and cooling exhaust streams prior to discharge to the ambient air.~~

(13) **Natural gas fired water heaters.**

(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section apply to all natural gas fired water heaters with a rated heat input less than 400,000 Btu/hr. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "water heater" means a closed vessel in which water is heated by combustion of gaseous fuel and is withdrawn for use external to the vessel at pressures not exceeding 160 psig, including the apparatus by which heat is generated and all controls and devices necessary to prevent water temperatures from exceeding 210°F.

(b) Requirements.

(i) On or after January 1, 2010, no person shall offer for sale, or install, a water heater that emits NO_X at levels in excess of 55 ppmv at 3% O_2, dry (0.067 lb per million Btu of heat input).

(ii) On or after January 1, 2013, no person shall offer for sale, or install, a water heater that emits NO_X at levels in excess of 20 ppmv at 3% O_2, dry (0.024 lb per million Btu of heat input).

~~(14) **Rendering plants.**~~

~~(a) Applicability. The requirements of this section apply to any equipment or process used for the reduction of animal matter. For the purpose of this section, reduction is defined as any heated process (i.e., rendering, cooking, drying, dehydration, digesting, evaporating or protein concentrating). The requirements of this section shall not apply to any equipment or process used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption.~~

~~(b) Requirements. All gases, vapors, and gas-entrained effluents emitted by reduction operations shall be captured and:~~

~~(i) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1,400 degrees F for a period of not less than 0.5 seconds; or~~

~~(ii) Processed in a manner determined by the Agency to be equal to or more effective than the method specified in section (i) above.~~

(15) **Outdoor wood-fired boilers.**

(a) Applicability. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "outdoor wood-fired boiler" means an outdoor wood-fired hydronic heater or outdoor wood-fired furnace that is an accessory outdoor structure, designed and intended, through the burning of wood, to heat the principal structure or any other site, building, or structure on the premises. The requirements of this subsection shall apply to units with rated heat inputs of 1,000,000 Btu/hr or less.

(b) No person shall sell, install, or operate an outdoor wood-fired boiler unless the affected unit meets the applicable requirements of WAC 173-433.

~~(c) Outdoor wood-fired boilers shall only be installed:~~

~~(i) For use outside urban growth areas as defined in chapter 36.70A RCW;~~

~~(ii) A minimum of fifty feet from the residence it is serving;~~

~~(iii) A minimum of two hundred feet from the nearest residence or commercial establishment that is not located on the same property as the outdoor wood-fired boiler; and~~

~~(iv) With a minimum chimney height of fifteen feet. If there is a residence that is not located on the same property within five hundred feet of the outdoor wood-fired boiler, the chimney must extend at least as high as the roof height of all such residences.~~

(d) Outdoor wood-fired boilers shall only be fired on clean dry wood, wood pellets made from clean wood, or fuels recommended by the manufacturer of the outdoor wood-fired boiler. The owner or operator of an outdoor wood-fired boiler shall follow manufacturer-recommended fuel loading times and amounts. In no case, shall a boiler be fired on any prohibited fuel cited in WAC 173-433.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-072 Small Unit Notification for Selected Source Categories

Purpose. The standards and requirements contained in this section are intended to be representative of BACT for the affected source categories. Submission of a small unit notification (SUN) pursuant to section 400-072(2) is intended to take the place of an air discharge permit application in regards to approval of new emission units. An air discharge permit application as described in SWCAA 400-109 is not required for an affected emission unit if the owner or operator submits proper notification to the Agency and maintains compliance with the emission standards and other requirements specified for the applicable source category. Emission units subject to the provisions of this section may be incorporated into a facility's Air Discharge Permit during subsequent permitting actions.

The provisions of this section do not apply to emission units that are part of a major stationary source or major modification.

Registration. All emission units subject to the provisions of this section are also subject to registration pursuant to SWCAA 400-100 and periodic inspection by Agency representatives.

(1) **Exceptions.**

(a) The owner or operator of an emission unit meeting any of the applicability criteria listed below may voluntarily elect to file an air discharge permit application pursuant to SWCAA 400-109.

(b) If an emission unit subject to the provisions of this section is located at a "stationary source" that is otherwise required to be permitted pursuant to SWCAA 400-109, the Agency may require that the emission unit be included in the permit for the affected "stationary source".

(c) SWCAA may require any emission unit that fails to maintain ongoing compliance with the applicable requirements of this section to submit an air discharge permit application pursuant to SWCAA 400-109.

(2) **Agency notification.** An owner or operator who wishes to install and operate a new emission unit under the provisions of this section must file a formal notification with the Agency for each emission unit. Notification shall be performed using forms developed by the Agency for that purpose. The notification must include documentation sufficient to positively identify the affected emission unit, establish applicability under this section, and demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

A complete notification includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) Location of installation and/or operation;

(b) Identification of responsible party (owner or operator);

(c) Applicable processing fee;

(d) Purpose of installation and/or operation (e.g., replace an existing unit, expansion of facility, new facility, etc.). If intended as a replacement for an existing unit, the existing unit must be clearly identified in the notification to allow SWCAA to make necessary changes in the registration program;

(e) Equipment specifications (equipment type, make, model number, serial number, year of manufacture, rated capacity, exhaust stack configuration, fuel type, etc.);

(f) Control equipment specifications;

(g) Vendor performance guarantees; and

(h) Operational information (hours of operation, maximum product throughput, fuel type, fuel consumption, etc.).

(3) **Processing fee.** Each notification shall be accompanied by the payment of a processing fee of $250.00 for each piece of equipment subject to notification.

(4) **Effective date.** Emission units subject to the provisions of this section shall not be installed or operated until the Agency provides written confirmation that the affected emission units are capable of complying with applicable requirements.

(5) **Source categories.**

(a) **Coffee roasters.**

(i) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to batch configuration coffee roasters with a capacity of less than 100 pounds of green coffee beans per batch.

(ii) **Emission limits and standards.**

(A) Visible emissions from the coffee roaster exhaust stack shall not exceed five percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any one hour period as determined in accordance with SWCAA Method 9 (SWCAA 400, Appendix A).

~~(B) Operations that cause or contribute to odors that could unreasonably interfere with any other property owner's use and enjoyment of their property shall use recognized good practice and procedures to reduce those odors to a reasonable minimum, consistent with the requirements of SWCAA 400-040(4).~~

(iii) **General requirements.**

(A) Each coffee roaster shall be equipped with an afterburner designed for a minimum residence time of 0.5 seconds, and capable of maintaining an operating temperature of not less than 1,200˚F.

(B) Each coffee roaster shall have an operable temperature gauge capable of monitoring afterburner operating temperature on a continual basis.

(C) Each coffee roaster shall be exhausted to the afterburner whenever smoke or odors are generated by roasting and cooling activities.

(D) Afterburners shall be operated whenever the associated coffee roaster is in operation. The afterburner shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Furthermore, the afterburner shall be operated in a manner that minimizes emissions.

(E) The exhaust point for each coffee roaster shall be a minimum of 200 feet from the nearest residential structure.

(F) Each coffee roaster and afterburner shall only be fired on natural gas or propane.

(G) Afterburner exhaust shall be discharged vertically at least four feet above the roof peak of the building containing the afterburner, and at a point higher than surrounding buildings. Any device that obstructs or prevents vertical discharge is prohibited.

(iv) **Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.** The information listed below shall be recorded at the specified intervals, and maintained in a readily accessible form for a minimum of 3 years. With the exception of data logged by a computerized data acquisition system, each required record shall include the date and the name of the person making the record entry.

(A) Afterburner operating temperature shall be recorded weekly;

(B) Quantity of coffee roasted shall be recorded weekly;

(C) Upset conditions that cause excess emissions shall be recorded for each occurrence; and

(D) All air quality related complaints, including odor complaints, received by the permittee and the results of any subsequent investigation or corrective action shall be recorded promptly after each occurrence.

(v) **Testing requirements.** None.

(vi) **Reporting requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator of an affected emission unit shall provide written notification of initial operation to SWCAA within 10 days of occurrence.

(B) All air quality related complaints, including odor complaints, received by the owner or operator shall be reported to SWCAA within 3 business days of receipt.

(C) The owner or operator of an affected coffee roaster shall report the following information to the Agency no later than March 15th for the preceding calendar year:

(I) Quantity of natural gas consumed by the roaster and afterburner;

(II) Quantity of coffee roasted; and

(III) Air emissions of criteria air pollutants, VOCs, ~~and toxic air pollutants (TAPs).~~

(b) **Small gas fired boilers/heaters.**

(i) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to gas fired (natural gas/propane/LPG) boilers and heaters with individual rated heat inputs equal to or greater than 0.4 MMBtu/hr and equal to or less than 2.0 MMBtu/hr. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "boiler" means any combustion equipment designed to produce steam or to heat water that is not used exclusively to produce electricity for sale.

(ii) **Emission limits and standards.**

(A) Visible emissions from the boiler exhaust stack shall not exceed zero percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any one hour period as determined in accordance with SWCAA Method 9. (SWCAA 400, Appendix A).

(B) Each boiler/heater shall be equipped with combustion technology capable of maintaining NO_X and CO emissions at, or below, 30 ppmv and 50 ppmv, respectively (corrected to 3% O_2, dry, 1-hr avg). EPA test methods from 40 CFR 60, as in effect on July 1, 2015, shall be used to determine compliance.

(iii) **General requirements.**

(A) Each boiler/heater shall only be fired on natural gas, propane, or LPG.

(iv) **Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.** The information listed below shall be recorded at the specified intervals, and maintained in a readily accessible form for a minimum of 3 years. With the exception of data logged by a computerized data acquisition system, each required record shall include the date and the name of the person making the record entry.

(A) Quantity of fuel consumed by the boiler/heater shall be recorded for each calendar month;

(B) Maintenance activities for the boiler/heater shall be logged for each occurrence;

(C) Upset conditions that cause excess emissions shall be recorded for each occurrence; and

(D) All air quality related complaints received by the permittee and the results of any subsequent investigation or corrective action shall be recorded promptly after each occurrence.

(v) **Testing requirements.**

(A) Each boiler/heater shall undergo emission monitoring no later than 60 calendar days after commencing initial operation. Subsequent monitoring shall be conducted annually thereafter no later than the end of the month in which the original monitoring was conducted. All emission monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of SWCAA 400-106(2).

(B) If emission monitoring results for a boiler/heater indicate that emission concentrations may exceed 30 ppmvd NO_X or 50 ppmvd CO, corrected to 3% O_2, the owner or operator shall either perform 60 minutes of additional monitoring to more accurately quantify CO and NO_X emissions, or initiate corrective action. Corrective action shall be initiated as soon as practical but no later than 3 business days after the potential exceedance is identified. Corrective action includes burner tuning, maintenance by service personnel, limitation of unit load, or other action taken to lower emission concentrations. Corrective action shall be pursued until observed emission concentrations no longer exceed 30 ppmvd NO_X or 50 ppmvd CO, corrected to 3% O_2.

(vi) **Reporting requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator of an affected emission unit shall provide written notification of initial operation to SWCAA within 10 days of occurrence.

(B) All air quality related complaints received by the owner or operator shall be reported to the Agency within 3 business days of receipt.

(C) Emission monitoring results for each boiler/heater shall be reported to the Agency within 15 calendar days of completion on forms provided by the Agency.

(D) The owner or operator of an affected boiler/heater shall report the following information to the Agency no later than March 15th for the preceding calendar year:

(I) Quantity of fuel consumed; and

(II) Air emissions of criteria air pollutants, VOCs~~, and toxic air pollutants (TAPs)~~.

(c) **Emergency service internal combustion engines.**

(i) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to emergency service internal combustion engines with a rating of 50 or more, but less than 1,000 horsepower (e.g., emergency generators, fire pumps, sewer lift stations, etc.).

(ii) **Emission limits and standards.**

(A) Visible emissions from diesel fired engine exhaust stacks shall not exceed ten percent opacity for more than 3 minutes in any one hour period as determined in accordance with SWCAA Method 9 (See SWCAA 400, Appendix A). This limitation shall not apply during periods of cold start-up.

(iii) **General requirements.**

(A) Liquid fueled engines shall only be fired on #2 diesel or biodiesel. Fuel sulfur content of liquid fuels shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppmw). A fuel certification from the fuel supplier may be used to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

(B) Gaseous fueled engines shall only be fired on natural gas or propane.

(C) Each compression ignition engine shall be EPA Tier certified and manufactured no earlier than January 1, 2008.

(D) Engine operation shall be limited to maintenance checks, readiness testing, and actual emergency use.

(E) Engine operation for maintenance checks and readiness testing shall not exceed 100 hours per year. Actual emergency use is unrestricted.

(F) Each engine shall be equipped with a nonresettable hourmeter for the purpose of documenting hours of operation.

(G) Engine exhaust shall be discharged vertically. Any device that obstructs or prevents vertical discharge is prohibited.

(iv) **Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.** The information listed below shall be recorded at the specified intervals, and maintained in a readily accessible form for a minimum of 3 years. With the exception of data logged by a computerized data acquisition system, each required record shall include the date and the name of the person making the record entry.

(A) Total hours of operation for each engine shall be recorded annually;

(B) Hours of emergency use for each engine shall be recorded annually;

(C) Fuel sulfur certifications shall be recorded for each shipment of liquid fuel;

(D) Maintenance activities shall be recorded for each occurrence consistent with the provisions of 40 CFR 60.4214;

(E) Upset conditions that cause excess emissions shall be recorded for each occurrence; and

(F) All air quality related complaints received by the permittee and the results of any subsequent investigation or corrective action shall be recorded promptly after each occurrence.

(v) **Testing requirements.** None.

(vi) **Reporting requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator of an affected emission unit shall provide written notification of initial operation to SWCAA within 10 days of occurrence.

(B) All air quality related complaints received by the owner or operator shall be reported to SWCAA within three calendar days of receipt.

(C) The owner or operator of an affected emergency engine shall report the following information to the Agency no later than March 15th for the preceding calendar year:

(I) Hours of engine operation; and

(II) Air emissions of criteria air pollutants, VOCs, ~~and toxic air pollutants (TAPs)~~.

(d) **Petroleum dry cleaners.**

(i) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to dry cleaning facilities that use petroleum solvent and have a total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity less than 38 kilograms (84 pounds). The total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the sum of the manufacturers' rated dryer capacity for each existing and proposed petroleum solvent dryer at the facility.

(ii) **Emission limits and standards.**

(A) VOC emissions from each dry cleaning facility shall not exceed 1.0 ton per year. Emissions shall be calculated using a mass balance approach assuming that all cleaning fluid utilized at the facility is emitted to the ambient air. Documented quantities of cleaning fluid shipped offsite as waste may be deducted from the calculated emissions.

~~(B) Operations which cause or contribute to odors that unreasonably interfere with any other property owner's use and enjoyment of their property shall use recognized good practice and procedures to reduce these odors to a reasonable minimum, consistent with the requirements of SWCAA 400-040(4).~~

(iii) **General requirements.**

~~(A) Each dry cleaning facility shall be operated in a business space zoned for commercial activity, located a minimum of 200 feet from the nearest residential structure.~~

~~(B) Dry cleaning machines shall use DF-2000 cleaning fluid or an equivalent solvent.~~

(C) Solvent or waste containing solvent shall be stored in closed solvent tanks or containers with no perceptible leaks.

(D) All cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housing or other enclosed container for 24 hours prior to disposal.

(E) Perceptible leaks shall be repaired within twenty-four hours unless repair parts must be ordered. If parts must be ordered to repair a leak,

the parts shall be ordered within 2 business days of detecting the leak and repair parts shall be installed within 5 business days after receipt.

(F) Pollution control devices associated with each piece of dry cleaning equipment shall be operated whenever the equipment served by that control device is in operation. Control devices shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(iv) **Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.** The information listed below shall be recorded at the specified intervals, and maintained in a readily accessible form for a minimum of 3 years. Each required record shall include the date and the name of the person making the record entry.

(A) Each dry cleaning machine shall be visually inspected at least once per week for perceptible leaks. The results of each inspection shall be recorded in an inspection log and maintained on-site. The inspection shall include, but not be limited to the following:

(I) Hose connections, unions, couplings and valves;
(II) Machine door gaskets and seating;
(III) Filter gaskets and seating;
(IV) Pumps;
(V) Solvent tanks and containers;
(VI) Water separators;
(VII) Distillation units;
(VIII) Diverter valves; and
(IX) Filter housings.

(B) The amount of cleaning fluid (e.g., DF-2000) purchased, used, and disposed of shall be recorded monthly.

(C) Upset conditions that cause excess emissions shall be recorded for each occurrence; and

(D) All air quality related complaints, including odor complaints, received by the owner or operator and the results of any subsequent investigation or corrective action shall be recorded promptly after each occurrence.

(v) **Testing requirements.** None.

(vi) **Reporting requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator of an affected emission unit shall provide written notification of initial operation to SWCAA within 10 days of occurrence.

(B) All air quality related complaints, including odor complaints, received by the permittee shall be reported to SWCAA within 3 calendar days of receipt.

(C) The owner or operator of an affected petroleum dry cleaner shall report the following information to the Agency no later than March 15th for the preceding calendar year:

(I) Quantity of cleaning fluid (e.g., DF-2000) consumed; and

(II) Air emissions of criteria air pollutants, VOCs, ~~and toxic air pollutants (TAPs)~~.

(e) **Rock crushers and aggregate screens.**

(i) **Applicability.** The provisions of this section apply to individual rock crushers and aggregate screens proposed for installation at existing rock crushing operations subject to facilitywide emission limits established by SWCAA. The affected rock crushing operation, including the new rock crusher and/or aggregate screen, must continue to comply with existing emission and/or process limits subsequent to installation.

The provisions of this section do not apply to internal combustion engines associated with proposed rock crushers or aggregate screens. Such engines are subject to the requirements of SWCAA 400-045 or 400-109, as applicable.

(ii) **Emission limits and standards.**

(A) Visible emissions from rock crushing operations shall not exceed 0% opacity for more than three (3) minutes in any one hour period as determined in accordance with SWCAA Method 9 (SWCAA 400, Appendix A).

(iii) **General requirements.**

(A) Each rock crusher and aggregate screen shall be equipped with a high pressure water spray system for the control of fugitive PM emissions. Operating pressure in each spray system shall be maintained at 80 psig or greater. A functional pressure gauge shall be maintained onsite with a connection point provided for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the minimum pressure requirement.

(B) Spray/fog nozzles in the high pressure water spray system shall be visually inspected a minimum of once per week when in operation to ensure proper function. Clogged or defective nozzles shall be replaced or repaired prior to subsequent operation.

(C) Material handling points including, but not limited to, conveyor transfer points, aggregate storage piles, and haul roads shall be watered at reasonable intervals as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions.

(D) Additional wet suppression measures shall be employed, as necessary, to control fugitive dust from haul roads, rock crushing, and material handling equipment in the event that process changes or weather patterns result in insufficient water application to control fugitive dust from plant operations.

(E) Each rock crusher and/or aggregate screen subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO "Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral

Processing Plants" shall comply with the applicable requirements of that regulation.

(F) For portable rock crushing operations, the owner or operator shall notify the Agency in advance of relocating approved equipment and shall submit operational information (such as production quantities, hours of operation, location of nearest neighbor, etc.) sufficient to demonstrate that proposed operation will comply with the emission standards for a new source, and will not cause a violation of applicable ambient air quality standards, and if in a nonattainment area, will not interfere with scheduled attainment of ambient standards.

(iv) **Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements.** The information listed below shall be recorded at the specified intervals, and maintained in a readily accessible form for a minimum of 3 years. Each required record shall include the date and the name of the person making the record entry.

(A) Visual inspection of spray/fog nozzles shall be recorded weekly;

(B) Maintenance, repair, or replacement of affected equipment shall be recorded for each occurrence;

(C) Quantity and size of crushed/screened material shall be recorded monthly;

(D) Relocation of rock crushing equipment shall be recorded for each occurrence.

(E) Upset conditions that cause excess emissions shall be recorded for each occurrence; and

(F) All air quality related complaints received by the owner or operator and the results of any subsequent investigation or corrective action shall be recorded promptly after each occurrence.

(v) **Testing requirements.** An initial emissions test shall be conducted for each rock crusher and/or aggregate screen subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO "Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants" that has not previously been tested. Testing shall be conducted within 90 calendar days of commencing operation. All emission testing shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of that regulation.

(vi) **Reporting requirements.**

(A) The owner or operator of an affected emission unit shall provide written notification of initial operation to SWCAA within 10 days of occurrence.

(B) All air quality related complaints received by the owner or operator shall be reported to SWCAA within 3 business days of receipt.

(C) The owner or operator of an affected rock crusher or aggregate screen shall report the following information to the Agency no later than March 15th for the preceding calendar year:

(I) Quantity and size of crushed/screened material throughput;

(II) Air emissions of criteria air pollutants.

(D) Emission testing results for each rock crusher and/or aggregate screen subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO shall be reported to the Agency within 45 calendar days of test completion.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-074 Gasoline Transport Tanker Registration

(1) Each owner(s) and/or operator(s) of a gasoline transport tank doing business within SWCAA jurisdiction shall register the transport tank with SWCAA prior to being placed into service. Such registration shall be made annually with SWCAA.

~~(2) Each registered gasoline transport tanker shall pay an annual registration fee in accordance with the schedule provided in SWCAA 400-100(3)(a). Each transport tanker shall have its own registration sticker, certification test and shall be assessed a separate registration fee.~~

(3) Prior to registration, SWCAA shall review the leak test certification documentation from the testing company required under SWCAA 490-202(3). Upon demonstration of a successful leak test and payment of registration fees, SWCAA shall issue a registration sticker that shall be applied to the tanker.

(4) The owner(s) and/or operator(s) of a gasoline loading or unloading facility shall only allow the transfer of gasoline between the facility and a transport tank when a current leak test certification for the transport tank is on file with the facility or a valid SWCAA registration sticker is displayed on the tank(s).

(5) Each owner(s) and/or operator(s) of a petroleum product transport tank doing business within SWCAA jurisdiction shall notify SWCAA of a change in status of a tanker. Change in status shall include sale, operating only out of SWCAA jurisdiction, out of service, or other similar change. Such notification shall be made in writing to SWCAA within 10 days of the change of status.

State/local effective: 11/15/09; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-081 Startup and Shutdown

(1) In promulgating technology-based emission standards and making control technology determinations (e.g., BACT, RACT, LAER, BART) the Agency shall consider any physical and operational constraints on the ability of a "stationary source" or source category to comply with the applicable technology based standard during startup or shutdown. Where the Agency determines that the "stationary source" or source category, operated and maintained in accordance with good air pollution control practice, is not capable of achieving continuous compliance with a technology based standard during startup or shutdown, the Agency shall include in the technology based standard appropriate emission limitations, operating parameters, or other criteria to regulate the performance of the "stationary source" or source category during startup or shutdown conditions. No provision of this rule section shall be

construed to authorize emissions in excess of SIP approved emission standards unless previously approved by EPA as a SIP amendment.

(2) In modeling the emissions of a "stationary source" for purposes of demonstrating attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, the Agency shall take into account any incremental increase in allowable emissions under startup or shutdown conditions authorized by an emission limitation or other operating parameter adopted under this rule section. The review of a major nonattainment permit must also include a determination of additional emission offsets required for allowable emissions occurring during stationary source startup and shutdown.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-091 Voluntary Limits on Emissions

(1) Voluntary limits on emissions and limitations on potential to emit or process parameters or throughputs may be requested by the owner or operator of any source or "stationary source" by submittal of a complete air discharge permit application as provided in SWCAA 400-109. Confidential information shall be identified as set forth in SWCAA 400-270. Upon completion of review of the application, the Agency shall issue a regulatory order or air discharge permit limiting that source's or "stationary source's" potential to emit to an amount agreed to by the owner or operator and the Agency.

(2) A condition contained in an order or air discharge permit issued under this section shall limit operation to a level less than the "stationary source's" otherwise allowable annual emissions of that air contaminant, process parameters or throughputs under all applicable requirements of Chapter 70.94 RCW and the Federal Clean Air Act, including any standard or other requirement provided for in the Washington SIP.

(3) Any regulatory order or air discharge permit issued under this section shall include monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements sufficient to ensure that the source or "stationary source" complies with any emission limit, process parameter, or throughput limitation established under this section. Monitoring requirements shall use terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the requirements of SWCAA 400-105.

(4) Any regulatory order or air discharge permit issued under this section shall be subject to the requirements of SWCAA 400-171.

(5) The terms and conditions of a regulatory order or air discharge permit issued under this section shall be federally enforceable, upon approval of this section as an element of the Washington SIP. Any proposed change in a term or condition contained in an order or air discharge permit issued under this section shall require revision or revocation of the order or air discharge permit prior to taking effect.

(6) Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order or air discharge permit issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

SWCAA 400-105 Records, Monitoring and Reporting

The owner or operator of each registered or Title V "source" shall maintain records of the type and quantity of emissions from the "source" and other information deemed necessary to determine whether the "source" is in compliance with applicable emission limitations, operating limitations, and control measures. "Sources" that are not subject to the registration requirements of SWCAA 400-100 because they are exempt under SWCAA 400-101 shall maintain records and other information necessary and sufficient to substantiate that their small quantity emissions are less than the applicable thresholds.

(1) **Emission inventory.** The owner(s) or operator(s) of all registered and Title V "sources" shall submit an inventory of emissions from the "source" each year to the Agency. The inventory shall include stack and fugitive emissions of particulate matter, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur (TRS), ammonia, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, reduced sulfur compounds, fluorides, lead, VOCs, ~~and toxic air pollutants identified in WAC 173-460~~. The owner(s) or operator(s) shall maintain records of information necessary to substantiate any reported emissions, consistent with the averaging times for the applicable standards.

(a) Small "sources." Emission reports shall be submitted to the Agency no later than March 15 of each year for the previous calendar year. Upon written request, the Executive Director may allow an extension of the March 15 emission submittal deadline on a case-by-case basis. Extension of the emission submittal deadline shall not exceed a maximum period of 60 calendar days.

(b) Large "sources." At a minimum, "sources" satisfying the criteria of 40 CFR 51, Subpart A will be submitted to EPA by the Agency for inclusion in the national emission database. Upon request, the "sources" described below shall complete and return the emission inventory form supplied by the Agency for this purpose by March 15. An extension of the March 15 emission submittal deadline may be allowed by the Executive Director on a case-by-case basis provided the affected source makes a written request. Extension of the emission submittal deadline shall not exceed a maximum period of 60 calendar days.

(i) "Stationary sources" with the potential to emit over 100 tons of criteria pollutants per year, 10 tons of a single hazardous air pollutant per year or 25 tons of combined hazardous air pollutants per year are required to submit an emissions inventory. Only the hazardous air pollutants listed in Section 112 of the FCAA are considered for the purpose of determining those "stationary sources" required to submit an emissions inventory under this section.

(ii) In ozone nonattainment or maintenance plan areas, those "stationary sources" with the potential to emit over 10.0 tons of VOCs per year or over 25.0 tons per year of NO_x are also required to submit emission inventories. "Stationary sources" subject to this section are also required to submit average daily

emissions or process throughput data for NO_x and VOCs for ozone season in preparation for the SIP update.

(iii) "Stationary sources" with the potential to emit greater than 50 percent of the Title V permit thresholds as identified in (i) above.

(iv) "Synthetic minor" or Title V opt out "stationary sources."

(c) Greenhouse gases. The Agency may require that "sources" submit an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. Affected "sources" shall be notified of the inventory requirement and submittal deadline in writing.

(2) **Monitoring.** The Agency shall conduct a continuous surveillance program to monitor the quality of the ambient atmosphere as to concentrations and movements of air contaminants. As a part of this program, the Executive Director or an authorized representative may require any "source" under the jurisdiction of the Agency to conduct stack and/or ambient air monitoring and to report the results to the Agency.

(3) **Investigation of conditions.** Upon presentation of appropriate credentials, for the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery, or release of air contaminants into the atmosphere, personnel from the Agency shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, excepting non-multiple unit private dwellings housing one or two families.

(4) **Continuous monitoring and recording.** Owners and operators of the following "source categories" shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate equipment for continuously monitoring and recording those emissions specified.

(a) Fossil fuel-fired steam generators:

(i) Opacity, except where:

(A) Steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million Btu per hour heat input; or

(B) Only gaseous fuel is burned.

(ii) Sulfur dioxide, except where steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million Btu per hour heat input or if sulfur dioxide control equipment is not required.

(iii) Percent oxygen or carbon dioxide where such measurements are necessary for the conversion of sulfur dioxide continuous emission monitoring data.

(iv) General exception. These requirements do not apply to a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with an annual average capacity factor of less than thirty percent, as reported to the Federal Power Commission for calendar year 1974, or as otherwise demonstrated to the Agency by the owner(s) or operator(s).

(b) Sulfuric acid plants. Sulfur dioxide where production capacity is more than three hundred tons per day, expressed as one hundred percent acid, except for those facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

(c) Fluidized bed catalytic cracking units catalyst regenerators at petroleum refineries. Opacity where fresh feed capacity is more than twenty thousand barrels per day.

(d) Wood residue fuel-fired steam generators:

(i) Opacity, except where steam generator capacity is less than one hundred million Btu per hour heat input.

(ii) Continuous monitoring equipment. The requirements of SWCAA 400-105(4)(e) do not apply to wood residue fuel-fired steam generators, but continuous monitoring equipment required by SWCAA 400-105(4)(d) shall be subject to approval by the Agency.

(e) Owners and operators of those "sources" required to install continuous monitoring equipment under this section shall demonstrate to the Agency, compliance with the equipment and performance specifications and observe the reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Sections 3, 4 and 5 (as in effect on July 1, 2015), and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendices B through F, as appropriate, as adopted by reference in SWCAA 400-115.

(f) Special considerations. If for reason of physical plant limitations or extreme economic situations, the Agency determines that continuous monitoring is not a reasonable requirement, alternative monitoring and reporting procedures shall be established on an individual basis. Alternative monitoring and reporting procedures may include continuous monitoring of process/operational parameters as a surrogate to continuous emissions monitoring and/or stack tests conducted at a frequency sufficient to determine compliance with applicable regulations and permit requirements as well as to quantify emissions.

(g) Exemptions. This subsection (SWCAA 400-105(4)) does not apply to any "stationary source" pollutant emission that is:

(i) Required to be continuously monitored due to a standard or requirement contained in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63 or 75.

(ii) Not subject to an applicable emission standard.

(5) **Misrepresentation.** No person shall make any false material statement, representation or certification in any form, notice, or report required under Chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit or order in force pursuant thereto.

(6) **Tampering.** No person shall render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under Chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

(7) **Requirements for Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems.** The Agency may require any continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) installed pursuant to an air discharge permit, PSD permit, or agency regulation, and not subject to CEMS requirements imposed by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75, to meet the following requirements:

(a) Quality Assurance. The owner or operator shall install a continuous emission monitoring system that meets the performance specification in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B in effect at the time of its installation, and shall operate this monitoring system in accordance with the quality assurance procedures in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60 in effect on July 1, 2015, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Recommended Quality Assurance Procedures for Opacity Continuous Monitoring Systems" (EPA) 340/1-86-010.

(b) Data Availability. Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, continuous monitoring systems shall be in operation whenever the associated generating equipment is in operation.

(i) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive ten second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive six minute period.

(ii) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring emissions other than opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling, analyzing, and recording for each successive fifteen minute period.

(c) Data Recovery. The owner or operator shall recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 95 percent of the hours that the associated generating equipment is operated during each calendar month except for periods of monitoring system downtime, provided that the owner or operator demonstrates that the downtime was not a result of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance, or any other reasonable preventable condition, and any necessary repairs to the monitoring system are conducted in a timely manner.

(d) Data Recording. Monitoring data commencing on the clock hour and containing at least forty-five minutes of monitoring data must be reduced to one hour averages. Monitoring data for opacity is to be reduced to six minute block averages unless otherwise specified in the order of approval, permit, or regulation. All monitoring data will be included in these averages except for data collected during calibration drift tests and cylinder gas audits, and for data collected subsequent to a failed quality assurance test or audit. After a failed quality assurance test or audit, no valid data is collected until the monitoring system passes a quality assurance test or audit.

(e) Data Retention. The owner or operator shall retain all monitoring data averages for at least five years, including copies of all reports submitted to the permitting authority and records of all repairs, adjustments, and maintenance performed on the monitoring system.

(f) Data Reporting. The owner or operator shall submit a report to SWCAA within thirty days after the end of each month in which data were recorded or as otherwise directed by the terms of the applicable air discharge permit, PSD permit, or regulation. The report required by this section may be combined with an excess emission report required by SWCAA 400-107. The report shall include the following information:

(i) The number of hours that the monitored emission unit operated during the month and the number of valid hours of monitoring data that the monitoring system recovered during the month;

(ii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to meet the data recovery requirements of section (c) above and any actions taken to ensure adequate collection of such data;

(iii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 90 percent of the hours that the associated generating equipment was operated each day;

(iv) The results of all cylinder gas audits conducted during the month; and

(v) A certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness signed by an authorized representative of the owner or operator.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-106 Emission Testing and Monitoring at Air Contaminant Sources

(1) **Emission testing requirements.**

(a) **Requirement to test.** The Agency may conduct or require that emission testing be conducted of any "source" or emission unit within the jurisdiction of the Agency to determine compliance, evaluate control equipment performance, evaluate RACT or quantify emissions.

(b) **Test methods.** Any required emission testing shall be performed using appropriate sampling and analytical methods as approved in advance by the Agency including, but not limited to, approved EPA test methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, and 63 which are hereby adopted by reference (as in effect on January 1, 2015), approved test methods from Ecology's Test Manual Procedures for Compliance Testing, Opacity Determination Method (SWCAA Method 9 - Appendix A to SWCAA 400), Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Method 8 "Sampling Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources (High Volume Method)" hereby adopted by reference, or alternate procedures approved by both the Agency and EPA.

(c) **Accommodations for sampling.** The operator of a "source" shall provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for Agency personnel or others to perform a test of an emission unit. The Agency shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emission unit. The operator of the "source" shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

~~(d) **Notification/test plan submission.** The owner or operator of a "source" shall submit a test plan to the Agency in writing at least 10 business days prior to any required emissions test or as otherwise approved by the Agency. Agency personnel shall be informed at least 3 business days prior to testing so that they have an opportunity to be present during testing.~~

~~(e) **Test duration.** A minimum of 3 test runs, at least 1 hour in length, shall be performed at maximum achievable operating conditions unless otherwise approved in advance to establish that collected data is representative of normal operations. The results of the individual test runs shall be averaged together for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with applicable emission limits.~~

~~(f) **Test records.** A complete record of production related parameters including startups, shutdowns, and adjustments shall be kept during emissions testing to correlate operations with emissions and shall be recorded in the final test report.~~

~~(g) **Test reports.** Results of all required emission testing shall be submitted to the Agency within 45 calendar days of test completion or as specified in the applicable air discharge permit. Test reports shall be submitted in both printed and electronic formats. Measured concentrations for combustion and incineration emission units shall be corrected as provided in the applicable air discharge permit or nonroad engine permit, or as specified in SWCAA 400-050(3). The Agency may reject test reports that do not contain the information listed below, and require resubmittal of a complete report. Test reports shall include the following information:~~

~~(i) A description of the emission unit including manufacturer, model number and design capacity of the equipment, and the location of the sample ports or test locations;~~

~~(ii) Time and date of the test and identification and qualifications of the personnel involved;~~

~~(iii) A summary of results, reported in units and averaging periods consistent with the applicable emission standard or limit, or as specified in the applicable air discharge permit. Where applicable, results shall be reported both as measured and as corrected to the appropriate oxygen correction;~~

~~(iv) A summary of control system or equipment operating conditions;~~

~~(v) A summary of production related parameters;~~

~~(vi) A description of the test methods or procedures used including all field data, quality assurance/quality control procedures and documentation;~~

~~(vii) A description of the analytical procedures used including all laboratory data; quality assurance/quality control procedures and documentation;~~

~~(viii) Copies of field data and example calculations;~~

~~(ix) Chain of custody information;~~

~~(x) Calibration documentation;~~

~~(xi) Discussion of any abnormalities associated with the results; and~~

~~(xii) A statement signed by the senior management official of the testing firm certifying the validity of the emission test report.~~

~~(2) **Emission monitoring requirements for combustion sources.**~~

~~(a) **Requirement to monitor.** The Agency may require in an air discharge permit or nonroad engine permit that emission monitoring be conducted for any "source" within the jurisdiction of the Agency to evaluate process equipment operation or control equipment performance.~~

~~(b) **Monitoring method.** Emission monitoring may be performed with a portable analyzer or EPA reference methods. Alternative methodologies may be used if approved by both EPA and SWCAA.~~

~~(i) For any portable analyzer used to perform emission monitoring pursuant to this section, the response of the analyzer to a calibration gas of known concentration shall be determined before sampling commences and after sampling has concluded. These "calibration error" measurements shall be conducted as close as practical to the time of the monitoring event, but in no~~

~~case on a different day than the event. At a minimum, the calibration error procedure shall include a two point (zero/span gas) calibration error check using EPA Protocol 1 reference gases. Results of the sampling shall not be valid if the pre and post calibration error check results vary by more than 10 percent of the span value; and~~

~~(ii) Span gas concentrations shall be no less than 50 percent and no more than 200 percent of the emission concentration corresponding to the permitted emission limit. When actual emission concentrations are significantly less than the permitted emission limit, a lower concentration span gas may be used if it is more representative of measured concentrations. Ambient air may be used to zero CO and NO_x cells/analyzer(s) and span oxygen cells/analyzer.~~

~~(c) **Accommodations for sampling.** The owner or operator of a "source" shall provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for Agency personnel or others to perform monitoring of an emission unit.~~

~~(d) **Data collection.** Emission data shall be collected for at least five minutes following a "ramp-up" phase. The "ramp-up" phase ends when analyzer readings have stabilized (less than five percent per minute change in emission concentration value). Emission concentrations shall be recorded every 30 seconds during data collection. All emission data collected following the ramp-up phase(s) shall be reported to the Agency.~~

~~(e) **Monitoring records.** A complete record of production related parameters shall be kept during emission monitoring to correlate operations with emissions and shall be recorded in the final monitoring report. Typical production parameters include, but are not limited to, startups, shutdowns, unit load, fuel flow, operating temperature, etc.~~

~~(f) **Monitoring reports.** Results of all required emission monitoring shall be submitted to the Agency within 15 calendar days of completion or as specified in the applicable regulatory order or air discharge permit. Results shall be submitted on forms provided by the Agency or in an alternative format approved by the Agency. The report shall include the following information:~~

~~(i) A description of the emission unit including manufacturer, model number and facility designation;~~

~~(ii) Time and date of the emission monitoring;~~

~~(iii) Identification of the personnel involved;~~

~~(iv) A summary of results, reported in units consistent with the applicable emission standard or limit;~~

~~(v) A summary of control system or equipment operating conditions, including firing rate at time of monitoring;~~

~~(vi) A description of the evaluation methods or procedures used including all field data, quality assurance/quality control procedures and documentation; and~~

~~(vii) Calibration error check documentation.~~

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWAPCA 400-107 EXCESS EMISSIONS

(1) The owner or operator of a source shall have the burden of proving to the Authority or the decision-making entity (e.g., Pollution Control Hearings Board) in an enforcement action that excess emissions were unavoidable. This demonstration shall be a condition to obtaining relief under subsections (4), (5) and (6) of this section.

(2) Excess emissions determined by the Authority to be unavoidable under the procedures and criteria in this section shall be excused and not subject to penalty.

(3) Excess emissions shall be reported to the Authority as soon as possible. Upon request by the Authority, the owner(s) or operator(s) of the source(s) shall submit a full written report including the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence.

(4) Excess emissions due to startup or shutdown conditions shall be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required under subsection (3) of this section and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been prevented through careful planning and design and if a bypass of control equipment occurs, that such bypass is necessary to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(5) Excess emissions due to scheduled maintenance shall be considered unavoidable if the source reports as required under subsection (3) of this section and adequately demonstrates that the excess emissions could not have been avoided through reasonable design, better scheduling for maintenance or through better operation and maintenance practices.

(6) Excess emissions due to upsets shall be considered unavoidable provided the source reports as required under subsection (3) of this section and adequately demonstrates that:

(a) The event was not caused by poor or inadequate design, operation, maintenance, or any other reasonably preventable condition;

(b) The event was not of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(c) The operator took immediate and appropriate corrective action in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions during the event, taking into account the total emissions impact of the corrective action, including slowing or shutting down the emission unit as necessary to minimize emissions, when the operator knew or should have known that an emission standard or permit condition was being exceeded.

State effective: 9/21/95; EPA effective: 4/28/97

SWCAA 400-109 Air Discharge Permit Applications

(1) **Purpose.** An air discharge permit application is the document used by the Agency to record and track requests from individual "stationary sources," registered and non-registered, for the purpose of obtaining information regarding proposed changes or activities at a "stationary source." Confidential information shall be identified as set forth in SWCAA 400-270.

(2) **Applicability.**

(a) An air discharge permit application shall be submitted for all new installations, modifications, changes, and alterations to process and emission control equipment consistent with the definition of "new source." The application must be submitted and an air discharge permit must be issued or written confirmation of exempt status must be received before the proposed installations, modifications, changes, or alterations may begin actual construction. Activities that typically require the submission of a permit application include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) New construction or installation;

(ii) Change of existing air discharge permit conditions or terms (including Title V opt-out requests - SWCAA 400-091);

(iii) Review of existing or installed equipment operating without prior approval;

(iv) Modification, alteration or replacement of existing process or control equipment;

(v) Relocation of existing equipment;

(vi) Review of existing equipment with an expired or lapsed approval or registration;

(vii) Review of case-by-case control technology determinations (e.g., RACT, BACT, MACT BART, LAER).

(b) Submittal of an air discharge permit application shall not automatically impose review requirements pursuant to SWCAA 400-110.

(c) Stationary sources subject to the PSD program (WAC 173-400-700 through -750) shall submit a PSD application to Ecology for air pollutants subject to PSD permitting, and submit an air discharge permit application to SWCAA for air pollutants that are not subject to PSD permitting. A copy of the PSD application shall also be submitted to SWCAA.

(d) Air discharge permit applications for new major stationary sources and major modifications located in a designated nonattainment area that emit the air pollutant or precursors of the air pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment, and meet the applicability criteria in SWCAA 400-820, shall include all information necessary to meet the requirements of SWCAA 400-800 through -860.

(e) Applicability determination. If the owner or operator of a "new source" is unable to determine the applicability of this section, a formal determination may be requested from the Agency. A formal determination requires the submission of project related documentation sufficient for the Agency to identify affected emission units and quantify potential emissions, and the payment of a fee equal to $300. This fee provides for up to 4 hours of staff time to review and/or consult with the owner or operator regarding

the submitted documentation. If more than 4 hours of staff time are needed to make a determination, additional staff time will be invoiced to the owner or operator at the rate of $70/hr. The Agency will provide written applicability determination to the owner or operator subsequent to reviewing the submitted documentation.

(3) **Exemptions.** The owner or operator of any "new source" that meets the exemption criteria specified below may provide written notification to SWCAA in lieu of a permit application. The Agency will review each notification, and provide written confirmation of exempt status to the owner or operator of the affected "new source" within 30 calendar days of receiving a complete notification. To be considered complete, written notification shall, at a minimum, contain the following information:

Name and location of "stationary source";
Description of primary processes at the "stationary source";
Description of emission units at the "stationary source"; and
Estimated air contaminant emissions from "stationary source" operations.

Exempt status is not effective until confirmed by the Agency, and actual construction of the "new source" shall not begin prior to that time. No further action is required from "stationary sources" deemed to be exempt. However, if the Agency determines that the "new source" does not meet the exemption criteria specified below, an air discharge permit application shall be submitted pursuant to this section.

(a) **Sources subject to SWCAA 400-072.** A "new source" is exempt from this section if it meets the category criteria contained in SWCAA 400-072 and SWCAA has confirmed compliance in writing prior to installation or operation.

(b) **Sources subject to SWCAA 400-036.** Portable stationary sources that meet the criteria provided in SWCAA 400-036(1) are exempt from the requirements of this section. Sources subject to SWCAA 400-036 must maintain compliance with all provisions of that section and applicable out of jurisdiction requirements in order to remain exempt.

(c) **Greenhouse gas emission sources.** Greenhouse gas emissions are exempt from new source review requirements except to the extent required under WAC 173-400-720 for major stationary sources. However, the owner or operator of a source or emission unit may request that the permitting authority impose emission limits and/or operational limitations for greenhouse gas in any new air discharge permit.

(d) **Exempt emission thresholds.** A "new source" is exempt from this section if uncontrolled potential emissions from all emission units at the affected site or facility are less than all of the following exemption emission thresholds.

Pollutant	Exemption Threshold
NO_X, CO, SO_2	1.0 tpy (individual pollutant)
PM_{10}	0.75 tpy
$PM_{2.5}$	0.5 tpy
VOC	1.0 tpy
Lead	0.005 tpy
Ozone depleting substances	1.0 tpy (combined)
~~Toxic air pollutants~~	~~The lesser of 1.0 tpy (combined) or the individual SQER per WAC 173-460 (effective 8/21/98)~~

(e) **Exempt equipment and activities.**

(i) The equipment and/or activities listed below are exempt from this section:

(A) Relocation of a portable source that has an active air discharge permit from SWCAA allowing portable operation,

(B) Wastewater treatment plants with a design annual average capacity of less than 1 million gallons per day,

(C) Natural gas or propane fired water heaters with individual rated heat inputs of less than 400,000 Btu per hour. Standards for these units are contained in SWCAA 400-070,

(D) Emergency service internal combustion engines located at a facility where the aggregate power rating of all internal combustion engines is less than 200 horsepower. In determining the aggregate power rating of a facility, individual units with a rating of less than 50 horsepower shall not be considered,

(E) Asphalt roofing and application equipment (not manufacturing or storage equipment),

(F) Fuel burning equipment unless waste-derived fuel is burned, which is used solely for a private dwelling serving less than five families,

(G) Application and handling of insecticide, pesticide or fertilizer for agricultural purposes,

(H) Laundering devices, dryers, extractors or tumblers for fabrics using water solutions of bleach and/or detergents at commercial laundromats,

(I) Portable, manually operated welding, brazing or soldering equipment when used at locations other than the owner's principal place of business,

(J) Welding stations involved solely in the repair and maintenance of a facility. This exemption does not extend to manufacturing operations

where welding is an integral part of the manufacturing process (e.g., truck mounted equipment),

(K) Retail paint sales establishments (not including manufacturing),

(L) Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory analyses and testing,

(M) Sewing equipment,

(N) Spray painting or blasting equipment used at a temporary location to clean or paint bridges, water towers, buildings, or other permanent structures provided operations are in compliance with the provisions of SWCAA 400-070(8),

(O) Chemical and physical laboratory operations or equipment, including fume hoods and vacuum producing devices provided the emissions do not exceed those listed in SWCAA 400-109(3)(c). This exemption applies to incidental fume hoods or laboratory equipment used by a "stationary source" to perform in-house analyses. This exemption does not apply to "stationary sources" whose primary activity is chemical or physical laboratory operations,

(P) Residential wood heaters (e.g., fireplaces and woodstoves),

(Q) Office equipment, operations and supplies,

(R) Steam cleaning equipment used exclusively for that purpose,

(S) Refrigeration systems that are not in air pollution control service,

(T) Housekeeping activities and equipment,

(U) Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks, or natural draft ventilators for sanitary and storm drains, safety valves and storage tanks,

(V) Natural and forced air vents and stacks for bathroom/toilet facilities,

(W) Personal care activities,

(X) Lawn and landscaping activities,

(Y) Flares used to indicate danger to the public,

(Z) Fire fighting and similar safety equipment and equipment used to train fire fighters. Burns conducted for fire fighting training purposes are regulated under SWCAA 425,

(AA) Materials and equipment used by, and activities related to, operation of an infirmary provided that operation of an infirmary is not the primary business activity at the "stationary source" in question, and

(AB) Emergency service internal combustion engines individually rated at less than 50 horsepower.

~~(ii) The equipment and/or activities listed below are exempt from this section for the purposes of reviewing toxic air pollutant emissions:~~

~~(A) Emergency service internal combustion engines,~~

~~(B) Non-emergency internal combustion engines manufactured after January 1, 2008 in use at facilities with total engine capacity less than 500,000 horsepower-hours,~~

~~(C) Gasoline dispensing facilities regulated under SWCAA 491, and~~

~~(D) Asbestos projects as defined in SWCAA 476-030.~~

~~(4) **Fees.** Before the Agency may review a permit application or issue a permit, the applicant shall submit all applicable fees as detailed in the following paragraphs. [Total Application Fee = Filing Fee + Legal Notice Fee (if applicable) + Permit Application Review Fee / Table A + Additional Review Fee / Table B (if applicable) + Major NSR Review Fee / Table C (if applicable)]~~

~~Filing Fee~~

~~A filing fee of $500.00 shall be submitted for each permit application.~~

~~Legal Notice Fee~~

~~An applicant who submits an Air Discharge Permit application that requires newspaper publication of a Legal Notice pursuant to SWCAA 400-171 will be invoiced for an additional fee. The additional fee will be equal to the actual cost of publication plus $70 to compensate for the staff time required to prepare, mail and invoice the public notice.~~

~~Permit Application Review Fee~~

~~A permit application review fee shall be paid for each permit application. The applicable permit application review fee for each permit application shall be determined from Table A based on the primary emission unit or activity of the proposed new, modified or altered "stationary source." Permit application review fees based on emissions are to utilize actual or proposed allowable emissions, after controls, as supported by test data or emission factors, not potential to emit. Permit application review fees based on equipment capacity or size are to utilize the design capacities of affected equipment. If the staff time required to review a permit application exceeds the number of work hours associated with the applicable review fee specified in Table A, the applicant will be invoiced for each additional work hour at the rate of $70.00 per hour.~~

~~Expedited Application Review~~

~~An applicant may request expedited processing of a permit application. The Agency shall, at its own discretion, determine if available permitting resources are sufficient to support expedited processing. If the application is accepted for expedited processing, the applicant must pay double the normal filing and review fees. An expedited permit application will be processed as soon as possible and receives priority over non-expedited applications. However, the Agency will not guarantee an issue date for expedited permits since the development and issuance of a permit is highly dependent on the accuracy/completeness of the application and the responsiveness of the applicant.~~

~~Additional / Major NSR Review Fees~~

~~If additional actions, as identified in Tables B and C, must be performed by the Agency as a result of the proposed installation, alteration or modification, the applicant shall pay additional~~

~~fees as specified in those Tables. The fees identified in Tables B and C are cumulative. If the staff time required to complete the additional review exceeds the number of work hours associated with the applicable review fee specified in Tables B and C, the applicant will be invoiced for each additional work hour at the rate of $70.00 per hour.~~

~~TABLE A~~
~~Permit Application Review Fees~~

	~~Equipment/Activity~~	**~~Associated Work Hours~~**	**~~Review Fee~~**
~~i.~~	~~Fuel burning equipment (Million Btu/hr heat input @ design capacity):~~		
	~~0.4 or more but less than 5~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~5 or more but less than 10~~	~~10~~	~~700.00~~
	~~10 or more but less than 30~~	~~12~~	~~850.00~~
	~~30 or more but less than 50~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~50 or more but less than 100~~	~~17~~	~~1,200.00~~
	~~100 or more but less than 250~~	~~35~~	~~2,500.00~~
	~~250 or more but less than 500~~	~~57~~	~~4,000.00~~
	~~500 or more~~	~~85~~	~~6,000.00~~
	~~Change in fuel type~~	~~One half of the applicable fee listed above~~	
~~ii.~~	~~Discharge from control equipment or from uncontrolled process equipment (Actual Cubic Feet per Minute - ACFM):~~		
	~~Less than 50~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~50 or more but less than 5,000~~	~~10~~	~~700.00~~
	~~5,000 or more but less than 20,000~~	~~11~~	~~800.00~~
	~~20,000 or more but less than 50,000~~	~~12~~	~~900.00~~
	~~50,000 or more but less than 100,000~~	~~13~~	~~950.00~~
	~~100,000 or more but less than 250,000~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~250,000 or more but less than 500,000~~	~~28~~	~~2,000.00~~
	~~500,000 or more~~	~~57~~	~~4,000.00~~

~~iii.~~	~~Refuse burning equipment (Incinerators) (Tons/day capacity):~~		
	~~Less than 0.5~~	~~10~~	~~$ 700.00~~
	~~0.5 or more but less than 5~~	~~11~~	~~800.00~~
	~~5 or more but less than 12~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~12 or more but less than 50~~	~~42~~	~~3,000.00~~
	~~50 or more~~	~~85~~	~~6,000.00~~
~~iv.~~	~~Storage tanks, reservoirs, or containers (Gallons-total capacity):~~ ~~(Other than gasoline or diesel fuel dispensing facilities):~~		
	~~250 or more but less than 10,000~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~10,000 or more but less than 40,000~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~40,000 or more but less than 100,000~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~100,000 or more~~	~~28~~	~~2,000.00~~
~~v.~~	~~Gasoline dispensing facilities:~~		
	~~Stage I~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~Stage II~~	~~10~~	~~700.00~~
	~~Stages I & II, combined~~	~~11~~	~~800.00~~
	~~Toxics review for gasoline facility~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~Stage II removal~~	~~8~~	~~600.00~~
~~vi.~~	~~Other:~~ ~~(Not classified in Subsection i., ii., iii., iv. or v. above)~~	~~$200.00 per ton of emission~~	
~~vii.~~	~~Toxic air contaminants~~	~~$200.00 per ton of emission~~	
~~viii.~~	~~Complex stationary source or modification:~~	~~85~~	~~$ 6,000.00~~
~~ix.~~	~~Synthetic minor application:~~ ~~(Including,but not limited to: Title V, HAP)~~	~~35~~	~~$ 2,500.00~~

~~x.~~	~~Particulate matter and fugitive emissions from rock crushing, material transfer and ship loading (Emissions - tons per year):~~		
	~~Less than or equal to 10~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~More than 10 but less than or equal to 50~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~More than 50 but less than or equal to 100~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~More than 100 but less than 250~~	~~35~~	~~2,500.00~~
	~~250 or greater~~	~~85~~	~~6,000.00~~
~~xi.~~	~~Minor modifications to existing permit conditions:~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
~~xii.~~	~~Dry cleaner:~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
~~xiii.~~	~~Internal combustion engines (Aggregate horsepower rating):~~		
	~~Less than 500~~	~~10~~	~~700.00~~
	~~500 or more but less than 2,000~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~2,000 or more but less than 5,000~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~5,000 or more but less than 10,000~~	~~42~~	~~3,000.00~~
	~~10,000 or more~~	~~85~~	~~6,000.00~~
~~xiv.~~	~~Crematory/small incinerators/small flares:~~	~~10~~	~~$ 700.00~~
~~xv.~~	~~Gluing/flow coating operations without active ventilation:~~	~~11~~	~~$ 800.00~~
~~xvi.~~	~~Soil/groundwater remediation:~~	~~11~~	~~$ 800.00~~
~~xvii.~~	~~Composting facilities (Average material throughput - tons per day):~~		
	~~Less than 50~~	~~8~~	~~$ 600.00~~
	~~50 or more but less than 100~~	~~14~~	~~1,000.00~~
	~~100 or more but less than 200~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~200 or more but less than 500~~	~~42~~	~~3,000.00~~
	~~500 or more~~	~~85~~	~~6,000.00~~
~~xviii.~~	~~Coffee roasters:~~	~~10~~	~~$ 700.00~~

~~xix.~~	~~Municipal wastewater treatment plants:~~ ~~(Million gallons per day - annual average design capacity)~~		
	~~More than 1 but less than 5~~	~~11~~	~~$ 800.00~~
	~~5 or more but less than 10~~	~~21~~	~~1,500.00~~
	~~10 or more~~	~~35~~	~~2,500.00~~

~~**TABLE B**~~
~~**Additional Fees**~~

	~~**Equipment/Activity**~~	~~**Associated Work Hours**~~	~~**Fee**~~
~~xx.~~	~~Emission offset analysis or bubble:~~	~~10~~	~~$ 700.00~~
~~xxi.~~	~~Emission reduction credit (ERC) application: (Deposit or withdrawal)~~	~~10~~	~~$ 700.00~~
~~xxii.~~	~~RACT/BACT/MACT/BART/LAER determination:~~		~~$ 70.00/hr~~
~~(xxiii.)~~	~~Variance request:~~	~~11~~	~~$ 800.00~~
~~(xxiv)~~	~~Review of ambient impact analysis:~~		~~$ 70.00/hr~~
~~(xxv.)~~	~~Review of Ecology agreed orders and consent orders pursuant to RCW 70.105D.090(1):~~		~~$ 70.00/hr~~

~~**TABLE C**~~
~~**Major NSR Fees**~~

	~~**Equipment/Activity**~~	~~**Associated Work Hours**~~	~~**Fee**~~
~~(xxvi.)~~	~~Plantwide applicability limitations:~~	~~142~~	~~$ 10,000.00~~

(5) **Final determination.**

(a) Each complete air discharge permit application shall result in the issuance of a final determination consistent with the requirements of SWCAA 400-110 or confirmation of exempt status by the Agency.

(b) The requirements of SEPA (State Environmental Policy Act) shall be complied with for each air discharge permit application. Air discharge permit applications for actions that are subject to SEPA review shall include a completed environmental checklist as provided in WAC 197-11 or a copy of another agency's SEPA determination for the same action. A list of actions exempt from SEPA is found in WAC 197-11-800.

(6) **Withdrawn or exempt applications.**

(a) An air discharge permit application may be withdrawn by the applicant at any time prior to issuance of an air discharge permit or regulatory order. The applicant must provide a written and signed request to the Agency indicating their desire to withdraw the application, and certification that the proposed equipment or modification will not be installed, constructed, or operated without prior review and approval from the Agency. The Agency shall provide written response to acknowledge withdrawal of the application.

(b) After review by the Agency, a permit application may be determined to be exempt from the requirements of SWCAA 400-110 if it meets the exemption criteria provided in SWCAA 400-109(3). The Agency shall provide written notification to the applicant for all applications that are determined to be exempt. Exempt status is not effective until confirmed by the Agency, and actual construction of the "new source" shall not begin prior to that time.

(c) For withdrawn or exempt applications, filing fees will not be refunded to the applicant. Review fees, if provided with the application, may be refunded upon request, provided that substantial time has not been expended by the Agency for review of the application.

State/local effective: 10/09/17; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-110 Application Review Process for Stationary Sources (New Source Review)

(1) **Applicability.**

(a) Air discharge permit applications submitted to the Agency pursuant to SWCAA 400-109 shall be reviewed and approved in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(b) Review of a modification shall be limited to the emission unit(s) proposed to be added to an existing "stationary source" or modified and the air contaminants whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification except that review of a "major modification" shall comply with the requirements of SWCAA 400-111, 400-112, 400-113, 400-800 through -860, and/or WAC 173-400-700 through -750.

(c) The requirements of this section are not applicable to:

(i) "Stationary sources" that meet the exemption criteria specified in SWCAA 400-109(3). The owner or operator of an exempt facility shall maintain sufficient documentation acceptable to the Agency to substantiate that the "stationary source" is entitled to exemption under this section; ((~~and~~))

(ii) Nonroad engines subject to the requirements of SWCAA 400-045 and 400-046; and

(iii) Portable stationary sources subject to the provisions of SWCAA 400-036.

~~(d) Review is not required for the following:~~

~~(i) A process change that does not result in the emission of a type of toxic air pollutant, as provided in Chapter 173-460 WAC (as in effect 8/21/98), not previously approved and individual toxic air pollutant emissions do not exceed the Small Quantity Emission Rates specified in WAC 173-460-150. The process change may not cause an existing emission limit to be exceeded; or~~

~~(ii) A raw material composition change that does not result in individual toxic air pollutant emissions that exceed the applicable Small Quantity Emission Rate specified in WAC 173-460-150. The material change may not cause an existing emission limit to be exceeded.~~

(2) **Application completeness determination.** Within 30 calendar days of receipt of an air discharge permit application, the Agency shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application as provided under RCW 70.94.152.

(a) Each application shall provide information on the nature and amounts of emissions to be emitted by the proposed new source or increased as part of a modification. The application shall identify the location, design, construction, and operation the new source as necessary to enable the Agency to determine that the new source will meet applicable requirements.

(b) An application for a new major stationary source or major modification shall provide all information required for review pursuant to WAC 173-400-700 through -750 or SWCAA 400-800 through -860, as applicable.

(c) An application for a source subject to the Special Protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117(2) shall include all information required for review of the project under WAC 173-400-117(3).

(d) A completed SEPA checklist or relevant SEPA determination for the proposed action shall be submitted with each application, as provided in WAC 197-11. If a proposed action is exempt from SEPA, sufficient documentation shall be provided to confirm its exempt status.

(3) **Requirements.**

(a) All review requirements shall be met, and an air discharge permit shall be issued by the Agency, prior to construction of any "new source," new emission unit, or modification.

(b) All review requirements shall be met, and an air discharge permit shall be issued by the Agency, prior to construction of any modification to a "stationary source" that requires an increase in an existing plantwide emissions cap or unit specific emission limit.

(c) Air discharge permit applications must demonstrate that all applicable emission standards have been or will be met by the proposed modification or "new source." Examples of applicable emissions standards include, but are not limited to: RACT, BACT, LAER, BART, MACT, NSPS, NESHAPS and applicable ambient air quality standards. Additional requirements for new and modified "stationary sources" and replacement or alteration of control equipment are addressed in SWCAA 400-111, 400-

112, 400-113, 400-114, and 400-151. If the ambient impact of a proposed project could potentially exceed an applicable ambient air increment, the Agency may require that the applicant demonstrate compliance with available ambient air increments and Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) using a modeling technique consistent with 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W (as in effect on July 1, 2015). Monitoring of existing ambient air quality may be required if data sufficient to characterize background air quality are not available.

(d) PSD applicability. Air discharge permit applications for "major stationary sources" or "major modifications" that meet the applicability criteria of WAC 173-400-720 shall demonstrate that all applicable requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 750 have been met.

(e) Air discharge permit applications for "major stationary sources" or "major modifications" that are located within a designated nonattainment area and meet the applicability criteria of SWCAA 400-820 shall demonstrate that all applicable requirements of SWCAA 400-800 through -860 have been met.

(f) An applicant filing an air discharge application for a project described in WAC 173-400-117(2), Special Protection Requirements for Federal Class I Areas, must send a copy of the application to the responsible federal land manager and EPA.

(4) **Final determination.**

(a) Within 60 calendar days of receipt of a complete application, the Agency shall either issue a final decision approving or denying the application or initiate public notice on a proposed decision, followed as promptly as possible by a final decision. All actions taken under this subsection must meet the public involvement requirements of SWCAA 400-171. The Agency will promptly mail copies of each order approving or denying an air discharge permit application to the applicant and to any other party who submitted timely comments on the application, along with a notice advising the parties of their rights of appeal to the Pollution Control Hearings Board.

An owner or operator seeking to construct or modify a "stationary source" that requires an operating permit may elect to integrate review of the operating permit application or amendment required under RCW 70.94.161 and the application required by this section. An application designated for integrated review shall be processed in accordance with Chapter 173-401 WAC procedures and deadlines and must comply with SWCAA 400-171. A PSD permit application subject to WAC 173-400-700 through -750 shall comply with the public process requirements of those sections.

(b) An owner or operator who submits applications pursuant to both SWCAA 400-045 and 400-109 may elect to combine the applications into a single permit.

(c) Permits issued pursuant to this section become effective on the date of issuance unless otherwise specified.

(d) Every final determination on an air discharge permit application that results in the issuance of an air discharge permit by the Agency shall be reviewed and signed prior to

issuance by a professional engineer or staff under the direct supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the Agency.

(e) If the "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification" as those terms are defined in SWCAA 400-810, the Agency shall submit any control technology determination(s) included in a final air discharge permit to the RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse maintained by EPA and submit a copy of the final permit to EPA.

(f) If SWCAA is the lead SEPA agency for the proposed action and mitigation measures are required as a result of the SEPA review, applicable mitigation measures shall be included in the final determination.

(5) **Appeals.** An air discharge permit, any conditions contained in an air discharge permit, the denial of an air discharge permit application, or any other regulatory order issued by the Agency, may be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board within 30 calendar days of receipt as provided in Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 371-08 WAC.

(6) **Portable sources.** The owner(s) or operator(s) of portable sources, as defined in SWCAA 400-030, shall be allowed to operate at temporary locations without filing an air discharge permit application for each location provided that:

(a) The affected emission units are registered with the Agency pursuant to SWCAA 400-100.

(b) The affected emission units have an air discharge permit as a portable "stationary source" issued by SWCAA.

(c) The owner(s) or operator(s) notifies the Agency of intent to operate at the new location prior to starting the operation. This rule section supersedes corresponding notification requirements contained in existing air discharge permits.

(d) The owner(s) or operator(s) supplies sufficient information including production quantities and hours of operation, to enable the Agency to determine that the operation will comply with applicable emission standards, and will not cause a violation of applicable ambient air quality standards and, if in a nonattainment area, will not interfere with scheduled attainment of ambient standards.

A portable source that does not operate within the jurisdiction of the Agency for a period of more than 5 years shall be removed from active registration unless the owner or operator demonstrates a need to maintain the registration. Any portable source removed from active registration shall submit a new permit application pursuant to SWCAA 400-109 and undergo review as a "new source" prior to operating again within the jurisdiction of the Agency.

(7) **Compliance.** Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order or an air discharge permit issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section. Noncompliance with any term of a regulatory order or air discharge permit used to satisfy the criteria of SWCAA 400-036 shall be considered a violation of this section.

(8) **Expiration.** Approval to construct or modify a "stationary source" shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months after the date of issuance of an air

discharge permit, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. 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 months of the projected and approved commencement date. On a permit specific basis, the Agency may specify an earlier date for commencement of construction in an air discharge permit.

The Agency may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory demonstration that an extension is justified. To obtain an extension the permittee must submit a written request to the Agency at least 60 calendar days prior to permit expiration. The request shall clearly identify the justification for an extension and include relevant supporting information. The Agency will review all submitted information, and then approve or deny the request in writing. If the original permit action required a public comment period pursuant to SWCAA 400-171, the Agency shall provide an additional public comment period prior to approving an extension. An extension for a PSD permit must be approved by Ecology. The extension of a project that is either a major stationary source or a major modification, as those terms are defined in SWCAA 400-810, shall also require determination of LAER as it exists at the time of the extension for the pollutants that were subject to LAER in the original approval.

The Agency may revoke a source's Order of Approval or air discharge permit if applicable registration fees are delinquent for 2 or more consecutive years.

(9) **Change of conditions.**

(a) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in existing approval/permit conditions. The Agency may approve the request provided that:

(i) The change will not cause an applicable emissions standard set by regulation or rule to be exceeded;

(ii) No ambient air quality standard or ambient air increment will be exceeded as a result of the change;

(iii) The change will not adversely impact the ability of the Agency to determine compliance with an emissions standard;

(iv) The revised approval conditions will continue to require BACT, as defined at the time of the original approval, for each approved "stationary source" except where the Federal Clean Air Act requires LAER (e.g., any change that meets the definition of a "new source" must complete a new BACT determination); and

(v) The revised approval conditions meet the requirements of SWCAA 400-110, 400-111, 400-112, 400-113, and 400-830(3) as applicable.

(b) Requests for a change in PSD permit conditions must be made directly to Ecology. The Agency does not have authority to issue or modify PSD permits.

(c) Actions taken under this subsection are subject to the public involvement provisions of SWCAA 400-171 as applicable.

(d) The criteria in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4), as adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 or SWCAA 400-830(3) as applicable, shall be considered when determining which new source review approvals are required.

(e) A request to change approval/permit conditions shall be filed as an air discharge permit application in accordance with SWCAA 400-109. The application shall meet the requirements of subsection (2) of this section, and be acted upon according to the timelines in subsections (3) and (4) of this section. The fee schedule found in SWCAA 400-109(4) shall apply to these requests.

(10) **Reopening for cause.** The Agency may, on its own initiative, reopen any order or permit issued pursuant to this section under the following circumstances:

(a) The order or permit contains a material mistake. Typographical errors are presumed to constitute a material mistake.

(b) Inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emission standards and/or conditions of the order or permit.

(c) The permit does not meet minimum federal standards.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-111 Requirements for New Sources in a Maintenance Plan Area

For the purposes of this section, "major modification," "major stationary source," "net emissions increase," and "significant," shall have the same meaning as the definitions found in WAC 173-400-710.

"New sources" or modifications within a designated maintenance plan area, including "stationary sources" that emit VOC or NO_x in a designated ozone maintenance plan area, shall meet the following requirements:

(1) **Emission standards.** The proposed "new source" or modification shall:

(a) Comply with all applicable New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, emission standards adopted under Chapter 70.94 RCW, and the applicable emission standards of the Agency; and

(b) Not cause any ambient air quality standard as provided in SWCAA 400-113(3) to be violated; and

(c) Not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the Washington State Implementation Plan; and

(d) Minimize emissions to the extent that the "new source" or modification will not delay the attainment date for a nonattainment area, exceed emission levels or other requirements provided in a maintenance plan for an area that was previously identified as a nonattainment area, nor cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

(2) **Control Technology Requirements – BACT / LAER.** Except as provided below, the owner or operator of the proposed "new source", “emission unit” or modification shall apply BACT for each pollutant. In the case of a modification, the requirement for BACT shall apply to each new or modified emission unit which increases emissions. For phased construction projects, the determination of BACT shall be reviewed at the latest reasonable time prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase. If a violation of an ozone ambient air quality standard or a second violation of the CO ambient air quality standard has occurred, the Agency may require the application of LAER for the maintenance pollutant(s) and any pollutant for which the proposed "new source" or modification is major.

(3) **Source compliance.** The owner or operator of the proposed "new source", “emission unit” or modification shall certify that all "stationary sources" owned or operated by such person (or by an entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Washington are in compliance or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Washington Clean Air Act Chapter 70.94 RCW.

(4) **Alternative analysis.**

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the owner or operator of a proposed "major stationary source" or "major modification" shall conduct an alternatives analysis;

(b) This analysis shall include an evaluation of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques for such proposed "stationary source" or modification that demonstrates that benefits of the proposed "stationary source" or modification significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction or modification;

(c) This analysis shall not be required for a "major stationary source" or "major modification" that is subject to this rule due to emissions of particulate matter in a designated TSP maintenance area.

(5) **Emission offsets and industrial growth allowances.** The owner or operator of a proposed new "major stationary source" or "major modification" shall provide emission offsets that satisfy the requirements of this section. Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the offset requirements of this section may be met in whole, or in part, by an allocation from an industrial growth allowance, if available. Industrial growth allowances for "stationary sources" in a maintenance plan area are identified in and governed by the Washington SIP and the maintenance plan for the applicable maintenance plan area. All growth allowance allocations for the maintenance plan areas within the Agency’s jurisdiction shall be made in accordance with this section.

(a) Available growth allowances may be increased or decreased as provided in a revision to the maintenance plan submitted to and approved by EPA. If a violation of an ozone ambient air quality standard or a second violation of the CO ambient air quality standard has occurred, the Agency may suspend the use of growth allowances, and require the proposed new "major stationary source" or "major modification" to provide offsets as described in subsection (c) below.

(b) The owner or operator of a proposed new "major stationary source" or "major modification" emitting VOCs, NO_x, or CO may obtain a portion of any remaining emissions in the respective growth allowance in accordance with the following process:

(i) Access is on a first-come-first-served basis, based on the date of a complete application and allowance allocation request;

(ii) Growth allowances shall be used to satisfy offset requirements at a ratio of 1 to 1 for new VOC and/or NO_x emissions.

(iii) No single "stationary source" may receive an emissions allocation of more than 50 percent of the available growth allowance, or up to 10.0 tons per year, whichever is greater. On a case-by-case basis, the SWCAA Board of Directors may approve an emissions allocation of greater than 50 percent upon consideration of the following:

(A) Information submitted by the "stationary source" to SWCAA justifying its request for exceeding the 50 percent emissions allocation, based on significant economic, employment, or other benefits to the maintenance plan area that will result from the proposed new "major stationary source" or "major modification";

(B) Information provided by SWCAA on other known new "major stationary sources" or "major modifications" seeking an emissions allocation from the same growth allowance; and

(C) Other relevant information submitted by the "stationary source" or SWCAA.

(iv) To avoid jeopardizing maintenance of the ozone standard during the interim years of the ozone maintenance plan, SWCAA may limit the quantity of VOC and NO_x growth allowances made available each year. SWCAA will track use of VOC and NO_x allocations from the growth allowances.

(v) The amount of the CO growth allowance that can be allocated is identified in the applicable CO maintenance plan, if any.

(c) If no emissions remain in the respective growth allowance, or the Agency has suspended the use of growth allowances, the owner or operator of the proposed "major stationary source" or "major modification" shall provide offsets.

(i) A demonstration shall be provided showing that the proposed offsets will improve air quality in the same geographical area affected by the "new source" or modification. This demonstration may require that air quality modeling be conducted according to the procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W, Guideline on Air Quality Models (Revised).

(ii) Offsets for VOCs or nitrogen oxides shall be within the same maintenance plan area as the proposed "stationary source." Offsets for particulate matter, PM_{10}, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and other pollutants may be from inside or outside of the same maintenance plan area.

(iii) "New sources" or modifications shall meet the following offset requirements:

(A) Within a designated maintenance plan area, the offsets shall provide reductions that are equivalent or greater than the proposed increases. The offsets shall be appropriate in terms of short term, seasonal, and yearly time periods to mitigate the impacts of the proposed emissions;

(B) Outside a designated maintenance plan area, owners or operators of "new sources" or modifications which have a significant air quality impact on the maintenance plan area as provided in SWCAA 400-113(3) shall provide emission offsets which are sufficient to reduce impacts to levels below the significant air quality impact level within the maintenance plan area; and

(C) The emission reductions must provide for a net air quality benefit.

(I) New "major stationary sources" within an ozone maintenance plan area shall:

(a) Offset the new VOC emissions at a ratio of 1.1 to 1, if the VOC emissions exceed either 100 tons per year or 700 pounds per day.

(b) Offset the new NO_x emissions at a ratio of 1.1 to 1, if the NO_x emissions exceed either 100 tons per year or 700 pounds per day.

(II) "Stationary sources" within an ozone maintenance plan area undergoing "major modifications" shall:

(a) Offset the entire VOC emissions increase at a ratio of 1.1 to 1, if such increase exceeds either 40 tons per year or 290 pounds per day.

(b) Offset the entire NO_x emissions increase at a ratio of 1.1 to 1, if such increase exceeds either 40 tons per year or 290 pounds per day.

(III) New "major stationary sources" within a carbon monoxide maintenance plan area shall:

(a) Offset the new carbon monoxide emissions at a ratio of 1 to 1, if the carbon monoxide emissions exceed either 100 tons per year or 700 pounds per day.

(IV) "Stationary sources" within a carbon monoxide maintenance plan area undergoing "major modifications" shall:

(a) Offset the entire carbon monoxide emissions increase at a ratio of 1 to 1, if such increase exceeds either 100 tons per year or 700 pounds per day.

(iv) Emission reductions shall be of the same type of pollutant as the emissions from the "new source" or modification. Sources of PM_{10} shall be offset with particulate in the same size range.

(v) Emission reductions shall be contemporaneous, that is, the reductions shall take effect prior to the time of startup but not more than two years prior to the

submittal of a complete application for the "new source" or modification. This time limitation may be extended through banking, as provided in SWCAA 400-130, 400-131 and 400-136 for banking activities approved after the effective date of this regulation. In the case of replacement facilities, SWCAA may allow simultaneous operation of the old and new facilities during the startup period of the new facility provided that emissions do not exceed the new emission limits.

(vi) Offsets for new "major stationary sources" or "major modifications" in a maintenance plan area shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The proposed new level of allowable emissions of the "stationary source" or emission unit providing the reduction must be less than the current level of actual emissions of that "stationary source" or emission unit. No emission reduction can be credited for actual emissions that exceed the current allowable emissions of the "stationary source" or emission unit providing the reduction. Emission reductions imposed by local, state, or federal regulations, regulatory orders or permits cannot be credited.

(B) If the offsets are provided by another "stationary source," the reductions in emissions from that "stationary source" must be federally enforceable by the time the new or modified "stationary source" commences operation. The "new source" may not commence operation before the date such reductions are actually achieved. SWCAA may allow simultaneous operation of the old and new facilities during the startup period of the new facility provided that the facilitywide emissions do not exceed the new emission limit.

(6) **PSD applicability.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification" for the purposes of the PSD program as described in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750, the "new source" or modification shall meet the requirements of that program for all pollutants. For maintenance plan pollutants, the "new source" shall meet all PSD requirements in addition to the requirements of this section.

~~(7) **Toxics.** If the proposed "new source" or modification will emit any toxic air pollutants regulated under Chapter 173-460 WAC (as in effect 8/21/98), the "new source" shall meet all applicable requirements of that regulation.~~

(8) **Visibility.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification," the "new source" shall meet all the visibility protection requirements of WAC 173-400-117.

(9) **Noncompliance.** Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

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SWCAA 400-112 Requirements for New Sources in Nonattainment Areas

"New sources" or modifications within a designated nonattainment area shall meet the following requirements:

(1) **Emission standards.** The proposed "new source" or modification will comply with all applicable New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for source categories, emission standards adopted under Chapter 70.94 RCW and the applicable emission standards of the Agency.

(2) **Control technology requirement.** The proposed "new source" or modification will employ BACT for all air contaminants not subject to LAER that the "new source" will emit or for which the modification will cause an emissions increase. If the "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification" it will achieve LAER for the air contaminants for which the area has been designated nonattainment and for which the proposed "new source" is major or for which the existing source is major and the modification is significant.

(3) **Ambient air quality standards.** The proposed "new source" or modification will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the Washington SIP and will comply with SWCAA 400-113(3) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(4) **Noncompliance.** Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

(5) **Major new source review.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification" as those terms are defined in SWCAA 400-810, it shall meet the requirements of SWCAA 400-800 through 400-860.

~~(6) **Toxics.** If the proposed "new source" or modification will emit any toxic air pollutants regulated under Chapter 173-460 WAC (as in effect 8/21/98), it shall meet all applicable requirements of that chapter.~~

(7) **Visibility.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source," or the proposed modification is a "major modification," it shall meet the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas found in WAC 173-400-117.

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SWCAA 400-113 Requirements for New Sources in Attainment or Nonclassifiable Areas

"New sources" or modifications in an area that is in attainment or unclassifiable shall meet the following requirements:

(1) **Emission standards.** The proposed "new source", “emission unit” or modification shall comply with all applicable New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for

source categories, emission standards adopted under Chapter 70.94 RCW and the applicable emission standards of the Agency.

(2) **Control technology requirement.** The proposed "new source" or modification shall employ BACT for all pollutants not previously emitted or whose emissions would increase as a result of the "new source" or modification.

(3) **Allowable impact levels.** Allowable emissions from the proposed "new source", "emission unit" or modification shall not delay the attainment date for an area not in attainment, nor cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. This requirement will be met if the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed "new source" or the projected impact of the increase in allowable emissions from the proposed modification at any location within a nonattainment or maintenance plan area does not exceed the following impact levels for the pollutant(s) for which the area has been designated nonattainment or maintenance:

Pollutant	Annual Average	24-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	3-Hour Average	1-Hour Average
CO	-	-	0.5 mg/m^3	-	2 mg/m^3
SO_2	1.0 μg/m^3	5 μg/m^3	-	25 μg/m^3	30 μg/m^3
PM_{10}	1.0 μg/m^3	5 μg/m^3	-	-	-
$PM_{2.5}$	0.3 μg/m^3	1.2 μg/m^3	-	-	-
NO_2	1.0 μg/m^3	-	-	-	-

If the projected impact of the proposed "new source" or modification exceeds an applicable value from the table above, the owner or operator shall provide offsetting emission reductions sufficient to reduce the projected impact to below the allowable impact level. For a proposed "new source" or modification with a projected impact within a maintenance area, this offset requirement may be met in whole, or in part, by an allocation from an industrial growth allowance. Emission offsets and growth allowance allocations used to satisfy the requirements of this section shall comply with the provisions of SWCAA 400-840.

(4) **PSD applicability.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source" or the proposed modification is a "major modification", as those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-710, it shall meet all applicable requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

~~(5) **Toxics.** If the proposed "new source" or the proposed modification will emit any toxic air pollutants regulated under Chapter 173-460 WAC (as in effect 8/21/98), it shall meet all applicable requirements of that chapter.~~

(6) **Visibility.** If the proposed "new source" is a "major stationary source," or the proposed modification is a "major modification," it shall meet the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas found in WAC 173-400-117.

(7) **Noncompliance.** Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

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SWCAA 400-114 Requirements for Replacement or Substantial Alteration of Emission Control Technology at an Existing Stationary Source

(1) Any person proposing to replace or substantially alter the emission control technology installed on an existing "stationary source" or emission unit shall file an air discharge permit application with the Agency and shall be subject to the review process of SWCAA 400-110. If the replacement or substantial alteration meets the definition of "new source" or "modification" then the "new source" emissions standards of SWCAA 400-111, 400-112 or 400-113 shall apply. If the replacement or substantial alteration does not meet the definition of "new source" or modification then RACT or other requirements shall apply. Replacement or substantial alteration of control technology does not include routine maintenance, repair or parts replacement.

(2) For projects not otherwise reviewable under SWCAA 400-110, the Agency may:
   (a) Require that the owner or operator employ RACT for the affected emission unit;
   (b) Prescribe reasonable operation and maintenance conditions for the control equipment; and
   (c) Prescribe other requirements authorized by Chapter 70.94 RCW.

(3) Within thirty calendar days of receipt of an air discharge permit application under this section the Agency shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Within thirty calendar days of receipt of a complete application under this section, the Agency shall either issue an air discharge permit or a proposed RACT determination for the proposed project.

(4) Construction shall not commence on a project subject to review under this section until the Agency issues a final air discharge permit or other regulatory order. However, any air discharge permit application filed under this section shall be deemed to be approved without conditions if the Agency takes no action within thirty days of receipt of a complete application. The Agency may request clarification of information submitted in support of the application after the application has been determined to be complete.

(5) An air discharge permit to replace or substantially alter emission control technology shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months from the date of issuance, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Agency may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory demonstration 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 months of the projected and approved commencement date. The Agency may specify an earlier date for commencement of construction in an air discharge permit.

(6) Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

SWCAA 400-114 Requirements for Replacement or Substantial Alteration of Emission Control Technology at an Existing Stationary Source

(1) Any person proposing to replace or substantially alter the emission control technology installed on an existing "stationary source" or emission unit shall file an air discharge permit application with the Agency and shall be subject to the review process of SWCAA 400-110. If the replacement or substantial alteration meets the definition of "new source" or "modification" then the "new source" emissions standards of SWCAA 400-111, 400-112 or 400-113 shall apply. If the replacement or substantial alteration does not meet the definition of "new source" or modification then RACT or other requirements shall apply. Replacement or substantial alteration of control technology does not include routine maintenance, repair or parts replacement.

(2) For projects not otherwise reviewable under SWCAA 400-110, the Agency may:
   (a) Require that the owner or operator employ RACT for the affected emission unit;
   (b) Prescribe reasonable operation and maintenance conditions for the control equipment; and
   (c) Prescribe other requirements authorized by Chapter 70.94 RCW.

(3) Within thirty calendar days of receipt of an air discharge permit application under this section the Agency shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Within thirty calendar days of receipt of a complete application under this section, the Agency shall either issue an air discharge permit or a proposed RACT determination for the proposed project.

(4) Construction shall not commence on a project subject to review under this section until the Agency issues a final air discharge permit or other regulatory order. However, any air discharge permit application filed under this section shall be deemed to be approved without conditions if the Agency takes no action within thirty days of receipt of a complete application. The Agency may request clarification of information submitted in support of the application after the application has been determined to be complete.

(5) An air discharge permit to replace or substantially alter emission control technology shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months from the date of issuance, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Agency may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory demonstration 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 months of the projected and approved commencement date. The Agency may specify an earlier date for commencement of construction in an air discharge permit.

(6) Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting requirement or other requirement identified in a regulatory order issued pursuant to this section shall be considered a violation of this section.

State/local effective: 11/09/03; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-116 Maintenance of Equipment

(1) **Process equipment.** Any process equipment, including features, machines, and devices constituting parts of or called for by plans, specifications, or other information submitted for approval or required as part of an approval shall be maintained and operate in good working order. The Agency reserves the right to take any and all appropriate action to maintain compliance with approval conditions, including directing the facility to cease operations of defective or malfunctioning equipment until corrective action can be completed.

(2) **Pollution control equipment.** Any equipment that serves as air contaminant control or capture equipment shall be maintained and operate in good working order at all times in accordance with good operations and maintenance practices and in accordance with Agency approval conditions. The Agency reserves the right to take any and all appropriate action to maintain compliance with approval conditions, including directing the facility to cease operations of defective or malfunctioning equipment until corrective action can be completed.

(3) **Operation and Maintenance plans.** The Agency may require that an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) plan be developed and implemented for each emission unit or piece of control or capture equipment in order to assure continuous compliance with approval conditions. A copy of the plan shall be available for site inspections. The plan shall reflect good industrial practice and shall include periodic inspection of all equipment and control apparatus, monitoring and recording of equipment and control apparatus performance, prompt repair of any defective equipment or control apparatus, procedures for start up, shutdown and normal operation, and a record of all actions required by the plan. The plan shall be reviewed by the "source" at least annually and updated to reflect any changes in good industrial practices. The O&M plan shall be available at or near the equipment it applies to so as to assist operations and maintenance personnel in assuring good operations and maintenance practices as well as the ability to log and record equipment performance parameters. As a minimum, the O&M plan shall contain each of the parameters required to be monitored, logged or recorded as provided in the applicable air discharge permit.

(4) Noncompliance with any emission limit, test requirement, reporting or recordkeeping requirement or other requirement identified in applicable regulatory orders shall be considered a violation of this section.

State/local effective: 11/09/03; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-130 Use of Emission Reduction Credits

(1) **Permissible use.** An ERC may be used:
   (a) To satisfy the requirements for authorization of a bubble under SWCAA 400-120,
   (b) As an offsetting reduction to satisfy the requirements for new source review per SWCAA 400-111, 400-113(3) or 400-830, or
   (c) To demonstrate a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction for determining a net emissions increase as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and SWCAA 400-810 provided the ERC meets the criteria to be a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction.

   The use of any ERC shall be consistent with all other federal, state, and local requirements of the program in which it is used.

(2) **Conditions of use.** An ERC may be used only for the air contaminant(s) for which it was issued and in the area for which it was issued except in the case of transportable pollutants, which will be determined on a case-by-case basis and per interagency agreement for interstate transfers. The Agency may impose additional conditions of use of ERCs to account for temporal and spatial differences between the emission unit(s) that generated the ERC and the emission unit(s) that use the ERC. An ERC may not be used in place of a growth allowance as required under SWCAA 400-111.

(3) **Procedures to use ERC.**
   (a) **Individual use.** When an ERC is used under subsection (2) of this section, an application must be submitted to the Agency and the Agency must issue a regulatory order for use of the ERC(s).
   (b) **Sale or transfer of an ERC.** An ERC may be sold or otherwise transferred to a person other than the person to whom it was originally issued. An application for the sale or transfer must be submitted by the original ERC owner to the Agency. After receiving an application, the Agency shall reissue a regulatory order to the new owner. The Agency shall update the ERC bank to reflect the availability or ownership of ERCs. No discounting shall happen as part of this type of transaction.

(4) **Expiration of ERC.** An unused ERC and any unused portion thereof shall expire ten years after the date the emission reduction was accomplished and not the date of the regulatory order.

(5) **Maintenance of ERCs.** The Agency has established its policy and procedure for maintenance of ERCs in SWCAA 400-136 Maintenance of Emission Reduction Credits in Bank.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-131 Deposit of Emission Reduction Credits Into Bank

(1) **Applicability.** The owner(s) or operator(s) of any "stationary source" may apply to the Agency for an emission reduction credit (ERC) if the "stationary source" proposes to reduce its actual emission rate for any contaminant regulated by state or federal law or regulations established to implement such law(s) for which the emission requirement may be stated as an allowable limit in weight of contaminant per unit time for the emission unit(s) involved.

(2) **Time of application.** The application for an ERC must be made prior to or within 180 calendar days after the emission reduction has been accomplished.

(3) **Conditions.** An ERC may be authorized provided the following conditions have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency.

(a) No part of the emission reductions claimed for credit shall have been required pursuant to an adopted rule, Order of Approval, air discharge permit, or other applicable emission standard (e.g., NSPS, NESHAPS, BACT, MACT, RACT, LAER). The emission reductions must be permanent and enforceable.

(b) The quantity of emission reductions claimed for credit shall be less than or equal to the old allowable emissions rate or the old actual emissions rate, whichever is the lesser, minus the new allowable emissions rate. For the purposes of this regulation, the old actual emission rate is the average emissions rate occurring during the most recent 24 month period preceding the request for an ERC. An alternative twenty-four month period from within the previous five years may be accepted by the Agency if the owner or operator of the source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Agency that the alternative period is more representative of actual operations of the unit or source.

(c) The ERC application must include a description of all the changes that are required to accomplish the claimed emission reduction, such as, new control equipment, process modifications, limitation of hours of operation, permanent shutdown of equipment, specified control practices and any other pertinent supporting information.

(d) The quantity of emission reductions claimed must be greater than 1 ton/year and be readily quantifiable for the emission unit(s) involved.

(e) No part of the emission reductions claimed for credit shall have been used as part of a determination of net emission increase, nor as part of an offsetting transaction under SWCAA 400-111, 400-113(3), or 400-830, nor as part of a bubble transaction under SWCAA 400-120.

(f) Concurrent with or prior to the authorization of an ERC, the applicant shall have received a regulatory order or permit that establishes total allowable emissions from the "stationary source" or emission unit of the contaminant for which the ERC is requested, expressed as weight of contaminant per unit time.

(g) The use of any ERC shall be consistent with all other federal, state, and local requirements of the program in which it is used.

(h) No part of the emission reduction was included in the emission inventory used to demonstrate attainment or for reasonable further progress in an amendment to the state implementation plan.

(4) **Additional information.** Within 30 calendar days after the receipt of an ERC application, supporting data and documentation, the Agency may require the submission of additional information needed to review the application.

(5) **Approval.** Within 60 calendar days after all required information has been received, the Agency shall approve or deny the application, based on a finding that conditions in subsections (3)(a) through (g) of this section have been satisfied or not. If the application is approved, the Agency shall:

(a) Issue a regulatory order pursuant to this section to assure that the emissions from the "source" will not exceed the allowable emission rates claimed in the ERC application, expressed in weight of pollutant per unit time for each emission unit involved. The regulatory order shall include any conditions required to assure that subsections (3)(a) through (h) of this section will be satisfied. If the ERC depends in whole or in part upon the shutdown of equipment, the regulatory order must prohibit operation of the affected equipment; and,

(b) Issue a regulatory order with emission reduction credit. The regulatory order shall specify the issue date of the credit, the expiration date of the credit, the contaminant(s) involved, the emission decrease expressed as weight of pollutant per unit time, the nonattainment area involved, if applicable, and the person to whom the regulatory order is issued.

(6) **Maintenance and use of ERCs.** The Agency has established its policy and procedure for maintenance of ERCs in SWCAA 400-136. The Agency has established its policy and procedure for use of ERCs in SWCAA 400-130.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-136 Maintenance of Emission Reduction Credits in Bank

(1) **Applicability.** The Agency shall maintain a bank for the purpose of administering emission reduction credits (ERCs) pursuant to the provisions of RCW 70.94.850.

(2) **Conditions for ERC bank.**

(a) ERCs established under SWCAA 400-131 shall be available for said credit bank.

(b) ERCs shall not have been used, sold or transferred to another entity for use; e.g. ERCs cannot be banked or used by two "sources" at one time.

(c) ERCs established under SWCAA 400-131 or used under SWCAA 400-130 for a specific "source" shall be allocated privately and not be available for public allocation unless specifically requested by the owner(s) of the ERCs.

(3) **Maintenance of the bank.**

(a) The Agency shall maintain an emission inventory of all allowed and actual emissions (including any growth allowances identified in a maintenance plan) in each of the nonattainment or maintenance areas by pollutant or in the case of ozone, it shall be volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen.

(b) The ERCs contained in the bank shall be discounted by 10 percent to allow for minor emission increases in nonattainment areas by minor "sources" each of which would emit less than one ton per year. Minor emitting "sources" shall be ineligible to receive or expend an emission reduction credit as identified in SWCAA 400-131 or 400-130. ERCs shall be discounted at the applicable ratio on a one-time basis at the time of deposit into the bank. ERCs shall not be discounted each time a transaction is completed. If reductions in emission beyond those identified in the Washington SIP are required to meet an ambient air quality standard, if the standard cannot be met through controls on

operating "sources," and if the plan must be revised, ERCs may be discounted by the Agency over and above the initial 10 percent without compensation to the holder after public involvement pursuant to SWCAA 400-171. Any such discount shall not exceed the percentage of additional emission reduction needed to reach or maintain attainment status.

(c) The Agency shall not provide greater than 25 percent of the available emission credit in the bank to a single applicant. Any exceptions shall be considered on a case-by-case basis by the Board of Directors after a public notice at the next regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) When the Agency issues credits for a new or modified "stationary source," the amount of emission credits shall be removed from the bank and a regulatory order allocating the emission credits shall be issued. The applicant shall start a continuous program of construction or process modification within 18 months. If the applicant does not exercise the approval, the emission credit allocation shall expire and revert to the bank. If there is a six month delay in construction after the start of a continuous program to construct or modify a "stationary source" or emission unit the remaining amount of the emission reduction credit shall be reviewed by the Agency and if it is determined that the unused portion of the credit will not, in all likelihood be used in the next year, the Agency shall notify the applicant that the credit allocation has expired and shall revert to the bank. The applicant shall reapply, as needed, for use of the emission reduction credits when a continuous program of construction or modification begins.

(4) **Annual review.** The Agency shall review the content and administration of this section annually to ensure regulatory consistency and equity of impact as a portion of the Washington SIP review. The results of the review shall be reported to the Board with recommendations for correction if the Agency deems that such corrections are necessary to properly administer the emission credit bank.

(5) **Issuance and use of ERCs.** The Agency has established its policy and procedure for deposit of ERCs in SWCAA 400-131. The Agency has established its policy and procedure for use of ERCs in SWCAA 400-130.

(6) **Expiration of public credits.**

(a) Each "stationary source" which had credits assigned from the public bank by issuance of a regulatory order shall be approved for the total of previous emissions plus any additional amount approved under a regulatory order assigning public credits to that "stationary source" effective July 8, 1996.

(b) Emission reduction credits deposited into the public bank shall not be available to be assigned to any "stationary source" after July 8, 1996.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-151 Retrofit Requirements for Visibility Protection

(1) The requirements of this section apply to any "existing stationary facility" as defined in SWCAA 400-030.

(2) SWCAA shall identify each "existing stationary facility" within its jurisdiction, which may reasonably be anticipated to cause or contribute to visibility impairment in any mandatory Class I federal area in Washington and any adjacent state.

(3) For each "existing stationary facility" identified under subsection (2) of this section, SWCAA shall determine BART for the air contaminant of concern and any additional air pollution control technologies that are to be required to reduce impairment from the "existing stationary facility."

(4) Each "existing stationary facility" shall apply BART as new technology for control of the air contaminant when it becomes reasonably available if:

   (a) The "existing stationary facility" emits the air contaminant contributing to visibility impairment;

   (b) Controls representing BART for that air contaminant have not previously been required under this section; and

   (c) The impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I federal area is reasonably attributable to the emissions of the air contaminant.

State/local effective: 11/09/03; EPA effective: 5/10/17

SWCAA 400-161 Compliance Schedules

(1) **Issuance.** Whenever a source is found to be in violation of an emission standard or other provision of this regulation the Agency may issue a regulatory order requiring that the source be brought into compliance within a specified time. The order shall contain a schedule for installation of emission control technology, with intermediate benchmark dates and a final completion date, and shall constitute a compliance schedule. Requirements for public involvement (SWCAA 400-171) must be met.

(2) **Federal action.** A source shall be considered to be in compliance with this regulation if all the provisions of its individual compliance schedule included with a regulatory order are being met. Such compliance does not preclude federal enforcement action by the EPA until and unless the schedule is submitted and adopted as an amendment to the State Implementation Plan.

(3) **Penalties for delayed compliance.** Sources on a compliance schedule but not meeting emissions standards may be subject to penalties as provided in the Federal Clean Air Act.

State/local effective: 03/18/01; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-171 Public Involvement

(1) **Public notice.**

(a) Notice shall be published on the SWCAA Internet website announcing the receipt of air discharge permit applications, nonroad engine permit applications and other proposed actions. Notice shall be published for a minimum of 15 calendar days. Publication of a notice on the SWCAA website at the time of application receipt is not required for any application or proposed action that automatically requires a public comment period pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. In the event that publication on the SWCAA Internet website does not occur for the prescribed time period, notice will be published for a minimum of one (1) day in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed action. When notice is published via newspaper, the Agency shall not issue a final determination on the affected action for a minimum of 15 calendar days following the date of publication. Each notice shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator and the affected facility;

(ii) A brief description of the proposed action;

(iii) Agency contact information;

(iv) A statement that a public comment period will be provided upon request pursuant to SWCAA 400-171(3); and

(v) The date by which a request for a public comment period is due.

(b) Requests for a public comment period shall be submitted to the Agency in writing via letter or fax. A request may be submitted via electronic mail provided the sender confirms receipt by the Agency via telephone or electronic receipt confirmation. A public comment period shall be provided pursuant to subsection (3) of this section for any application or proposed action that receives such a request. Any application or proposed action for which a public comment period is not provided may be processed without further public involvement.

(2) **Provision of public comment period.**

(a) A public comment period shall be provided pursuant to subsection (3) of this section before approving or denying any of the following:

(i) Any use of a modified or substituted air quality model, other than a guideline model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (as in effect on July 1, 2015) as part of review under SWCAA 400-046, 400-110, or WAC 173-400-117;

(ii) Any order or permit to determine RACT;

(iii) Any order or permit to establish a compliance schedule pursuant to SWCAA 400-161 or a variance pursuant to SWCAA 400-180;

(iv) Any order to demonstrate the creditable height of a stack which exceeds the GEP formula height and sixty-five meters, by means of a fluid model or a field study, for the purposes of establishing an emission limitation;

(v) Any order or permit to authorize a bubble;

(vi) Any order or permit used to establish a creditable emission reduction;

(vii) An Order of Discontinuance as provided in SWCAA 400-230(1)(g);

(viii) Any order or permit used to establish a "synthetic minor" or modification thereof;

(ix) Any extension of the deadline to begin actual construction of a "major stationary source" or "major modification" in a nonattainment area;

(x) Any application or other proposed action which has received a request for public notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section; or

(xi) Any proposed action for which the Executive Director determines there is a substantial public interest including:

- Air discharge permit applications
- Nonroad engine permit applications
- Other actions of significance

~~(xii) Any order or permit to approve a new or modified source if the associated increase in emissions of any toxic air pollutant is greater than the applicable acceptable source impact level specified in WAC 173-460, as in effect 8/21/98.~~

(b) Any air discharge permit application designated for integrated review that includes a PSD permit application must comply with the public notice requirements of WAC 173-400-740.

(3) **Public comment period requirements.** A public comment period shall be provided only after all information required by the Agency has been submitted and after applicable preliminary determinations, if any, have been made.

(a) Availability for public inspection. The information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary determinations, including analyses of the effect(s) on air quality, shall be available for public inspection in at least one location near the proposed project. Exemptions from this requirement include information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and SWCAA 400-270.

(b) Publication of comment period notice. Notice shall be given by prominent advertisement in the area of the proposed project. Notice for a public comment period shall include the following information:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator and the affected facility;

(ii) A brief description of the proposal, including a description of the processes subject to permitting;

(iii) A description of the air pollutant emissions associated with the proposal;

(iv) Identification of Agency staff from whom interested persons may obtain additional information;

(v) The location of the documents made available for public inspection;

(vi) Identification of a 30 calendar day period for submitting written comment to the Agency;

(vii) A statement that a public hearing may be held if the Agency determines within a 30 calendar day period that significant public interest exists;

(viii) The length of the public comment period in the event of a public hearing; and

(ix) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117(5)(c), the comment period notice shall explain the Agency's draft decision.

(c) EPA Notification. A copy of each comment period notice shall be sent to the EPA Region 10 Regional Administrator.

(d) Consideration of public comment. The Agency shall make no final decision on any application or other action for which a public comment period has been provided until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the public comment period have been considered.

(e) Public hearings. Any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. Each request shall indicate the interest of the party filing it and why a hearing is warranted. The Agency may hold a public hearing if the Executive Director determines significant public interest exists. The Agency will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing. If a public hearing is held, a minimum of 30 days notice will be provided to the public prior to the hearing date. The public comment period for the affected action shall extend through the hearing date and thereafter for such period, if any, as the notice of public hearing may specify.

(4) **Public involvement for integrated review with an operating permit.** Any air discharge permit application designated for integrated review with an application to issue or modify an operating permit shall be processed in accordance with the operating permit program procedures and deadlines (Chapter 173-401 WAC).

(5) **Other requirements of law.** Whenever procedures permitted or mandated by law will accomplish the objectives of public notice and opportunity for comment, those procedures may be used in lieu of the provisions of this section (e.g., SEPA). This subsection does not apply to PSD permit applications processed by Ecology.

(6) **Public information.** All information is available for public inspection at the Agency, except information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and SWCAA 400-270. Such information includes copies of Notice of Construction applications, orders of approval, regulatory orders, and modifications thereof.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-190 Requirements for Nonattainment Areas

The development of specific requirements for nonattainment areas shall include consultation with local government in the area and must include public involvement per SWCAA 400-171. Requirements for new or modified "stationary sources" in nonattainment areas are found in SWCAA 400-110, 400-112 and 400-800 through -860.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-200 Vertical Dispersion Requirement, Creditable Stack Height and Dispersion Techniques

(1) **Vertical Dispersion Requirement.** Effective December 14, 2006, all new exhaust stacks shall be configured to discharge vertically to the ambient atmosphere. Stack devices, such as rain caps, that obstruct or prevent vertical discharge are prohibited. Where possible, exhaust stacks shall discharge at a point higher than surrounding buildings and/or terrain. Alternate exhaust stack configurations may be approved by SWCAA on a case-by-case basis provided the owner/operator demonstrates that the alternate configuration will not cause or contribute to a violation of increment or a NAAQS.

The following source categories are not subject to the provisions of this section:

(a) Combustion units used for space heating provided the units are fired on natural gas, propane, or ultra low sulfur diesel (≤15 ppmw S content) and have an individual heat input rating of 2.0 MMBtu/hr or less.

(2) **Creditable Stack Height and Dispersion Techniques - Applicability.** The provisions of subsections (3) and (4) of this section are applicable to all sources except:

(a) Stacks for which construction had commenced on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks used by sources which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which major modifications were carried out after December 31, 1970;

(b) Coal-fired steam electric generating units subject to the provisions of Section 118 of the Federal Clean Air Act, which commenced operation before July 1, 1957, and for whose stacks construction commenced before February 8, 1974;

(c) Flares;

(d) Open or outdoor burning for agricultural or silvicultural purposes as covered under an applicable Smoke Management Plan;

(e) Residential wood combustion and open or outdoor burning for which episodic restrictions apply.

These provisions shall not be construed to limit the actual stack height.

(3) **Creditable Stack Height and Dispersion Techniques - Prohibitions.** No source may use dispersion techniques or excess stack height to meet ambient air quality standards or PSD increment limitations.

(a) Excess stack height. Excess stack height is that portion of a stack that exceeds the greater of:

(i) Sixty-five meters (213.25 feet), measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack; or

(ii) $H_g = H + 1.5L$ where:

H_g = "good engineering practice" (GEP) stack height, measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack,

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack,

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width, of nearby structure(s), subject to the provisions below.

"Nearby," as used in this subsection for purposes of applying the GEP formula means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 kilometer (1/2 mile).

(b) Dispersion techniques. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise. This does not include:

(i) The reheating of a gas stream, following the use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;

(ii) The merging of gas streams where:

(A) The source was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams, as demonstrated by the source owner(s) or operator(s).

(B) Such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation.

(C) Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons, and not primarily motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion.

(4) **Creditable Stack Height - Exception.** The Agency may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify the creditable stack height for the source. This also applies to a source seeking credit after the effective date of this rule for an increase in existing stack height up to that established by the GEP formula. A fluid model or field study shall be performed according to the procedures described in the *EPA Guideline for Determination of Good Engineering Practice Height* (Technical Support Document of the Stack Height Regulations). The creditable height demonstrated by a fluid model or field study shall ensure that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain features.

(a) "Nearby," as used in this subsection for conducting a field study or fluid model, means not greater than 0.8 km, except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to ten times the maximum height of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height 0.8 km from the stack that is at least forty percent of the GEP stack height or twenty-six meters, whichever is

greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(b) "Excessive concentration" is defined for the purpose of determining creditable stack height under this subsection and means a maximum ground-level concentration owing to a significant downwash effect which contributes to excursion over an ambient air quality standard. For sources subject to PSD review (WAC 173-400-720 and 40 CFR 52.21) an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration owing to a significant downwash effect that contributes to excursion over a PSD increment. The emission rate used in this demonstration shall be the emission rate specified in the State Implementation Plan, or in the absence of such, the actual emission rate of the source. "Significant downwash effect" means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least forty percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-205 Adjustment for Atmospheric Conditions

Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant is prohibited, except as directed according to air pollution episode regulations as specified at SWCAA 400-230(5).

State/local effective: 03/18/01; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-210 Emission Requirements of Prior Jurisdictions

Any emissions unit that was under the jurisdiction of the Agency and now is under the jurisdiction of Ecology, shall meet all emission requirements that were applicable prior to transfer of jurisdiction if those standards are more stringent than the standards of this regulation or the specific regulation relating to that source.

State/local effective: 03/18/01; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-800 Major Stationary Source and Major Modification in a Nonattainment Area

SWCAA 400-800 through 400-860 shall apply to any new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source located in a designated nonattainment area that is major for the pollutant or pollutants for which the area is designated as not in attainment of one or more national ambient air quality standards.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-810 Major Stationary Source and Major Modification Definitions

The definitions in this section must be used in the major stationary source nonattainment area permitting requirements in SWCAA 400-800 through 400-860. If a term is defined differently in the federal program requirements for issuance, renewal and expiration of a Plant Wide Applicability Limit which are adopted by reference in SWCAA 400-850, then that definition is to be used for purposes of the Plant Wide Applicability Limit program.

(1) "**Actual emissions**" means:

(a) The actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with (b) through (d) of this subsection. This definition does not apply when calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL under SWCAA 400-850. Instead, "projected actual emissions" and "baseline actual emissions" as defined in subsections (2) and (23) of this section 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 24 month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The permitting authority 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 permitting authority 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) "**Baseline actual emissions**" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with (a) through (d) of this subsection.

(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 24 month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5 year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The permitting authority 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 emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

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

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

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

(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 24 month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten-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 permitting authority for a permit required either under SWCAA 400-800 through 400-860 or under a plan approved by the administrator, whichever is earlier, except that the 10 year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.

(i) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

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

(iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required

to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24 month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a 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 as part of the demonstration of attainment or as reasonable further progress to attain the NAAQS.

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

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

(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. In the latter case, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, shall be included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.

(d) For a PAL for a major stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in (a) of this subsection, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in (b) of this subsection, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in (c) of this subsection, except that fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be included regardless of the source category.

(3) "**Best available control technology**" (BACT) means an emissions limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the reviewing authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines if it 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 best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 or 61. If the reviewing authority 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.

(4) "**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 (i.e., which have the same 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 4101-0065 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

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

(6) "**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 two and one-half billion dollars 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 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(7) "**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.

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

(9) "**Continuous parameter monitoring system**" (CPMS) means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, 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, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

(10) "**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).

(11) "**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 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(12) "**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 steam generating unit. For purposes of this section, there are two types of emissions units:

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

(b) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that is not a new emissions unit. A replacement unit, as defined in subsection (25) of this section is an existing emissions unit.

(13) "**Fugitive emissions**" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening. Fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are addressed as follows for the purposes of this section:

(a) In determining whether a stationary source or modification is major, fugitive emissions from an emissions unit are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or the emissions unit is located at a stationary source that belongs to one of those source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(b) For purposes of determining the net emissions increase associated with a project, an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions is creditable only if it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(c) For purposes of determining the projected actual emissions of an emissions unit after a project, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section,

the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) For purposes of determining the baseline actual emissions of an emissions unit, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, except that, for a PAL, fugitive emissions shall be included regardless of the source category. With the exception of PALs, fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(e) In calculating whether a project will cause a significant emissions increase, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(f) For purposes of monitoring and reporting emissions from a project after normal operations have been resumed, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(g) For all other purposes of this section, fugitive emissions are treated in the same manner as other, nonfugitive emissions. This includes, but is not limited to, the treatment of fugitive emissions for offsets (see SWCAA 400-840(7)) and for PALs (see SWCAA 400-850).

(14) "**Lowest achievable emission rate**" (LAER) means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

(a) The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification,

means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance.

(15) "**Major stationary source**" means:

(a) Any stationary source of air pollutants that emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant, except that lower emissions thresholds apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B, sections 186 and 187, or sections 188-190 of the Federal Clean Air Act. In those areas the following thresholds apply:

(i) 50 tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any serious ozone nonattainment area;

(ii) 50 tons per year of volatile organic compounds in an area within an ozone transport region, except for any severe or extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(iii) 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any severe ozone nonattainment area;

(iv) 10 tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(v) 50 tons per year of carbon monoxide in any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide, where stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in the area (as determined under rules issued by the administrator);

(vi) 70 tons per year of PM-10 in any serious nonattainment area for PM-10.

(b) For the purposes of applying the requirements of SWCAA 400-830 to stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides emissions, except that the emission thresholds in (b)(i) through (vi) of this subsection shall apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(i) 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or moderate.

(ii) 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as a transitional, submarginal, or incomplete or no data area, when such area is located in an ozone transport region.

(iii) 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any area designated under section 107(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone that is located in an ozone transport region.

(iv) 50 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any serious nonattainment area for ozone.

(v) 25 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(vi) 10 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(c) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under (a) and (b) of this subsection as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(d) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(e) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of subsection (14) of this section 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 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 two hundred fifty 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 Federal Clean Air Act.

(16) "**Major modification**" means:

(a) Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in:

(i) A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant; and

(ii) A significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

(b) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds 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 (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 section 125 of the Federal 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:

(A) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 12, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or section 51.166; or

(B) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under regulations approved by the administrator implementing 40 CFR 51.165.

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166;

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source;

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

(A) The state implementation plan for the state in which the project is located; and

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

(d) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definitions in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S adopted by reference in SWCAA 400-850 shall apply.

(e) For the purpose of applying the requirements of SWCAA 400-830 (1)(i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in ozone nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, whether or not subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act, any significant net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is considered significant for ozone.

(f) Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds that results in any increase in emissions of volatile organic compounds from any discrete operation, emissions unit, or other pollutant emitting activity at the source shall be considered a significant net emissions increase and a major modification for ozone, if the major stationary source is located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(g) Fugitive emissions shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source is a major modification, unless the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source.

(17) "**Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits**" means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations or under air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable state implementation plan.

(18) "**Net emissions increase**" means:

(a) With respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(i) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to SWCAA 400-820 (2) and (3); 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. In determining the net emissions increase, baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases shall be determined as provided in the definition of baseline actual emissions, except that subsection (2)(a)(iii) and (b)(iv) of this section, in the definition of baseline actual emissions, shall not apply.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs;

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

(i) It occurred no more than 1 year prior to the date of submittal of a complete notice of construction application for the particular change, or it has been documented by an emission reduction credit (ERC). Any emissions increases occurring between the date of issuance of the ERC and the date when a particular change becomes operational shall be counted against the ERC; and

(ii) The permitting authority has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs; and

(iii) As it pertains to an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable), it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or it occurs at an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level;

(e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(i) The old level of actual emission or the old level of allowable emissions whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(ii) It is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

(iii) The permitting authority has not relied on it as part of an offsetting transaction under SWCAA 400-113(3) or 400-830 or in issuing any permit under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress;

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

(f) 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.

(g) Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

(h) Subsection (1)(b) of this section, in the definition of actual emissions, shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases or after a change.

(19) "**Nonattainment major new source review (NSR) program**" means the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165, or a program that implements 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, sections I through VI. Any permit issued under either program is a major NSR permit.

(20) "**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.

(21) "**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, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

(22) "**Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit**" means any permit that is issued under the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166, or under the program in 40 CFR 52.21.

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

(24) "**Projected actual emissions**" means:

(a) 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 years (12 month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit of 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 before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

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

(ii) Shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary

source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable); and

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

(iv) In lieu of using the method set out in (b) of this subsection, the owner or operator may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year. For this purpose, if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the unit's potential to emit shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(25) "**Regulated NSR pollutant**" means the following pollutants:

(a) (i) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;

(ii) Any pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated;

(iii) Any pollutant that is identified under this subsection as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection, provided that such constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of regulation of the general pollutant. For purposes of NSR precursor pollutants are the following:

(A) Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all ozone nonattainment areas.

(B) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are precursors to PM-2.5 in all PM-2.5 nonattainment areas.

(b) PM-2.5 emissions and PM-10 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 in nonattainment major NSR permits. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM-2.5 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 for PM-2.5 made prior to the effective date of SWCAA 400-800 through 400-850 made without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of SWCAA 400-800 through 400-850.

(26) "**Replacement unit**" means:

(a) An emissions unit for which all the criteria listed below are met:

(i) 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.

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

(iii) The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit. Basic design parameters are:

(A) Except as provided in (a)(iii)(C) of this subsection, for a process unit at a steam electric generating facility, the owner or operator may select as its basic design parameters either maximum hourly heat input and maximum hourly fuel consumption rate or maximum hourly electric output rate and maximum steam flow rate. When establishing fuel consumption specifications in terms of weight or volume, the minimum fuel quality based on British thermal units content must be used for determining the basic design parameter(s) for a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(B) Except as provided in (a)(iii)(C) of this subsection, the basic design parameter(s) for any process unit that is not at a steam electric generating facility are maximum rate of fuel or heat input, maximum rate of material input, or maximum rate of product output. Combustion process units will typically use maximum rate of fuel input. For sources having multiple end products and raw materials, the owner or operator should consider the primary product or primary raw material of the process unit when selecting a basic design parameter.

(C) If the owner or operator believes the basic design parameter(s) in (a)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection is not appropriate for a specific industry or type of process unit, the owner or operator may propose to the reviewing authority an alternative basic design parameter(s) for the source's process unit(s). If the reviewing authority approves of the use of an alternative basic design parameter(s), the reviewing authority will issue a new permit or modify an existing permit that is legally enforceable that records such basic design parameter(s) and requires the owner or operator to comply with such parameter(s).

(D) The owner or operator shall use credible information, such as results of historic maximum capability tests, design information from the manufacturer, or engineering calculations, in establishing the magnitude of the basic design parameter(s) specified in (a)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.

(E) If design information is not available for a process unit, then the owner or operator shall determine the process unit's basic design parameter(s) using the maximum value achieved by the process unit in the five-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.

(F) Efficiency of a process unit is not a basic design parameter.

(iv) 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.

(b) No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced.

(27) "**Reviewing authority**" means the same as "permitting authority" as defined in SWCAA 400-030.

(28) "**Significant**" means:

(a) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	*Emission Rate*
Carbon monoxide	100 tpy
Nitrogen oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide	40 tpy
Ozone	40 tpy of volatile organic compounds; or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxides
Lead	0.6 tpy
PM-10	15 tpy
PM-2.5	10 tpy of direct PM-2.5 emissions; or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions; or 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions

(b) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for ozone, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source locating in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, of the Federal Clean Air Act, if such emissions increase of volatile organic compounds exceeds 25 tons per year.

(c) For the purposes of applying the requirements of SWCAA 400-830 (1)(i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, the significant emission rates and other requirements for volatile organic compounds in (a), (b), and (e) of this subsection, of the definition of significant, shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions.

(d) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for carbon monoxide under (a) of this subsection, the definition of significant, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of carbon monoxide that would result from any physical change in, or change in the

method of operation of, a major stationary source in a serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide if such increase equals or exceeds 50 tons per year, provided the administrator has determined that stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in that area.

(e) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rates for ozone under (a) and (b) of this subsection, the definition of significant, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds from any emissions unit at a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be considered a significant net emissions increase.

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

(30) "**Source**" and "stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(31) "**Temporary clean coal technology demonstration Project**" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plan 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.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-820 Determining If a New Stationary Source or Modification to a Stationary Source is Subject to These Requirements

(1) Any new major stationary source located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, that would be major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment is subject to the permitting requirements of SWCAA 400-830 through 400-850. Any major modification of an existing major stationary source that is major for the pollutant for which an area is designated nonattainment, is located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, and has a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment, is subject to the permitting requirements of SWCAA 400-830 through 400-850. The procedures provided below must be used to determine if a modification would result in a significant net emissions increase of the nonattainment pollutant.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section, and consistent with the definition of major modification, a project is a major modification for a regulated NSR pollutant if it causes two types of emissions increases - a significant emissions increase, and a significant net emissions increase. 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.

(3) The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase (i.e., the first step of the process) will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to (a) through (c) of this subsection. For these calculations, fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in SWCAA 400-810(15)(e) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in SWCAA 400-810(15)(e) and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category. The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source (i.e., the second step of the process) is contained in the definition of net emission increase. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(a) 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 and the baseline actual emissions, for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(b) 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 from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(c) 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 emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method specified in (a) and (b) of this subsection as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(4) Any major stationary source which has a PAL for a regulated NSR pollutant shall comply with requirements in SWCAA 400-850.

(5) The following specific provisions apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted from projects at existing emissions units at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where a project that is not a part of a major modification may result in a significant emissions increase of such pollutant, and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in the definition of projected actual emissions contained in SWCAA 400-810(24)(b)(i) through (iii) for calculating projected actual emissions.

(a) 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 the definition of projected actual emissions contained in SWCAA 400-810(24)(b)(iii) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(b) Before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in (a) of this subsection to the permitting authority. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of SWCAA 400-110. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(c) 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 units identified in (a)(ii) of this subsection; and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

(d) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within 60 calendar days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under (c) of this subsection setting out the unit's annual emissions, as monitored pursuant to (c) of this subsection, during the year that preceded submission of the report.

(e) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (a) of this subsection, exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to (a)(iii) of this subsection), by a significant amount (as defined in the definition of significant) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to (a)(iii) of this subsection. Such report shall be submitted to the permitting authority within 60 calendar 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 (d) of this subsection; and

(iii) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

(6) For projects not required to submit the above information to the permitting authority as part of a notice of construction application, the owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subsection (5) of this section available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in WAC 173-401.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-830 Permitting Requirements.

(1) The owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source, as determined according to SWCAA 400-820, is authorized to construct and operate the proposed project provided the following requirements are met:

(a) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the SIP and will comply with SWCAA 400-110(3)(c) and 400-113(3) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(b) The permitting authority has determined, based on review of an analysis performed by the owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques, that the benefits of the project significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification.

(c) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for source categories, and emission standards adopted by ecology and the permitting authority.

(d) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will employ BACT for all air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants, except that it will achieve LAER for the air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants for which the area has been designated nonattainment and for which the proposed new major stationary source is major or for which the existing stationary source is major and the proposed modification is significant.

(e) Allowable emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source of that air contaminant and

designated precursors to those air contaminants are offset by reductions in actual emissions from existing sources in the nonattainment area. All offsetting emission reductions must satisfy the requirements in SWCAA 400-840.

(f) The owner or operator of the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Washington are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Federal Clean Air Act, including all rules in the SIP.

(g) If the proposed new source is also a major stationary source within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, or the proposed modification is also a major modification within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, it meets the requirements of the PSD program under 40 CFR 52.21 delegated to Ecology by EPA Region 10, while such delegated program remains in effect. The proposed new major stationary source or major modification will comply with the PSD Program in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment when that PSD program has been approved into the Washington SIP.

(h) The proposed new major stationary source or the proposed major modification meets the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117.

(i) All requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of volatile organic compounds shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from major stationary sources and major modifications of nitrogen oxides in an ozone transport region or in any ozone nonattainment area, except in an ozone nonattainment area or in portions of an ozone transport region where the administrator of the environmental protection agency has granted a NO_x waiver applying the standards set forth under section 182(f) of the Federal Clean Air Act and the waiver continues to apply.

(j) The requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 shall also apply to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 precursors, except where the administrator of the EPA determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels that exceed the PM-10 ambient standards in the area.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 enforcement 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 regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, or the requirements of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet

commenced on the source or modification. The requirements of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S shall not apply to a new or modified source for which enforceable limitations are established after SWCAA 400-800 through 400-850 have been approved into the Washington SIP.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-840 Emission Offset Requirements.

(1) The ratio of total actual emissions reductions to the emissions increase shall be 1.1:1 unless an alternative ratio is provided for the applicable nonattainment area in subsection (2) through (4) of this section.

(2) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of SWCAA 400-830 for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be as follows:
   (a) In any marginal nonattainment area for ozone - 1.1:1;
   (b) In any moderate nonattainment area for ozone - 1.15:1;
   (c) In any serious nonattainment area for ozone - 1.2:1;
   (d) In any severe nonattainment area for ozone - 1.3:1; and
   (e) In any extreme nonattainment area for ozone - 1.5:1.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (2) of this section for meeting the requirements of SWCAA 400-830, the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be 1.15:1 for all areas within an ozone transport region that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, except for serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(4) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of this section for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 171-179b of the Federal Clean Air Act (but are not subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, including eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas subject to 40 CFR 51.902(b)), the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be 1.1:1.

(5) Emission offsets used to meet the requirements of SWCAA 400-830 (1)(e), must be for the same regulated NSR pollutant.

(6) If the offsets are provided by another source, the reductions in emissions from that source must be federally enforceable by the time the order of approval for the new or modified source is effective. An emission reduction credit issued under SWCAA 400-131 may be used to satisfy some or all of the offset requirements of this subsection.

(7) Emission offsets are required for allowable emissions occurring during stationary source startup and shutdown.

(8) Emission offsets, including those described in an emission reduction credit issued under SWCAA 400-131, must meet the following criteria:
   (a) The baseline for determining credit for emissions reductions is the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan in effect at the time the notice of

construction application is determined to be complete, except that the offset baseline shall be the actual emissions of the source from which offset credit is obtained where:

(i) The demonstration of reasonable further progress and attainment of ambient air quality standards is based upon the actual emissions of sources located within the designated nonattainment area; or

(ii) The applicable state implementation plan does not contain an emissions limitation for that source or source category.

(b) Other limitations on emission offsets.

(i) Where the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan allows greater emissions than the potential to emit of the source, emissions offset credit will be allowed only for control below the potential to emit;

(ii) For an existing fuel combustion source, credit shall be based on the allowable emissions under the applicable state implementation plan for the type of fuel being burned at the time the notice of construction application is determined to be complete. If the existing source commits to switch to a cleaner fuel at some future date, an emissions offset credit based on the allowable (or actual) emissions reduction resulting from the fuels change is not acceptable, unless the permit or other enforceable order is conditioned to require the use of a specified alternative control measure which would achieve the same degree of emissions reduction should the source switch back to the higher emitting (dirtier) fuel at some later date. The permitting authority must ensure that adequate long-term supplies of the new fuel are available before granting emissions offset credit for fuel switches;

(iii) Emission reductions.

(A) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emission unit or curtailing production or operating hours may be generally credited for offsets if:

(I) Such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and federally enforceable; and

(II) The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. For purposes of this subsection, the permitting authority may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the preshutdown or precurtailment emissions from the previously shutdown or curtailed emission units. However, in no event may credit be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.

(B) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours and that do

not meet the requirements in subsection (8)(b)(iii)(A) of this section may be generally credited only if:

(I) The shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the construction permit application is filed; or

(II) The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment met the requirements of (7)(b)(iii)(A)(I) of this section.

(iv) All emission reductions claimed as offset credit shall be federally enforceable;

(v) Emission reductions used for offsets may only be from any location within the designated nonattainment area. Except the permitting authority may allow use of emission reductions from another area that is nonattainment for the same pollutant, provided the following conditions are met:

(A) The other area is designated as an equal or higher nonattainment status than the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located; and

(B) Emissions from the other nonattainment area contribute to violations of the standard in the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located.

(vi) Credit for an emissions reduction can be claimed to the extent that the reduction has not been relied on in issuing any permit under 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstration of attainment or reasonable further progress.

(vii) The total tonnage of increased emissions, in tons per year, resulting from a major modification that must be offset in accordance with Section 173 of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be determined by summing the difference between the allowable emissions after the modification and the actual emissions before the modification for each emissions unit.

(9) No emissions credit may be allowed for replacing one hydrocarbon compound with another of lesser reactivity, except for those compounds listed in Table 1 of EPA's "Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds" (42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977).

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-850 Actual Emissions - Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL)

The Actuals Plantwide Applicability limit program contained in Section IV.K of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, Emission Offset Ruling, as of May 1, 2012, is adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

(1) The term "reviewing agency" means "permitting agency" as defined in SWCAA 400-030.

(2) "PAL permit" means the major or minor new source review permit issued that establishes the PAL and those PAL terms as they are incorporated into an air operating permit issued pursuant to WAC 173-401.

(3) The reference to 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(B) in subsection IV.K.14 means WAC 173-401-615 (3)(b).

(4) No PAL permit can be issued under this provision until EPA adopts this section into the state implementation plan.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

SWCAA 400-860 Public Involvement Procedures

The public involvement procedures in SWCAA 400-171 shall be followed, including joint public notifications (integrated review) with any proposed notice of construction approval for the project. Any permit issued pursuant to SWCAA 400-830 or 400-850 must comply with SWCAA 400-171.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

APPENDIX A
SWCAA METHOD 9
VISUAL OPACITY DETERMINATION METHOD

1. Principle

The opacity of emissions from stationary sources is determined visually by a qualified observer.

2. Procedure

The observer must be certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, as in effect on July 1, 2015.

2.1 Position

The observer shall stand at a distance sufficient to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140˚ sector to his/her back. Consistent with maintaining the above requirement, the observer shall, as much as possible, make his/her observations from a position such that his/her line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction, and when observing opacity of emissions from rectangular outlets (e.g., roof monitors, open baghouses, noncircular stacks), approximately perpendicular to the longer axis of the outlet. The observer's line of sight should not include more than one plume at a time when multiple stacks are involved, and in any case, the observer should make his/her observations with his/her line of sight perpendicular to the longer axis of such a set of multiple stacks (e.g., stub stacks on baghouses).

2.2 Field Records

The observer shall record the name of the plant, emission location, type of facility, observer's name and affiliation, a sketch of the observer's position relative to the source, and the date on a field data sheet. The time, estimated distance to the emission location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), and plume background are recorded on a field data sheet at the time opacity readings are initiated and completed.

2.3 Observations

Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. The observer shall not look continuously at the plume, but instead shall observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals.

2.3.1 Attached Steam Plumes

When condensed water vapor is present within the plume as it emerges from the emission outlet, opacity observations shall be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. The observer shall record the approximate distance from the emission outlet to the point in the plume at which the observations are made.

2.3.2 Detached Steam Plumes

When water vapor in the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distinct distance from the emission outlet, the opacity of emissions should be evaluated at the emission outlet prior to the condensation of water vapor and the formation of the steam plume.

2.4 Recording Observations

Opacity observations shall be recorded to the nearest 5 percent at 15-second intervals on a field data sheet. A minimum of 24 observations shall be recorded. Each momentary observation recorded shall be deemed to represent the average opacity of emissions for a 15-second period.

2.5 Data Reduction

The number of observations at each opacity level shall be determined and recorded on the field data sheet. Opacity shall be determined by the highest 13 observations in any consecutive 60-minute period. The opacity standard or emissions limit is exceeded if there are more than 12 observations during any consecutive 60-minute period for which an opacity greater than the standard or emission limit is recorded. The opacity standard is a 1 hour standard (rolling 60 minutes). Only one violation of the standard per hour may be recorded meaning that a violation for any given consecutive 60-minute period may be recorded in substantially fewer than 60 minutes. No one-hour time sets shall overlap for purpose of determining a violation or violations. Data used to establish a violation in one consecutive 60-minute period can not be used to establish a violation in a second consecutive 60-minute period.

3. References

Federal Register, Vol. 36, No. 247, page 24895, December 23, 1971.

"Criteria for Smoke and Opacity Training School 1970 - 1971" Oregon-Washington Air quality Committee."

"Guidelines for Evaluation of Visible Emissions" EPA 340/1-75-007."

Notes: (1) The difference between the SWCAA Method 9 and WDOE Method 9 or WDOE Method 9A is the SWCAA method does not recommend that the observer make note of the ambient relative humidity, ambient temperature, the point in the plume that the observations were made, the estimated depth of the plume at the point of observation, and the color and condition of the plume. In addition, the SWCAA method does not recommend that pictures be taken.

(2) The difference between the SWCAA Method 9 and EPA Method 9 is in the data reduction section. The SWCAA method establishes a three-minute period in any one-hour period where opacity can not exceed an opacity limit. For the SWCAA method, 13 readings in a 1-hour period or less, above the established opacity limit, no matter how much, constitutes

a violation. The EPA method is an arithmetic average of any 24 consecutive readings at 15-second intervals. These values are averaged and this average value cannot exceed the established opacity limit.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

APPENDIX B
Description of Vancouver Ozone and Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan Boundary

The ozone and carbon monoxide maintenance area boundary description begins at the northwest corner at the intersection of the section line on the south side of Section 36 of T4N.R1W and the north side of Section 1 of T3N.R1W. The boundary turns southward following the east shores of Lake River, until it would intersect with the 14900 block NW, then easterly to join with NW 149th Street. This boundary runs until it meets the western edge of Interstate 5, then north to 159th Street and east on 159th Street to the east side of NE 50th Avenue. On 50th Avenue the boundary runs south until it joins the south bank of Salmon Creek, following the south branch of the creek until it reaches NE Caples Road, then southerly on the west side of Caples Road (currently SR-502) until it intersects with NE 144th Street. The boundary continues eastward along the south side of NE 144th Street following the 14400 block plane to where it would join with the west side of NE 212 Avenue, then southward to the south side of NE 109th Street. The boundary continues east on NE 109th Street, then southerly along the west side of NE 232 Avenue to where the 23200 block joins with the northern edge of NE 58th Street. The boundary continues east on NE 58th Street until the 5800 block intersects with the western edge of Livingston Road. The boundary follows Livingston Road South until it turns into NE 292nd Avenue. Staying on the plane of the 29200 block, the boundary proceeds south until it joins SE Blair Road. The boundary follows along the south-west side of Blair Road south-eastward to its intersection with Washougal River Road. The boundary proceeds eastward at the northern edge of the 2000 block to SE 20th Street. The boundary continues east on SE 20th Street until it intersects the western edge of SE Jennings Road (352nd Avenue), then south along the 4900 plane to SE 49th Avenue. The boundary follows the 4900 plane south until it intersects Evergreen Boulevard (the eastern edge of current Washougal City limits). The boundary continues south along the Washougal City limits to the State border along the section line on the west side of Section 21 of T1N.R4E. The boundary follows the Clark County line (State boundary) down the Columbia River until it connects at the northwest corner of the boundary at the section line of Section 36 of T4N.R1W and the north side of Section 1 of T3N.R1W.

Note: The Columbia River is the common boundary shared by Washington and Oregon for the Portland-Vancouver carbon monoxide and ozone non-attainment area.

State/local effective: 10/09/16; EPA effective: 05/10/17

Emission Standards and Controls for Sources Emitting Volatile Organic Compounds

SWAPCA 490-010 POLICY AND PURPOSE

(1) It is the policy of the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority (SWAPCA) under the authority vested in it by Chapter 43.21A, 70.94.141, 70.94.152, and 70.94.331 RCW to provide for the systematic control of air pollution from air contaminant sources within Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties.

(2) The purpose of this regulation is to establish technically feasible and reasonably attainable emission standards for sources emitting volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-020 - DEFINITIONS

The definitions of terms contained in SWAPCA 400 are by this reference incorporated into this regulation. Unless a different meaning is clearly required by context, the following words and phrases, as used in this regulation, shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Bottom loading" means the filling of a tank through a line entering the bottom of the tank.

(2) "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and transfer facility that receives more than ninety percent of its annual gasoline throughput by transport tank, and reloads gasoline into transport tanks.

(3) "Class II hardboard paneling finish" means finishes which meet the specifications of Voluntary Product Standard PS-59-73 as approved by the American National Standards Institute.

(4) "Closed refinery system" means a system that will process or dispose of those VOCs collected from another system. The mass quantity of collected VOCs emitted to the ambient air from the closed refinery system shall not exceed that required for a disposal system.

(5) "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from a gas stream which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(6) "Condenser" means a device for cooling a gas stream to a temperature where specific VOCs become liquid and are removed.

(7) "Control system" means one or more control devices, including condensers, that are designed

and operated to reduce the quantity of VOCs emitted to the atmosphere.

(8) "Crude oil" means a naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons which is a liquid at standard conditions.

(9) "Cutback asphalt" means an asphalt that has been blended with petroleum distillates to reduce the viscosity for ease of handling and lower application temperature. An inverted emulsified asphalt shall be considered a cutback asphalt when the continuous phase of the emulsion is a cutback asphalt.

(10) "Disposal system" means a process or device that reduces the mass quantity of the VOC that would have been emitted to the ambient air by at least ninety percent prior to their actual emission.

(11) "Dry cleaning facility" means a facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes, but is not limited to, any washer, dryer, filter and purification system(s), waste disposal system(s), holding tank(s), pump(s) and attendant piping and valve(s).

(12) "External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.

(13) "Flexographic printing" means the application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of rubber or other elastomeric materials.

(14) "Gasoline" means a petroleum distillate which is a liquid at standard conditions and has a true vapor pressure greater than 200 mm of Hg (4 psia) at 20°C, and is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

(15) "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site dispensing gasoline into motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(16) "Gasoline loading terminal" means a gasoline transfer facility that receives more than ten percent of its annual gasoline throughput solely or in combination by pipeline, ship or barge, and loads gasoline into transport tanks.

(17) "Hardboard" means a panel manufactured primarily from interfelted lignocellulosic fibers which are consolidated under heat and pressure in a hot press.

(18) “Hardwood plywood” means plywood whose surface layer is a veneer of hardwood.

(19) “Lease custody transfer” means the transfer of produced crude oil or condensate, after processing or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(20) “Liquid-mounted seal” means a primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof.

(21) “Liquid service” means equipment that processes, transfers or contains a VOC or VOCs in the liquid phase.

(22) “Low organic solvent coating” refers to coatings which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low organic solvent coatings include waterborne, higher solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

(23) “Natural finish hardwood plywood panels” means panels whose original grain pattern is enhanced by essentially transparent finishes frequently supplemented by fillers and toners.

(24) “Packaging rotogravure printing” means rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film, and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into pack-aging products and labels for articles to be sold.

(25) “Petroleum liquids” means crude oil, condensate, and any finished or intermediate products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery.

(26) “Petroleum refinery” means a facility engaged in producing gasoline, aromatics, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, asphalt, or other products by distilling crude oils or redistilling, cracking, extracting or reforming unfinished petroleum derivatives. Not included are facilities re-refining used motor oils or waste chemicals, processing finished petroleum products, separating blended products, or air blowing asphalt.

(27) “Prime coat” means the first of two or more films of coating applied in an operation.

(28) “Printed interior panels” means panels whose grain or natural surface is obscured by fillers and basecoats upon which a simulated grain or decorative pattern is printed.

(29) “Proper attachment fittings” means hardware for the attachment of gasoline transfer or vapor collection lines that meet or exceed industrial standards or specifications and the standards of other agencies or institutions responsible for safety and health.

(30) “Publication rotogravure printing” means rotogravure printing upon paper which is

subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements, and other types of printed materials.

(31) "Refinery unit" means a set of components that are a part of a basic process operation, such as distillation, hydrotreating, cracking or reforming of hydrocarbons.

(32) "Roll printing" means the application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

(33) "Rotogravure printing" means the application of words, designs, and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(34) "Single coat" means only one film of coating is applied to the metal substrate.

(35) "Submerged fill line" means a pipe, tube, fitting or other hardware for loading liquids into a tank with either a discharge opening flush with the tank bottom; or with a discharge opening below the lowest normal operating drawoff level or that level determined by a liquid depth two and one half times the fill line diameter when measured in the main portion of the tank, but not in sumps or similar protrusions.

(36) "Submerged loading" means the filling of a tank with a submerged fill line descending nearly to the bottom.

(37) "Suitable closure or cover" means a door, hatch, cover, lid, pipe cap, pipe blind, valve or similar device that prevents the accidental spilling or emitting of VOC. Pressure relief valves, aspirator vents or other devices specifically required for safety and fire protection are not included.

(38) "Thin particle board" means a manufactured board one-quarter inch or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

(39) "Tileboard" means paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(40) "Topcoat" means the final film or series of films of coating applied in a two-coat (or more) operation.

(41) "Transport tank" means a container used for shipping gasoline on land.

(42) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure of a petroleum liquid as determined with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, 1980.

(43) "Unit turnaround" means the procedure of shutting down, repairing, inspecting, and restarting a unit.

(44) "Valves not externally regulated" means valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

(45) "Vapor collection system" means a closed system to conduct vapors displaced from a tank being filled into the tank being emptied, a vapor holding tank, or a vapor control system.

(46) "Vapor control system" means a system designed and operated to reduce or limit the emission of VOCs, or to recover the VOCs to prevent their emission into the ambient air.

(47) "Vapor-mounted seal" means a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(48) "Volatile organic compound (VOC)" means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions; that is, any organic compound other than those which the administrator designates as having negligible photochemical reactivity. VOC may be measured by a reference method, an equivalent method, an alternative method or by procedures specified under 40 CFR Part 60. A reference method, an equivalent method, or an alternative method, however, may also measure nonreactive organic compounds. In such cases, an owner or operator may exclude the nonreactive organic compounds when determining compliance with a standard.

(49) "Waxy, heavy pour crude oil" means a crude oil with a pour point of 50°F or higher as determined by the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard D97-66, "Test for Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-025 GENERAL APPLICABILITY

In addition to the general applicability of SWAPCA 400 to all emission sources, specific emission standards listed in this regulation will take precedence over the general emission standards of SWAPCA 400.

(1) This regulation shall apply to the specified emission sources of VOCs located in or operating within designated ozone nonattainment areas and areas covered by a maintenance plan within the jurisdiction of SWAPCA.

(2) This regulation does not apply to those sources under the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC).

(3) A source of VOC emissions not belonging to any of the categories listed in SWAPCA 490-030 nor specifically identified in any section, but which is located on the same or adjacent property and owned or operated by the same person as a regulated emission source, shall not be required to comply with this regulation.

(4) Sources of VOC emissions may be exempted, by the director, from any or all requirements to control or reduce the emissions of VOCs when:

> **(a)** The source is a development operation and the equipment is used exclusively for research, laboratory analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance, provided emissions of VOCs from such operations do not exceed 300 kg (660 lbs) per month; or
>
> **(b)** The source has emissions of VOCs which do not exceed 18 kg (40 lbs) per month and registration is not required under SWAPCA 490-030; or
>
> **(c)** The source is a spray booth which is used solely for maintenance and utility activities and whose emissions do not exceed 18 kg (40 lbs) per month.

(5) Sources of VOCs may be granted exemptions from emissions standards for a period not to exceed thirty days if the source is a newly permitted source which is to replace a similar permitted source and the new source is intended to utilize the existing emission control system. This provision is intended to apply to a break-in period prior to the shutdown and removal of the existing source.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-030 REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

(1) The owner or operator of a stationary emission source of VOCs in the following source categories and located in a designated ozone nonattainment area or area covered by a maintenance plan shall register the source with SWAPCA unless registration is required by the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) as provided under RCW 80.50.

> **(a)** Petroleum refineries
> **(b)** Petroleum liquid storage tanks
> **(c)** Gasoline loading terminals
> **(d)** Bulk gasoline plants
> **(e)** Gasoline dispensing facilities
> **(f)** Surface coaters
> **(g)** Open top vapor degreasers

(h) Conveyorized degreasers
(i) Gasoline transport tanks
(j) Vapor collection systems
(k) Perchloroethylene dry cleaning systems
(l) Graphic arts systems
(m) Surface coaters of miscellaneous metal parts and products
(n) Synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities
(o) Flatwood panel manufacturers and surface finishing facilities.

(2) A new emission source of VOCs that must comply with any requirements in SWAPCA 490-040, 490-200, 490-201, 490-202, 490-203, 490-204, 490-205, 490-206 and 490-207, shall comply with the requirements of SWAPCA 400-100 and shall register with SWAPCA prior to operation of the new source, and shall submit sufficient information to demonstrate that the new source is capable of complying with the requirements in this regulation. An opportunity shall be provided for an inspection of the new source by SWAPCA inspectors prior to its operation.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-040 REQUIREMENTS

To demonstrate compliance with this regulation, refer to SWAPCA 400-105.

(1) Petroleum refineries. This regulation shall apply to all petroleum refineries with a crude oil or feed stock capacity greater than one million four hundred thirty thousand liters (1,430,000 liters or 9,000 bbl) per day.

(a) Vacuum producing system.

(i) Noncondensable VOC from vacuum producing systems shall be piped to an appropriate firebox, incinerator or to a closed refinery system.

(ii) Hot wells associated with contact condensers shall be tightly covered and the collected VOC introduced into a closed refinery system.

(b) Wastewater separator.

(i) Wastewater separator forebays shall incorporate a floating pontoon or fixed solid cover with all openings sealed, totally enclosing the compartmented liquid contents, or a floating pontoon or a double deck-type cover equipped with closure seals between the cover edge and compartment wall.

(ii) Accesses for gauging and sampling shall be designed to minimize VOC emissions

during actual use. All access points shall be closed with suitable covers when not in use.

(c) Process unit turnaround.

(i) The VOC contained in a process unit to be depressurized for turnaround shall be introduced to a closed refinery system, combusted by a flare, or vented to a disposal system

.

(ii) The pressure in a process unit following depressurization for turnaround shallbe less than five (5) psig before venting to the ambient air.

(iii) Venting or depressurization to the ambient air of a process unit for turnaround at a pressure greater than five (5) psig shall be allowed if the owner demonstrates the actual emission of VOC to the ambient air is less than permitted by SWAPCA 490-040 (1)(c)(ii).

(d) Maintenance and operation of emission control equipment. Equipment for the reduction, collection or disposal of VOC shall be maintained and operated in a manner consistent with the level of maintenance and housekeeping of the overall plant.

(2) Petroleum liquid storage tanks.

(a) All fixed-roof tanks (except as noted in subparagraph (d) of this subsection) storing volatile organic petroleum liquids with a true vapor pressure as stored greater than 78 mm of Hg (1.5 psi) at actual monthly average storage temperatures and having a capacity greater than one hundred fifty thousand liters (40,000 gallons) shall comply with one of the following:

(i) Meet the equipment specifications and maintenance requirements of the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources - Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (40 CFR 60, subpart K); or

(ii) Be retrofitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover using a metallic seal or a nonmetallic resilient seal at least meeting the equipment specifications of the federal standards referred to in SWAPCA 490-040 (2)(a)(i) or its equivalent; or

(iii) Be fitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover meeting the manufacturer's specifications in effect when installed.

(b) All seals used in SWAPCA 490-040 (2)(a)(ii) and (iii) are to be maintained in good operating condition and the seal fabric shall contain no visible holes, tears or other openings.

(c) All openings not related to safety are to be sealed with suitable closures.

(d) Tanks used for the storage of gasoline in bulk gasoline plants and equipped with vapor balance systems as required in SWAPCA 490-040 (4)(b) shall be exempt from the requirements of SWAPCA 490-040(2).

(3) Gasoline loading terminals.

(a) This regulation shall apply to all gasoline loading terminals with an average annual daily gasoline throughput greater than seventy-five thousand liters (75,000 liters or 20,000 gallons).

(b) Loading facilities. Facilities for the purpose of loading gasoline into any transport tank shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system (VRS) as described in SWAPCA 490-040 (3)(c) and comply with the following conditions:

(i) The loading facility shall employ submerged or bottom loading for all transport tanks.

(ii) The VRS shall be connected to the transport tank being loaded and shall operate during the entire loading of every transport tank loaded at the facility.

(iii) The loading of all transport tanks shall be performed such that ninety percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during filling are prevented from being released to the ambient air. Emissions from pressure relief valves shall not be included in the controlled emissions when the back pressure in the VRS collection lines is lower than the relief pressure setting of the transport tank's relief valves.

(iv) All loading lines and vapor lines shall be equipped to close automatically upon disconnect. The point of closure shall be on the tank side of any hose or intermediate connecting line.

(c) Vapor recovery system (VRS). The VRS shall be designed and built according to accepted industrial practices and meet the following conditions:

(i) The VRS shall prevent at least ninety percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during loading of each transport tank from entering the ambient air and in no case shall the gasoline vapors emitted to the ambient air exceed eighty milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded.

(ii) The VRS shall be equipped with a signal device to alert personnel when the

system is not operating or unintentionally shuts down.

(iii) The back pressure in the VRS collection lines shall not exceed the transport tank's pressure relief settings.

(d) Alternative loading facility. The loading of transport tanks by other means and using other vapor control systems shall require the facility owner to demonstrate that the emission of gasoline vapors to the ambient air is less than eighty milligrams per liter (80 mg/l) of gasoline loaded.

(4) Bulk gasoline plants.

(a) This regulation shall apply to all bulk gasoline plants with an annual average daily gasoline throughput greater than fifteen thousand liters (15,000 liters or 4,000 gallons).

(b) Storage tanks. All storage tanks with a capacity greater than two thousand one hundred liters (2,100 liters or 550 gallons) and used for the storage of gasoline shall comply with the following conditions:

(i) Each storage tank shall be equipped with a submerged fill line.

(ii) Each storage tank shall be equipped for vapor balancing of gasoline vapors with transport tanks during gasoline transfer operations.

(iii) The vapor line fittings on the storage tank side of break points with the transport tank vapor connection pipe or hose shall be equipped to close automatically upon planned or unintentional disconnect.

(iv) The pressure relief valves on storage tanks shall be set at the highest possible pressure consistent with local and state codes for fire and safety.

(c) Transport tanks. All transport tanks, except those meeting the conditions in SWAPCA 490-040 (4)(d), transferring gasoline with storage tanks in a bulk gasoline plant shall comply with the following conditions:

(i) The transport tank shall be equipped with the proper attachment fittings to make vapor tight connections for vapor balancing with storage tanks.

(ii) The vapor line fittings on the transport tank side of break points with the storage tank connection pipe or hose shall be equipped to close automatically upon planned or unintentional disconnect.

(iii) The pressure relief valves on transport tanks shall be set at the highest possible pressure consistent with local and state codes for fire and safety.

(d) Transport tanks used for gasoline and meeting all of the following conditions shall be exempt from the requirement to be equipped with any attachment fitting for vapor balance lines:

(i) The transport tank is used exclusively for the delivery of gasoline into storage tanks of a facility exempt from the vapor balance requirements of SWAPCA 490-040(5); and

(ii) The transport tank has a total capacity less than fifteen thousand liters (15,000liters or 4,000 gallons) and is of a compartmented design and construction requiring the installation of four or more separate vapor balance fittings.

(e) Gasoline transfer operations. No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant or transport tank shall allow the transfer of gasoline between a transport tank and a storage tank except under the following conditions:

(i) All tanks shall be submerged filled or bottom loaded.

(ii) The loading of all tanks, except those exempted under SWAPCA 490-040 (4)(d) shall be performed such that ninety percent by weight of the gasoline vapors displaced during filling are prevented from being released into the ambient air. Emissions from pressure relief valves shall not be included in the controlled emissions.

(f) Equipment or system failures. Failures or leaks in the vapor balance system shall be limited by the following conditions:

(i) During the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, failures of the vapor balance system to comply with this regulation shall require that gasoline transfer operations stop for the failed part of the system. Other transfer points that can operate in compliance may be used.

(ii) Loading or unloading of the transport tank connected to the failed part of the vapor balance system may be completed.

(iii) Breakdowns and upset conditions during all months of the year shall also comply with the provisions of SWAPCA 400-105(5).

(g) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant or transport tank shall take all

reasonable necessary measures to prevent the spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers or handling of gasoline in a manner on the plant site that will result in evaporation to the ambient air.

(5) Gasoline dispensing facilities (Stage I).

(a) This regulation shall apply to all gasoline dispensing facilities with a total annual gasoline throughput greater than 200,000 gallons (16,670 gallons per month) and total gasoline storage capacity greater than 10,000 gallons.

(b) All gasoline storage tanks of the facilities defined in SWAPCA 490-040 (5)(a) shall be equipped with submerged or bottom fill lines and fittings for vapor balancing gasoline vapors with the delivery transport tank.

(c) Gasoline storage tanks with offset fill lines shall be exempt from the requirement of SWAPCA 490-040 (5)(b) if installed prior to January 1, 1979.

(d) The vapor balance system (for the purpose of measuring compliance with the emission control efficiency) shall consist of the transport tank, gasoline vapor transfer lines, storage tank and all tank vents. The vapor balance system shall prevent at least ninety percent of the displaced gasoline vapors from entering the ambient air. A vapor balance system that is designed, built and operated according to accepted industrial practices will satisfy this requirement.

(e) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall not permit the loading of gasoline into a storage tank equipped with vapor balance fittings unless the vapor balance system is attached to the transport tank and operated satisfactorily.

(6) Surface coaters. The operation of a coater and dryer, that may serve one or more process lines, shall comply with the following emission limits if the potential uncontrolled emissions of VOC from the coater, flashoff areas, and dryer would be greater than 18 kg (40 pounds) in any given twenty-four hour period. The emission limits and uncontrolled emission quantity shall include the additional quantity of emissions from the dryer during the twelve hour period after application of the coating.

	VOC LIMITATION (excluding water)	
Process	**g/1 of Coating**	**lb/gal. of Coating**
Can Coating_		
Sheet base coat and overvarnish; two-piece can exterior	340	2.8

Two and three piece can interior body spray, two piece can exterior end	510	4.2
Side-seam spray	660	5.5
End sealing compound	440	3.7
Coil Coating	310	2.6
Fabric Coating_	350	2.9
Vinyl Coating	450	3.8
Paper Coating	350	2.9
Auto and light duty truck coating_		
Prime	230	1.9
Topcoat	340	2.8
Repair	580	4.8
Metal furniture coating	360	3.0
Magnet Wire Coating	200	1.7
Large Appliance Coating	340	2.8

(7) Open top vapor degreasers.

(a) All open top vapor degreasers shall:

(i) Have a cover that may be readily opened and closed. When a degreaser is equipped with a lip exhaust, the cover shall be located below the lip exhaust. When a degreaser has a freeboard ratio equal to or greater than 0.75 and the opening is greater than one square meter (10 square feet) the cover shall be power operated.

(ii) Have one of the following:

(A) A freeboard ratio equal to or greater than 0.75; or

(B) A freeboard chiller; or

(C) A closed design such that the cover opens only when the part enters or exits the degreaser.

(iii) Be equipped with at least the following three safety switches:

(A) Condenser-flow switch and thermostat (shuts off sump heat if coolant is either not circulating or too warm); and

(B) Spray safety switch (shuts off spray pump if the vapor level drops excessively; and

(C) Vapor level control thermostat (shuts off sump heat when vapor level rises too high).

(iv) Post a permanent and conspicuous pictograph or instructions clearly explaining the following work practices:

(A) Do not degrease porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood or rope.

(B) The cover of the degreaser should be closed at all times except when processing workloads.

(C) When the cover is open the lip of the degreaser should not be exposed to steady drafts greater than 15.3 meters per minute (50 feet per minute).

(D) Rack parts so as to facilitate solvent drainage from the parts.

(E) Workloads should not occupy more than one-half of the vapor-air inter-face area.

(F) When using a powered hoist, the vertical speed of parts in and out of the vapor zone should be less than 3.35 meters per minute (11 feet per minute).

(G) Degrease the workload in the vapor zone until condensation ceases.

(H) Spraying operations should be done within the vapor layer.

(I) Hold parts in the degreaser until visually dry.

(J) When equipped with a lip exhaust, the fan should be turned off when the cover is closed.

(K) The condenser water shall be turned on before the sump heater when

starting up a cold vapor degreaser. The sump heater shall be turned off and the solvent vapor layer allowed to collapse before closing the condenser water when shutting down a hot vapor degreaser.

(L) Water shall not be visible in the solvent stream from the water separator.

(b) A routine inspection and maintenance program shall be implemented for the purpose of preventing and correcting solvent losses. For example, leaks from drain taps, cracked gaskets, and malfunctioning equipment must be repaired immediately.

(c) Sump drainage and transfer of hot or warm solvent shall be carried out using threaded or other leakproof couplings.

(d) Still and sump bottoms shall be kept in closed containers.

(e) Waste solvent shall be stored in covered containers and returned to the supplier or to a firm which processes solvents for disposal.

(8) Conveyorized degreasers.

(a) The owner or operator of conveyorized cold cleaners and conveyorized vapor degreasers shall comply with the following operating requirements:

(i) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed twenty cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cfm per ft^2) of degreaser opening, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements.
(ii) Post in the immediate work area a permanent and conspicuous pictograph or instructions clearly explaining the following work practices:

(A) Rack parts for best drainage.

(B) Maintain vertical speed of conveyed parts to less than 3.35 meters per minute (11 feet per minute).

(C) The condenser water shall be turned on before the sump heater when starting up a cold vapor degreaser. The sump heater shall be turned off and the solvent vapor layer allowed to collapse before closing the con-denser water when shutting down a hot vapor degreaser.

(D) Water shall not be visible in the solvent stream from the water separator.

(iii) Vapor degreasers shall be equipped with at least the following three safety switches:

(A) Condenser flow switch and thermostat (shuts off sump heat if coolant is either not circulating or too warm); and

(B) Spray safety switch (shuts off spray pump if the vapor level drops excessively); and

(C) Vapor level control thermostat (shuts off sump heat when vapor level rises too high).

(b) A routine inspection and maintenance program shall be implemented for the purpose of preventing and correcting solvent losses. For example, leaks from drain taps, cracked gaskets, and malfunctioning equipment must be repaired immediately.

(c) Sump drainage and transfer of hot or warm solvent shall be carried out using threaded or other leakproof couplings.

(d) Still and sump bottoms shall be kept in closed containers.

(e) Waste solvent shall be stored in covered containers and returned to the supplier or to a firm which processes solvents for disposal.

(f) All conveyorized cold cleaners and conveyorized vapor degreasers with air/vapor interfaces of 2.0 m^2 or greater shall have a carbon adsorption system, exhausting less than 25 ppm of solvent averaged over a complete adsorption cycle (based on exhaust ventilation of 15 m^3 per min per m^2 of air/vapor area, when downtime covers are open), or a system with control effectiveness equal to or better than a carbon adsorption system.

(9) Cutback asphalt paving.

(a) All paving applications of cutback asphalts are prohibited during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, except as provided for in SWAPCA 490-040 (9)(b).

(b) The following paving uses and applications of cutback asphalts are permitted during all months of the year.

(i) As a penetrating prime coat on aggregate bases prior to paving.

(ii) The manufacture of patching mixes used exclusively for pavement maintenance and needed to be stockpiled for times longer than one month.

(iii) All paving uses when the temperature during application is below 10°C (50°F). Any person using cutback asphalt for paving shall demonstrate that the ambient air temperature at 8 a.m. (PST) is below 50°F. The paving application of cutback asphalt when the ambient air temperature is 50°F or higher is in violation of this regulation.

(10) Cold cleaners.

(a) The owners or operators of all cold cleaners shall comply with the following equipment specifications:

(i) Be equipped with a cover that is readily opened and closed.

(ii) Be equipped with a drain rack that returns the drained solvent to the solvent bath.

(iii) Have a freeboard ratio of at least 0.5.

(iv) Have a visible fill line.

(b) An owner or operator of a cold cleaner shall be responsible for following the required operating parameters and work practices. The owner shall post and maintain in the work area of each cold cleaner a pictograph or instructions clearly explaining the following work practices:

(i) The solvent level shall not be above the fill line.

(ii) The spraying of parts to be cleaned shall be performed only within the confines of the cold cleaner.

(iii) The cover of the cold cleaner shall be closed when not in use or when parts are being soaked or cleaned by solvent agitation.

(iv) Solvent-cleaned parts shall be rotated to drain cavities or blind holes and then set to drain until dripping has stopped.

(v) Waste solvent shall be stored in covered containers and returned to the supplier or to a firm which processes solvents for disposal.

(c) The owner or operator shall maintain cold cleaners in good working condition and free of solvent leaks.

(d) If the solvent has a vapor pressure greater than 2.0 kPa (0.3 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F), or if the solvent is agitated or heated, then the cover must be designed so that it can be easily operated with one hand.

(e) If the solvent has a vapor pressure greater than 4.3 kPa (0.6 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F), then the drainage facility must be internal, so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining. The drainage facility may be external for applications where an internal type cannot fit into the cleaning system.

(f) If the solvent has a vapor pressure greater than 4.3 kPa (0.6 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F), or if the solvent is heated above 50°C (120°F), one of the following solvent vapor control systems must be used:

(i) The freeboard ratio must be equal to or greater than 0.70; or

(ii) Water must be kept over the solvent. The solvent must be more dense and insoluble in water.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-080 EXCEPTIONS AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS

(1) Other emission reduction methods may be used if the source operator demonstrates to SWAPCA that they are at least as effective as the required methods; and

(2) The operation of a natural gas-fired incinerator and associated capture system installed for the purpose of complying with this regulation shall be required only during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October, unless the operation of such devices is required for purposes of occupational health or safety, or for the control of toxic substances, malodors, or other regulated pollutants.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-090 - NEW SOURCE REVIEW

The provisions of SWAPCA 400-110 shall apply to all new sources and emissions units to which this regulation is applicable.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-200 PETROLEUM REFINERY EQUIPMENT LEAKS

(1) Specific applicability. This section shall apply to all petroleum refineries as qualified in SWAPCA 490-025.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a petroleum refinery shall:

(i) Develop and conduct a monitoring program consistent with the provisions in SWAPCA 490-200(3), 490-200(4), 490-200(5), and 400-105;

(ii) Record all leaking components which have a VOC concentration greater than 10,000 ppm when tested according to the provisions in SWAPCA 490-200(3) and place an identification tag on each component consistent with the provisions of SWAPCA 490-200 (4)(c);

(iii) Correct and retest the leaking component, as defined in SWAPCA 490-200 (2)(a)(ii), as soon as practicable, but not later than fifteen days after the leak is recorded. If a leak continues after all reasonable corrective actions have been taken, then the component shall be repaired or replaced on the next scheduled turnaround.

(iv) Identify all leaking components, as defined in SWAPCA 490-200 (2)(a)(ii), that cannot be corrected until the refinery unit is shut down for turnaround.

(b) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall not install or operate a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing VOC unless the pipe or line is sealed with a second suitable closure. Exceptions to this requirement are the ends of a pipe or line connected to pressure relief valves, aspirator vents or other devices specifically required to be open for safety protection. The sealing device may be removed only when a sample is being taken or during maintenance operations.

(3) Testing procedures. To demonstrate compliance with this regulation, refer to SWAPCA 400-105(5).

(4) Monitoring.

(a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall conduct a monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:

(i) Monitor yearly by the methods referenced in SWAPCA 490-200(3) all pump

seals, pipeline valves in liquid service and process drains;

(ii) Monitor quarterly by the methods referenced in SWAPCA 490-200(3) all compressor seals, pipeline valves in gaseous service and pressure relief valves in gaseous service;

(iii) Monitor weekly by visual methods all pump seals;

(iv) Monitor immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed leaking;

(v) Monitor any relief valve within twenty-four hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

(vi) After a leaking component is repaired, monitor for leaks prior to return to service.

(b) Pressure relief devices that are connected to an operating flare header, vapor recovery device, inaccessible valves, storage tank valves, and valves that are not externally regulated are exempt from the monitoring requirements in SWAPCA 490-200 (4)(a).

(c) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery, upon the detection of a leaking component, as defined in SWAPCA 490-200 (2)(a)(ii), shall affix a weatherproof and readily visible tag, bearing an identification number and the date the leak is located, to the leaking component. This tag shall remain in place until the leak is corrected.

(5) Recordkeeping.

(a) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall maintain a leaking component's monitoring log as specified in SWAPCA 490-200 (2)(a)(ii) that shall contain, at a minimum, the following data:

(i) The name of the process unit where the component is located.

(ii) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal).

(iii) The tag number of the component.

(iv) The date on which a leaking component is discovered.

(v) The date on which a leaking component is repaired.

(vi) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking

component is repaired.

(vii) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument.

(viii) Those leaks that cannot be repaired until turnaround.

(ix) The total number of components checked and the total number of components found leaking.

(b) Copies of the monitoring log shall be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

(c) Copies of the monitoring log shall immediately be made available to SWAPCA, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(6) Reporting. The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall notify SWAPCA in writing within forty-five days following each quarterly or annual inspection for component leaks when:

(a) The number of discovered leaks has increased by more than ten percent above the number recorded during the last inspection of the same components;

(b) The number of leaking components has increased for two consecutive quarterly or annual inspections;

(c) The number of leaks not corrected within fifteen days exceeds five percent of the leaks detected;

(d) The next scheduled process unit turnaround needed to repair an uncorrectable leak is more than twelve months away.

(7) Petition for alternative monitoring.

(a) After two complete liquid service inspections and five complete gaseous service inspections, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery may petition the director for alternative monitoring procedures or a reduction in monitoring frequency.

(b) A petition for alternative monitoring procedures shall contain:

(i) The name and address of the company and the name and telephone number of the responsible person over whose signature the petition is submitted;

(ii) A detailed description of the problems encountered under SWAPCA 490-

200(4); and

(iii) A detailed description of the alternative monitoring procedures and how this alternative procedure will solve or reduce the problems encountered under SWAPCA 490-200(4).

(c) A petition for a reduction in monitoring frequency shall contain:

(i) The information requested in SWAPCA 490-200 (7)(b)(i);

(ii) A detailed description of the proposed component-monitoring schedule;

(iii) A demonstration by the owner or operator that the facility is currently operating with a low level of component leaks and is committed to a maintenance program that will assure a frequency and severity of component leaks as good as that attainable under SWAPCA 490-200(2).

(d) An approved petition for a reduction in monitoring frequency shall begin with the next quarterly inspection and shall be valid for a period of twelve quarters (three years). At the time of the last inspection in the twelve quarters, a new submittal of the information required in SWAPCA 490-200 (7)(c) shall be made if the reduced frequency of monitoring is to continue.

(e) SWAPCA may approve a part or all of a petition for alternative monitoring requested under SWAPCA 490-200 (7)(b) or (c). Approval or disapproval will be in writing and within forty-five calendar days of receipt of the petition by SWAPCA. A failure to approve or disapprove a new petition or petition for renewal within the stated time limit shall be taken as an approval.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-201 PETROLEUM LIQUID STORAGE IN EXTERNAL FLOATING ROOF TANKS

(1) Specific applicability.

(a) This section shall apply to all petroleum liquid storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs, having capacities greater than 150,000 liters (40,000 gallons), and as qualified in SWAPCA 490-025.

(b) This section does not apply to petroleum liquid storage vessels that:

(i) Are used to store waxy, heavy pour crude oil; or

(ii) Have capacities less than 1,600,000 liters (420,000 gallons) and are used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to lease custody transfer; or

(iii) Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 10.5 kPa (1.5 psia); or

(iv) Contain a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia); are of welded construction; and presently possess a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid filled type seal, or other closure device of demonstrated equivalence approved by SWAPCA; or

(v) Are of welded construction, equipped with a metallic-type shoe primary seal and have secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal).

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) No owner(s) or operator(s) of a petroleum liquid storage vessel shall store a petroleum liquid in that vessel unless:

(i) The vessel has been fitted with:

(A) A continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim-mounted secondary seal); or

(B) A closure or other device which controls VOC emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a seal required under SWAPCA 490-201 (2)(a)(i)(A) and approved by SWAPCA.

(ii) All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:

(A) There are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or seal fabric;

(B) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank wall; and

(C) For vapor mounted primary seals, the accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 cm (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 21.2 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter (1.0 in^2 per

foot of tank diameter), as determined by the method in SWAPCA 490-201(3).

(iii) All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are:

(A) Equipped with covers, seals, or lids in the closed position except when the openings are in actual use; and

(B) Equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times.

(iv) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports;

(v) Rim vents are set to open when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting; and

(vi) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least ninety percent of the area of the opening.

(b) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a petroleum liquid storage vessel with an external floating roof subject to this regulation shall:

(i) Perform routine inspections annually in order to ensure compliance with SWAPCA 490-201 (2)(a) and the inspection shall include a visual inspection of the secondary seal gap;

(ii) Measure the secondary seal gap annually in accordance with SWAPCA 490-201(3) when the floating roof is equipped with a vapor-mounted primary seal; and

(iii) Maintain records of the types of volatile petroleum liquids stored, the maximum true vapor pressure of the liquid as stored, and the results of the inspections performed in SWAPCA 490-201 (2)(b)(i) and (ii).

(c) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a petroleum liquid storage vessel with an external floating roof exempted from this regulation by SWAPCA 490-201 (1)(b)(iii), but containing a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi), shall maintain records of the average monthly storage temperature, the type of liquid, and the maximum true vapor pressure for all petroleum liquids with a true vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa.

(d) Copies of all records under SWAPCA 490-201 (2)(b) and (c) shall be retained by the owner(s) or operator(s) for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made.

(e) Copies of all records required under SWAPCA 490-201 shall immediately be made available to the director, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) The owner or operator of a storage vessel covered under SWAPCA 490-201 shall demonstrate compliance by the methods of this subsection or an alternative method approved by SWAPCA.

(b) A person proposing to measure the seal fit of a storage vessel in order to comply with this section shall notify SWAPCA of the intent to measure not less than five working days before the measurement so the director or a representative may observe the measurement if desired.

(c) Compliance with SWAPCA 490-201 (2)(a)(ii)(C) shall be determined by physically measuring the length and width of all gaps around the circumference of the secondary seal in each place where a 0.32 cm (1/8 in.) diameter probe passes freely (without forcing or binding against the seal) between the seal and the tank wall and summing the area of the individual gaps.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-202 LEAKS FROM GASOLINE TRANSPORT TANKS AND VAPOR COLLECTION SYSTEMS

(1) Specific applicability.

This section shall apply to all gasoline transport tanks equipped for gasoline vapor collection and all vapor collection systems at gasoline loading terminals, bulk gasoline plants and gasoline dispensing facilities as qualified in SWAPCA 490-025 and 490-040.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a gasoline loading or unloading facility shall only allow the transfer of gasoline between the facility and a transport tank when a current leak test certification for the transport tank is on file with the facility or a valid inspection sticker is displayed on the vehicle.

(b) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a transport tank shall not make any connection to the tank for the purpose of loading or unloading gasoline, except in the case of an emergency, unless the gasoline transport tank:

(i) Is tested annually according to the schedule in SWAPCA 490-202 (3)(b) and the test procedure referenced in SWAPCA 490-202 (3)(c);

(ii) Sustains a pressure change of no more than 0.75 kilopascals (3 inches of water) in five minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of 4.5 kilopascals (460 mm H_2O or 18 inches of water) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of 1.5 kilopascals (150 mm H_2O or 6 inches of water) during the testing required in SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(b)(i). Effective December 15, 1997, certification and allowable pressures shall be as provided below in accordance with 40 CFR 63.420 et seq. (Subpart R);

Tank or Compartment Capacity liters (gallons)	**Certification Pressure mm H_20 (in. H_20)**	**Pressure Change Any Time mm H_20 (in. H_20)**
9464 or more (2500 or more)	25 (1.0)	64 (2.5)
9463 to 5676 (2499 to 1500)	38 (1.5)	76 (3.0)
5679 to 3785 (1499 to 1000)	51 (2.0)	89 (3.5)
3782 or less (999 or less)	64 (2.5)	102 (4.0)

(iii) Is repaired by the owner(s) or operator(s) and retested within fifteen days of testing if it does not meet the criteria of SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(b)(ii);

(iv) All transport tanks transferring gasoline at bulk plants and stationary tanks (including dispensing facilities) shall use gasoline vapor recovery equipment as provided in SWAPCA 491-040 (3).

(c) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a transport tank shall:

(i) Have a current leak test certification for the transport tank on file with each gasoline loading or unloading facility where gasoline is transferred; or

(ii) Display a sticker near the Department of Transportation certification plate required by 49 CFR 178.340-10b which:

(A) Shows the date that the gasoline tank truck last passed the test required in SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(b)(i) and (ii);

(B) Shows the identification number of the gasoline tank truck tank;

(C) Shows the certification number of the tanker; and

(D) Shows the expiration date.

(d) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a vapor collection system shall:

(i) Operate the vapor collection system and the gasoline loading equipment during all loadings and unloadings of transport tanks equipped for emission control such that:

(A) A gauge reading of tank pressure will not exceed 4.5 kilopascals (18 inches of water) or vacuum 1.5 kilopascals (6 inches of water);

(B) The concentration of gasoline vapors is below the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at all points a distance of 2.5 cm (1 inch) from potential leak sources when measured by the method in SWAPCA 490-202(3); and

(C) There are no visible liquid leaks.

(ii) Repair and retest a vapor collection system that exceeds the limits of SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(d)(i) within fifteen days.

(e) SWAPCA may, at any time, monitor a gasoline transport tank and vapor collection system during loading or unloading operations by the procedure in SWAPCA 490-202(3)(d) to confirm continuing compliance with SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(b) or (d).

(f) SWAPCA may, at any time, require that a cargo tank be tested for leak detection, pressure decay, or vapor tightness using the procedures identified in 40 CFR 63.425(f),(g), and (h). The allowable pressure change for testing under 40 CFR 425 (g) and (h) shall be as provided in column three of the table in 2(b) of this section.

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a gasoline transport tank or vapor collection system shall, at his own expense, demonstrate compliance with SWAPCA 490-202 (2)(a) and (b), respectively. All tests shall be made by, or under the direction of, a person qualified to perform the tests. Persons or companies performing the testing shall be ap-proved by SWAPCA. Persons or companies performing testing shall submit a copy of their test procedures and test equipment calibration procedures to SWAPCA for review and approval for initial qualification. SWAPCA may request calibration and test procedures as necessary to

assure continued proper test protocol.

(b) Certification testing shall be performed annually and the certification sticker shall be replaced annually. Certification testing shall be performed no later than the expiration date on the sticker and no sooner than 30 days prior to the expiration date. Renewals shall be made for a period of one year from the previous expiration date. Expiration dates shall initially be established by SWAPCA based on a successful certification test. The expiration date may be requested to be adjusted by an owner or operator but, if adjusted, shall not exceed one year from the date of the last valid certification test.

(c) Compliance shall be demonstrated for each required test by the following methods:

TEST TYPE	**METHOD**
Annual certification (40 CFR 63.425(e))	EPA Method 27
Leak detection test (40 CFR 63.425(f))	EPA Method 21
Nitrogen pressure decay field test (40 CFR 63.425(g))	See 40 CFR 63.425(g)
Continuous performance pressure decay (40 CFR 63.425(h))	EPA Method 27

(d) Monitoring to confirm the continuing existence of leak tight conditions shall be consistent with the procedures in SWAPCA 490-202 (3)(c).

(4) Record keeping.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a gasoline transport tank or vapor collection system shall maintain records of all certification tests and repairs for at least two years after the test or repair is completed.

(b) The records of certification tests required by SWAPCA 490-202 (4)(a) shall, as a minimum, contain:

(i) The transport tank identification number and tank capacity;

(ii) The initial test pressure and the time of the reading;

(iii) The final test pressure and the time of the reading;

(iv) The initial test vacuum and the time of the reading;

(v) The final test vacuum and the time of the reading;

(vi) At the top of each report page, the company name, date and location of the tests on that page; and

(vii) Name, signature, and title of the person conducting the test.

(c) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a gasoline transport tank shall annually certify that the transport tank passed the required tests.

(d) Each owner or operator of a gasoline transport tank shall pay a fee and register annually for each gasoline transport tank as provided in SWAPCA 400-100 (3). The registration fee is due at the time of initial certification and subsequently at the time of annual certification renewal.

(e) Copies of all records required under SWAPCA 490-202 shall immediately be made available to SWAPCA, upon written request, at any reasonable time.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-203 PERCHLOROETHYLENE DRY CLEANING SYSTEMS

(1) Specific applicability. This section shall apply to all dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene cleaning solvent and as qualified in SWAPCA 490-203 (1)(a) and (b) and 490-025.

(a) The following dry cleaning systems are exempt from the requirements of SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(i) and (ii):

(i) Coin-operated systems;

(ii) Systems located in a facility with inadequate space to accommodate an adsorber;

(iii) Systems with insufficient steam capacity to desorb adsorbers.

(b) An exemption for the conditions stated in SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(i) and (ii) may be granted by SWAPCA when sufficient evidence is submitted by the owner(s) or operator(s) of the dry cleaning system to justify the exemption.

(c) A material balance will be used to determine VOC losses.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility subject to this regulation shall:

(i) Vent the entire dryer exhaust through a properly functioning carbon adsorption

system or equally effective control device;

(ii) Emit no more than 100 ppmv when demonstrated in accordance with SWAPCA 490-203 (3)(c)(i), of VOCs from the dryer control device before dilution;

(iii) Immediately repair all components found to be leaking liquid VOCs;

(iv) Cook or treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains 25 kg or less of VOCs per 100 kg of wet waste material;

(v) Reduce the VOCs from all solvent stills to 60 kg or less per 100 kg of wet waste material;

(vi) Drain all filtration cartridges, in the filter housing or other enclosed container, for at least twenty-four hours before discarding the cartridges; and

(vii) When possible, dry all drained cartridges without emitting VOCs to the atmosphere.

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) Compliance with SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(i), (vi), and (vii) shall be determined by means of visual inspection.

(b) Compliance with SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(iii) shall be determined by means of visual inspection of the following components:

(i) Hose connections, unions, couplings and valves;

(ii) Machine door gaskets and seatings;

(iii) Filter head gasket and seating;

(iv) Pumps;

(v) Base tanks and storage containers;

(vi) Water separators;

(vii) Filter sludge recovery;

(viii) Distillation unit;

(ix) Diverter valves;

(x) Saturated lint from lint basket; and

(xi) Cartridge filters.

(c) Compliance with SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(ii) shall be demonstrated by:

(i) A test consistent with the procedures on file with and approved by SWAPCA; or

(ii) The proper installation, operation, and maintenance of equipment that has been demonstrated by the owner(s) or operator(s) to adequately meet the emission limits in SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(ii).

(d) Compliance with SWAPCA 490-203 (2)(a)(iv) and (v) shall be demonstrated by tests consistent with the procedures on file with and approved by SWAPCA.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-204 GRAPHIC ARTS SYSTEMS

(1) Specific applicability.

(a) This section shall apply to all packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure, specialty printing operations, and flexographic printing facilities that use more than 90 megagrams (100 tons) per year of VOCs as a component of ink, for the thinning of ink, cleaning of presses, press components and equipment; and are covered by SWAPCA 490-025.

(b) Machines that have both coating units (apply a uniform layer of material across the entire width of a web) and printing units (forming words, designs, and pictures) shall be included under SWAPCA 490-204 rather than SWAPCA 490-040(6), Surface Coaters.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) No owner(s) or operator(s) of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure or flexographic printing subject to this regulation and employing solvent containing ink may operate, cause, allow or permit the operation of the facility unless:

(i) The volatile fraction of ink, as it is applied to the substrate, contains twenty-five percent by volume or less of organic solvent and seventy-five percent by volume or more of water;

(ii) The ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, contains sixty percent by volume or more nonvolatile material; or

(iii) The owner(s) or operator(s) installs and operates a system that captures at least ninety percent by weight and;

(A) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the volatile organic emissions from the capture system by at least ninety percent by weight;

(B) An incineration system which oxidizes at least ninety percent of the nonmethane VOCs (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(C) An alternative VOC emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a ninety percent reduction efficiency, measured across the control system, and has been approved by SWAPCA.

(b) A collection system shall be used with the emission controls of SWAPCA 490-204 (2)(a)(iii). The design and operation of the collection system shall be consistent with good engineering practice, and shall provide an overall reduction in the emission of VOCs of at least:

(i) Seventy-five percent where a publication rotogravure process is used; or

(ii) Sixty-five percent where a packaging rotogravure process is used; or

(iii) Sixty percent where a flexographic process is used.

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) To demonstrate compliance with this regulation, refer to SWAPCA 400-105.

(b) When add-on control equipment is used, continuous monitors of the following parameters shall be installed, periodically calibrated, and operated at all times that the associated control equipment is operating:

(i) Exhaust gas temperature of all incinerators;

(ii) Temperature rise across a catalytic incinerator bed;

(iii) Breakthrough of VOC on a carbon adsorption unit; and

(iv) Any other continuous monitoring or recording device required by SWAPCA.

(c) The owner or operator of a facility shall be responsible for all expenses of monitoring required by SWAPCA 490-204 (3)(b).

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-205 SURFACE COATING OF MISCELLANEOUS METAL PARTS AND PRODUCTS

(1) Specific applicability. This section shall apply to surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products in the following industries, if the potential uncontrolled emissions of VOC is greater than 10 tons per year and as qualified in SWAPCA 490-205 (1)(b), (c), and (d), and 490-025.

(a) Miscellaneous metal parts and products shall include:

(i) Large farm machinery (harvesting, fertilizing and planting machines, tractors, combines, etc.);

(ii) Small farm machinery (lawn and garden tractors, lawn mowers, rototillers, etc.);

(iii) Small appliances (fans, mixers, blenders, crock pots, dehumidifiers, vacuum cleaners, etc.);

(iv) Commercial machinery (office equipment, computers and auxiliary equipment, typewriters, calculators, vending machines, etc.);

(v) Industrial machinery (pumps, compressors, conveyor components, fans, blowers, transformers, etc.);

(vi) Fabricated metal products (metal covered doors, frames, etc.); and

(vii) Any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code of Major Group 33 (primary metal industries), Major Group 34 (fabricated metal products), Major Group 35 (non-electric machinery), Major Group 36 (electrical machinery), Major Group 37 (transportation equipment), Major Group 38 (miscellaneous instruments), Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries), Major Group 40 (railroad transportation), and Major Group 41 (transit passenger transportation).

(b) This section is not applicable to the surface coating of the following metal parts and products:

(i) Automobiles and light-duty trucks;

(ii) Metal cans;

(iii) Flat metal sheets and strips in the form of rolls or coils;

(iv) Magnet wire for use in electrical machinery;

(v) Metal furniture;

(vi) Large appliances;

(vii) Airplanes;

(viii) Automobile refinishing;

(ix) Customized top coating of automobiles and trucks, if production is less than thirty-five vehicles per day; and

(x) Exterior of marine vessels.

(c) This regulation applies to the application area, flashoff area, air and forced air drier, and oven used in the surface coating of the metal parts and products in SWAPCA 490-205(1)(a). This regulation also applies to prime coat, top coat, and single coat operations.

(d) The application of coatings whose formulations are controlled by federal specifications and the use of which is required by federal agencies shall be exempt from the emission limits in SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(a).

(e) A case-by-case determination of the emission controls best representing RACT may be substituted for the requirements of SWAPCA 490-205(2). Such a determination shall be approved by SWAPCA.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) The owner or operator of a coating application system shall not emit a quantity of VOCs greater than those listed by specific coating, excluding water and as delivered to the application system:

(i) Clear coatings	0.52 kg/liter	(4.3 lb/ gallon)

(ii) Extreme performance coatings	0.42 kg/liter	(3.5 lb/ gallon)
(iii) Air dried coatings	0.42 kg/ liter	(3.5 lb/ gallon)
(iv) All others	0.36 kg/ liter	(3.0 lb/ gallon)
(v) Powder coatings	0.05 kg/ liter	(0.4 lb/ gallon)

(b) When more than one emission limitation listed in SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(a) applies to a specific coating, the least stringent will apply.

(c) All VOC emissions from solvent washings shall be considered in the emission limitations in SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(a), unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation into the atmosphere.

(d) The emission limits set forth in SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(a) shall be achieved by:

(i) The application of low solvent coating technology; or

(ii) An incineration system that oxidizes at least ninety percent of the VOCs (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(iii) An equivalent means of VOC reduction certified by the owner(s) or operator(s) and approved by SWAPCA.

(e) A collection system shall be used together with the incinerator of SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(d)(ii). The design and operation of the collection system shall be consistent with good engineering practice and provide for an overall VOC emission reduction necessary to comply with the emission limits of SWAPCA 490-205 (2)(a). The required VOC emission reduction shall be calculated on a unit volume of uncured solids basis.

(3) Testing and monitoring

(a) SWAPCA may require the owner(s) or operator(s) of a source to demonstrate at his/her own expense, compliance by the methods of SWAPCA 490-205(3)(c).

(b) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a source shall notify SWAPCA at least ten days before a proposed emission certification test so the director or a representative may observe the test.

(c) To demonstrate compliance with this regulation, refer to SWAPCA 400-105.

(d) SWAPCA may require monitoring of the following parameters:

(i) Exhaust gas temperature of all incinerators;

(ii) Temperature rise across a catalytic incinerator bed; and

(iii) Breakthrough of VOC on a carbon adsorption unit.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-207 Surface Coating of Flatwood Paneling

(1) Specific applicability.

(a) This section shall apply to all flatwood panel manufacturers and surface finishing facilities as qualified in SWAPCA 490-207 (1)(b) and (c) and 490-025.

(b) These regulations shall apply to all operations and equipment that is used to apply, convey and dry (including flashoff areas) a surface pattern or coating on the following products:

(i) Printed interior panels made of hardwood plywood and thin particleboard;

(ii) Natural finish hardwood plywood panels; or

(iii) Hardboard paneling with Class II finishes.

(c) These regulations do not apply to the manufacture of exterior siding, tile board, or particleboard used as a furniture component.

(2) Provisions for specific processes.

(a) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a facility shall not emit VOCs from a coating application system in excess of:

(i) 2.9 kg per 100 square meters of coated finished product (6.0 lb/1,000 square feet) from printed interior panels, regardless of the number of coats applied;

(ii) 5.9 kg per 100 square meters of coated finished product (12.0 lb/1,000 square feet) from natural finish hardwood plywood panels, regardless of the number of coats applied; and

(iii) 4.9 kg per 100 square meters of coated finished product (10.0 lb/1,000 square feet) from Class II finishes on hardboard panels, regardless of the number of coats applied.

(b) The emission limits in SWAPCA 490-207 (2)(a) shall be achieved by:

(i) The application of low solvent content coating technology; or

(ii) An incineration system which oxidizes at least ninety percent of the nonmethane VOCs entering the incinerator (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(iii) An equivalent means of VOC removal. The equivalent means must be certified by the owner(s) or operator(s) and approved by SWAPCA.

(c) A capture system shall be used in conjunction with the emission control systems in SWAPCA 490-207 (2)(b)(ii) and (iii). The design and operation of the capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice and shall be required to provide for an overall emission reduction sufficient to meet the emission limitation in SWAPCA 490-207 (2)(a).

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) SWAPCA may require the owner or operator of a facility to demonstrate at his/ her own expense compliance by the methods of WAC 173-490-207 (3)(c).

(b) The owner(s) or operator(s) of a facility shall notify SWAPCA at least ten days before a proposed emission certification test so the director or a representative may observe the test.

(c) To demonstrate compliance with this regulation, refer to SWAPCA 400-105.

(d) SWAPCA may require monitoring of the following parameters:

(i) Exhaust gas temperature of all incinerators;

(ii) Temperature rise across a catalytic incinerator bed; and

(iii) Breakthrough of VOC on a carbon adsorption unit.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 490-208 AEROSPACE ASSEMBLY AND COMPONENT COATING OPERATIONS

(1) Specific applicability. This section shall apply to all aerospace component coating facilities that emit an annual average of eighteen kilograms (forty pounds) or more of VOCs per operating

day and as qualified in SWAPCA 490-025.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow:

(a) The application of any primer or topcoat to aerospace components which contains in excess of:

(i) 650 grams of VOC per liter of primer, less water, as applied.

(ii) 600 grams of VOC per liter of topcoat, less water, as applied.

(b) The application of any temporary protective coating to aerospace components that contains more than 250 grams of VOC per liter of material, less water, as applied.

(c) The use of VOCs of composite vapor pressure of 10.4 kPa (1.5 psia) or greater at a temperature of 21.1°C (70°F) for surface preparation or cleanup, excluding paint removal.

(d) The use of VOCs for the cleanup of spray equipment used in aerospace component coating operations unless 85 percent of the VOCs by weight, are collected and dis-posed so that they are not emitted to the atmosphere.

(e) The use of a stripper which contains more than 400 grams of VOC per liter or has a composite vapor pressure of VOCs more than 1.3 kPa (0.19 psia) at 21.1°C (70°F).

(3) The emission limits of paragraph (2) shall be achieved by:

(a) The application of reasonably available low solvent coating technology;

(b) A vapor collection and disposal system; or

(c) An equivalent method of VOC reduction certified by the owner(s) or operator(s) and approved by SWAPCA.

(4) The provisions of SWAPCA 490-208 (2)(a) and (2)(b) shall not apply to the following materials:

(a) Coatings for masking in chemical etching operations,

(b) Adhesive bonding primer,

(c) Flight test coatings,

(d) Space vehicle coatings, or

(e) Fuel tank coatings.

(5) Upon the submission of an alternative coating evaluation, SWAPCA may determine that a reasonably available low solvent coating does exist for a given application and may exempt the coating from requirements of SWAPCA 490-208. All alternative coating evaluations shall contain, as a minimum:

(a) Types of products to be coated,

(b) Types of coatings evaluated,

(c) Results of performance tests,

(d) Status of research into development of low VOC coatings for the application,

(e) Feasibility of installing control equipment,

(f) Mitigating measures that could be implemented to reduce VOC emissions.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

Emissions Standards and Controls for Sources Emitting Gasoline Vapors

SWAPCA 491-010 POLICY AND PURPOSE

(1) It is the policy of the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority (SWAPCA) under the authority provided in Chapter 70.94.141, 70.94.152 and 70.94.331 RCW to provide for the systematic control of air pollution from air contaminant sources within the jurisdiction of SWAPCA.

(2) It is the purpose of this regulation to establish standards for the control of air contaminants emitted from gasoline marketing and dispensing sources within the jurisdiction of SWAPCA including Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-015 APPLICABILITY

This regulation applies to gasoline marketing operations within SWAPCA jurisdiction, including

the storage, transport, and transfer of gasoline, transfer from storage tanks into transport tanks, and transfer from storage tanks into motor vehicles. This regulation applies to facilities with above ground and underground storage tanks.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-020 DEFINITIONS

The definitions of terms contained in SWAPCA 400 are by this reference incorporated into this regulation. Unless a different meaning is clearly required by context, the following words and phrases, as used in this regulation, shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Bottom loading" means the filling of a tank through a line entering the bottom of the tank.

(2) "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and transfer facility that receives more than ninety percent of its annual gasoline throughput by transport tank, and reloads gasoline into transport tanks.

(3) “Certified vapor recovery system” means a vapor recovery system which has been certified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). Only Stage II vapor recovery systems with a single coaxial hose can be certified. SWAPCA may certify vapor recovery systems in addition to those certified by the California Air Resources Board as of the effective date of the regulation.

(4) “Gasoline” means a petroleum distillate which is a liquid at standard conditions and has a true vapor pressure greater than four pounds per square inch absolute (4.0 psia) at twenty degrees C (20°C), and is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines. Also any liquid sold as a vehicle fuel with a true vapor pressure greater than four pounds per square inch absolute at twenty degrees C (20°C) shall be considered “gasoline” for purpose of this regulation.

(5) “Gasoline dispensing facility” means any site dispensing gasoline into motor vehicle fuel tanks from stationary storage tanks (above ground or underground).

(6) “Gasoline loading terminal” means a gasoline transfer facility that receives more than ten percent of its annual gasoline throughput solely or in combination by pipeline, ship or barge, and loads gasoline into transport tanks.

(7) “Leak free” means a liquid leak or less than four drops per minute.

(8) “SWAPCA” means the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.

(9) “Stage I” means gasoline vapor recovery during all gasoline marketing transfer operations

except motor vehicle refueling.

(10) "Stage II" means gasoline vapor recovery during motor vehicle refueling operations from stationary tanks.

(11) "Submerged fill line" means any discharge pipe or nozzle which meets either of the following conditions:

- Where the tank is filled from the top, the end of the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is six inches from the bottom of the tank, or;

- Where the tank is filled from the side, the discharge pipe or nozzle must be totally submerged when the liquid level is eighteen inches from the bottom of the tank.

(12) "Submerged loading" means the filling of a tank with a submerged fill line.

(13) "Suitable cover" means a door, hatch, cover, lid, pipe cap, pipe blind, valve, or similar device that prevents the accidental spilling or emitting of gasoline. Pressure relief valves, aspirator vents, or other devices specifically required for safety and fire protection are not included.

(14) "Throughput" means the amount of material passing through a facility.

(15) "Top off" means to attempt to dispense gasoline to a motor vehicle fuel tank after a vapor recovery dispensing nozzle has shut off automatically.

(16) "Transport tank" means a container used for shipping gasoline over roadways.

(17) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure of a petroleum liquid as determined by methods described in American Petroleum Institute (API) Bulletin 2517, 1980.

(18) "Upgraded" means the modification of a gasoline storage tank, including tank installation or replacement, or piping to add cathodic protection, tank lining or spill and overfill protection that involved removal of ground or ground cover above a portion of the product piping.

(19) "Vapor balance system" means a system consisting of the transport tank, gasoline vapor transfer lines, storage tank, and all tank vents designed to route displaced gasoline vapors from a tank being filled with liquid gasoline.

(20) "Vapor collection system" means a closed system to conduct vapors displaced from a tank being filled into the tank being emptied, a vapor holding tank, or a vapor control system.

(21) "Vapor control system" means a system designed and operated to reduce or limit the emission of gasoline vapors emission into the ambient air.

(22) "Vapor-mounted seal" means a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(23) "Vapor tight" means a leak of less than one hundred percent of the lower explosive limit on a combustible gas detector measured at a distance of one inch from the source or no visible evidence of air entrainment in the sight glasses of liquid delivery hoses.

(24) "WDOE" or "Ecology" means the Washington Department of Ecology.

(25) "Western Washington counties" means the following counties: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-030 REGISTRATION

(1) The owner or operator of a gasoline loading terminal, bulk gasoline plant, or gasoline dispensing facility subject to the provisions of SWAPCA 491-040 (2) through (5) shall register annually the facility with SWAPCA. Annual registration shall be made by the owner or operator on a form provided by SWAPCA within sixty days of receipt of the form. Such registration form shall require information relevant to determining whether the facility is in compliance with this regulation and be accompanied by the following fee:

Gasoline loading terminals	five hundred dollars
Bulk gasoline plants	two hundred dollars
Gasoline dispensing facilities	one hundred dollars
Gasoline transport tankers	fifty dollars

This amount of the fees collected shall only be used to administer the registration program for facilities subject to this regulation.

(2) Administration of the registration program shall include:

(a) Initial registration and annual or other periodic reports from the source owner providing information directly related to air pollution.

(b) On-site inspections necessary to verify compliance with registration requirements.

(c) Data storage and retrieval systems necessary for support of the registration program.

(d) Emission inventory reports and emission reduction credits computed from information provided by sources pursuant to registration.

(e) Staff review, including engineering analysis for accuracy and currentness, of information provided by sources pursuant to registration program requirements.

(f) Clerical and other office support provided in direct furtherance of the registration program.

(g) Administrative support provided in directly carrying out the registration program.

(3) SWAPCA will provide a written verification of registration to owners or operators of facilities subject to the provisions of SWAPCA 491-040 (2) through (5). Such verification shall be available for inspection by SWAPCA personnel during normal business hours.

(4) The owner or operator of a gasoline loading terminal or a gasoline dispensing facility shall maintain total annual gasoline throughput records for the most recent two calendar years. Such records shall be available for inspection by SWAPCA personnel during normal business hours.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-040 GASOLINE VAPOR CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

(1) Fixed-roof gasoline storage tanks.

(a) All fixed-roof gasoline storage tanks having a nominal storage capacity greater than forty thousand gallons shall comply with one of the following:

(i) Meet the equipment specifications and maintenance requirements of the federal standards of performance for new stationary sources - Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids (40 CFR 60, subpart K).

(ii) Be retrofitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover using a metallic seal or a nonmetallic resilient seal at least meeting the equipment specifications of the federal standards referred to in (a)(i) of this subsection or its equivalent.

(iii) Be fitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover meeting the manufacturer's equipment specifications in effect when it was installed.

(b) All seals used in (a)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection are to be maintained in good operating condition and the seal fabric shall contain no visible holes, tears, or other openings.

(c) All openings not related to safety are to be sealed with suitable closures.

(d) Tanks used for the storage of gasoline in bulk gasoline plants and equipped with vapor balance systems as required in subsection (3)(b) of this section shall be exempt from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(e) All fixed roof gasoline storage tanks subject to this section shall comply no later than December 31, 1993 or at the time that the throughput is exceeded.

(2) Gasoline loading terminals.

(a) This section shall apply to all gasoline loading terminals with an average annual gasoline throughput greater than 7.2 million gallons on a calendar basis and shall comply no later than December 31, 1993 or when the throughput is exceeded.

(b) Loading facilities. Facilities loading gasoline into any transport tank shall be equipped with a vapor control system (VCS) as described in (c) of this subsection and comply with the following conditions:

(i) The loading facility shall employ submerged or bottom loading for all transport tanks.

(ii) The VCS shall be connected during the entire loading of all transport tanks.

(iii) The loading of all transport tanks shall be performed such that the transfer is at all times vapor tight. Emissions from pressure relief valves shall not be included in the controlled emissions when the back pressure in the VRS collection lines is lower than the relief pressure setting of the transport tank's relief valves.

(iv) All loading lines and vapor lines shall be equipped to close automatically when disconnected. The point of closure shall be on the tank side of any hose or intermediate connecting line.

(c) Vapor control system (VCS). The VCS shall be designed and built according to accepted industrial practices and meet the following conditions:

(i) The VCS shall not allow organic vapors emitted to the ambient air to exceed thirty-five milligrams per liter (three hundred twenty-two milligrams per gallon) of gasoline

loaded.

(ii) The VCS shall be equipped with a device to monitor the system while the VCS is in operation.

(iii) The back pressure in the VCS collection lines shall not exceed the transport tank's pressure relief settings.

(3) Bulk gasoline plants and transport tanks.

(a) This section shall apply to all bulk gasoline plants with an average annual gasoline throughput greater than 7.2 million gallons on a calendar basis and shall comply no later than December 31, 1993, or when the throughput is exceeded, and gasoline transport tanks.

(b) Deliveries to bulk gasoline plant storage tanks.

(i) The owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant shall not permit the loading of gasoline into a storage tank equipped with vapor balance fittings unless the vapor balance system is attached to the transport tank and operated properly. The vapor balance system shall prevent at least ninety percent of the displaced gasoline vapors from entering the ambient air. A vapor balance system that is designed, built, and operated according to accepted industrial practices will satisfy this requirement.

(ii) Storage tank requirements. All storage tanks with a nominal capacity greater than five hundred fifty gallons and used for the storage of gasoline shall comply with the following conditions:

(A) Each storage tank shall be equipped with a submerged fill line.

(B) Each storage tank shall be equipped for vapor balancing of gasoline vapors with transport tanks during gasoline transfer operations.

(C) The vapor line fittings on the storage tank side of break points with the transport tank vapor connection pipe or hose shall be equipped to close automatically when disconnected.

(D) The pressure relief valves on storage tanks shall be set at the highest possible pressure consistent with local and state codes for fire and safety but in no case greater than ninety percent of the tank's safe working pressure.

(iii) Transport tank requirements. All transport tanks transferring gasoline to storage tanks in a bulk gasoline plant shall comply with the following conditions:

(A) The transport tank shall be equipped with the proper attachment fittings to make vapor tight connections for vapor balancing with storage tanks.

(B) The vapor line fittings on the transport tank side of break points with the storage tank connection pipe or hose shall be equipped to close automatically when disconnected.

(C) The pressure relief valves on transport tanks shall be set at the highest possible pressure consistent with local and state codes for fire and safety.

(c) Gasoline transfer operations.

(i) No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline plant or transport tank shall allow the transfer of gasoline between a stationary storage tank and a transport tank except when the following conditions exist:

(A) The transport tanks are being submerged filled or bottom loaded.

(B) The loading of all transport tanks, except those exempted under (c)(ii) of this subsection are being performed using a vapor balance system.

(C) The transport tanks are equipped to balance vapors and maintained in a leak tight condition in accordance with SWAPCA 491-050.

(D) The vapor return lines are connected between the transport tank and the stationary storage tank and the vapor balance system is operated properly.

(ii) Transport tanks used for gasoline that meet all of the following conditions shall be exempt from the requirement to be equipped with any attachment fitting for vapor balance lines if:

(A) The transport tank is used exclusively for the delivery of gasoline into storage tanks of a facility exempt from the vapor balance requirements of subsection (4) of this section; and

(B) The transport tank has a total nominal capacity less than four thousand gallons and is constructed so that it would require the installation of four or more separate vapor balance fittings.

(4) Gasoline dispensing facilities (Stage I).

(a) This section shall apply to the delivery of gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities with an annual gasoline throughput greater than three hundred sixty thousand gallons in Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania and Wahkiakum Counties. For Clark County, this section applies to gasoline dispensing facilities with greater than 200,000 gallons annual throughput on a calendar year basis. All facilities subject to this section shall comply when the throughput is exceeded.

(b) All gasoline storage tanks of the facilities defined in (a) of this subsection shall be equipped with submerged or bottom fill lines and fittings to vapor balance gasoline vapors with the delivery transport tank.

(c) Gasoline storage tanks with offset fill lines shall be exempt from the requirement of (b) of this subsection if installed prior to January 1, 1979.

(d) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall not permit the loading of gasoline into a storage tank equipped with vapor balance fittings unless the vapor balance system is attached to the transport tank and operated satisfactorily.

(e) All gasoline dispensing facilities subject to this section shall be equipped with CARB or SWAPCA certified Stage I vapor recovery fittings or equipment.

(f) Only two point Stage I fittings shall be used with vacuum assist type Stage II systems. Coaxial Stage I fittings may continue to be used for balance type Stage II systems and systems without Stage II gasoline vapor recovery controls.

(g) All Stage I gasoline vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in proper working order at all times. All Stage I gasoline vapor recovery equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the CARB Executive Order(s) certifying the equipment or system. Whenever a Stage I gasoline vapor recovery system or component is determined to be defective or not operating properly, the owner or operator shall immediately take the system out of service until repairs are made. Systems shall not be returned to service until the defective system is operating properly.

(h) Any alteration of the equipment, parts, design, or operation of the Stage I gasoline vapor recovery system as certified by CARB is prohibited, and shall not be performed without submittal of a Notice of Construction application and prior approval from SWAPCA.

(i) All new gasoline dispensing facilities shall have a tank tightness test performed at the time of installation to ensure proper connection and absence of leaks refer to WDOE publication 91-43 "Tank Owner/Operator's Guide to Tightness Testing"). Results of the testing shall be submitted to SWAPCA within 14 calendar days of testing.

(j) Pressure/vacuum valves shall be installed as required by the CARB Executive Order that

certified the particular Stage I or Stage II vapor recovery system or equipment. Relief set points shall be as provided in the applicable CARB Executive Order and local fire ordinances.

(5) Gasoline dispensing facilities (Stage II)

(a) This section shall apply to the refueling of motor vehicles for the general public from stationary tanks at all gasoline dispensing facilities located in Cowlitz, Lewis, and Wahkiakum Counties with an annual gasoline throughput greater than one million two hundred thousand gallons (1,200,000). For Clark County, this section shall apply to gasoline dispensing facilities with an annual gasoline throughput greater than six hundred thousand gallons (600,000); these facilities shall install Stage II controls by December 31, 1998 or at the time of a facility upgrade(see definition). Skamania County is exempt from Stage II requirements as provided in RCW 70.94.165.

(b) All gasoline dispensing facilities subject to this section shall be equipped with a CARB or SWAPCA certified Stage II vapor recovery system.

(c) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility subject to this section shall not transfer or allow the transfer of gasoline from stationary tanks into motor vehicle fuel tanks unless a certified Stage II vapor recovery system is used.

(d) All Stage II vapor recovery equipment shall be installed in accordance with the system's certification requirements and shall be maintained to be leak free, vapor tight, and in good working order.

(e) Whenever a Stage II vapor recovery system component is determined to be defective, the owner or operator shall take the system out of service until it has been repaired, replaced, or adjusted, as necessary.

(f) The owner or operator of each gasoline dispensing facility utilizing a Stage II system shall conspicuously post operating instructions for the system in the gasoline dispensing area. The instructions shall clearly describe how to fuel vehicles correctly using the vapor recovery nozzles and include a warning against topping off. Additionally, the instructions shall include a prominent display of SWAPCA's toll free telephone number (800-633-0709) for complaints regarding the operation and condition of the vapor recovery nozzles.

(g) Every retailer and wholesale purchaser-consumer (gasoline dispensing facility) handling over 10,000 gallons per month shall equip each pump from which gasoline or methanol is introduced into motor vehicles with a nozzle that dispenses fuel at a flowrate not to exceed 10 gallons per minute as provided in 40 CFR 80.22 Subpart B.

(h) All new or upgraded facilities with Stage II gasoline vapor recovery controls shall

conduct a performance test upon installation prior to placing in service. For balance type systems, the owner/operator shall conduct and pass a back pressure/blockage test. For vacuum assist systems, the owner/operator shall conduct and pass performance testing in accordance with the applicable CARB Executive Order certifying the system. Results of all testing shall be submitted to SWAPCA within 14 calendar days of test completion.

(i) Pressure/vacuum valves shall be installed as required by the CARB Executive Order that certified the particular Stage I or Stage II vapor recovery system or equipment. Relief set points shall be as provided in the applicable CARB Executive Order and local fire ordinances.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-050 FAILURES, CERTIFICATION, TESTING AND RECORDKEEPING

This section shall apply to all gasoline transport tanks equipped for gasoline vapor collection and all vapor collection systems at gasoline loading terminals, and bulk gasoline plants as described in subsections (2) and (3) of SWAPCA 491-040.

(1) Failures. During the months of May, June, July, August, and September any failure of a vapor collection system at a bulk gasoline plant or gasoline loading terminal to comply with this section requires the immediate discontinuation of gasoline transfer operations for the failed part of the system. Other transfer points that can continue to operate in compliance may be used. The loading or unloading of the transport tank connected to the failed part of the vapor collection system may be completed during the other months of the year. Upon completion of loading or unloading of a transport tank connected at the time of the failure, gasoline transfer operations shall be discontinued for the failed part of the system.

(2) Certification.

(a) The owner or operator of a gasoline loading terminal or bulk gasoline plant shall only allow the transfer of gasoline between the facility and a transport tank if a current leak test certification for the transport tank is on file with the facility or a valid inspection sticker is displayed on the vehicle. Certification is required annually as provided in SWAPCA 490-202.

(b) The owner or operator of a transport tank shall not make any connection to the tank for the purpose of loading or unloading gasoline, except in the case of an emergency, unless the gasoline transport tank has successfully completed the annual certification testing requirements in (3) of this subsection, and such certification is confirmed either by:

(i) Having on file with each gasoline loading or unloading facility at which gasoline is transferred a current leak test certification for the transport tank; or

ii) Display a sticker near the Department of Transportation certification plate required by 49 CFR 178.340-10b which:

(A) Shows the date that the gasoline tank truck last passed the test required in (3) of this subsection;

(B) Shows the identification number of the gasoline tank truck tank; and

(C) Expires not more than one year from the date of the leak tight test.

(c) The owner or operator of a vapor collection system shall:

(i) Operate the vapor collection system and the gasoline loading equipment during all loadings and unloadings of transport tanks equipped for emission control such that:

(A) The tank pressure will not exceed a pressure of eighteen inches of water or a vacuum of six inches of water;

(B) The concentration of gasoline vapors is below the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at all points a distance of one inch from potential leak sources; and

(C) There are no visible liquid leaks except for a liquid leak of less than four drops per minute at the product loading connection during delivery.

(D) Upon disconnecting transfer fittings, liquid leaks do not exceed ten milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces) per disconnect averaged over three disconnects.

(ii) Repair and retest a vapor collection system that exceeds the limits of (2)(c)(i) of this subsection within fifteen days.

(d) SWAPCA may, at any time, monitor a gasoline transport tank and vapor collection system during loading or unloading operations by the procedure in (3) of this subsection to confirm continuing compliance with this section.

(3) Testing and monitoring.

(a) The owner or operator of a gasoline transport tank or vapor collection system shall, at his own expense, demonstrate compliance with (1) and (2) of this subsection, respectively. All tests shall be made by, or under the direction of, a person qualified to perform the tests and approved by WDOE or SWAPCA.

(b) Testing to determine compliance with this section shall use procedures approved by SWAPCA. See testing requirements in SWAPCA 490.

(c) Monitoring to confirm continuing leak tight conditions shall use procedures approved by SWAPCA.

(4) Recordkeeping.

(a) The owner or operator of a gasoline transport tank or vapor collection system shall maintain records of all certification tests and repairs for at least two years after the test or repair is completed.

(b) The records of certification tests required by this section shall, as a minimum, contain:

(i) The transport tank identification number;

(ii) The transport tank capacity;

(iii) The initial test pressure and the time of the reading;

(iv) The final test pressure and the time of the reading;

(v) The initial test vacuum and the time of the reading;

(vi) The final test vacuum and the time of the reading;

(vii) At the top of each report page the company name, date, and location of the tests on that page; and

(viii) Name and title of the person conducting the test.

(c) The owner or operator of a gasoline transport tank shall annually certify that the transport tank passed the required tests.

(d) Copies of all records required under this section shall immediately be made available to the department, upon written request, at any reasonable time.

(5) Preventing evaporation. All persons shall take reasonable measures to prevent the spilling, discarding in sewers, storing in open containers, or handling of gasoline in a manner that will result in evaporation to the ambient air.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 491-060 SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this regulation are severable and if any provision is held invalid, the application of such provision to the other circumstances and the remainder of this regulation shall not be affected.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

Oxygenated Fuels

SWAPCA 492-010 POLICY AND PURPOSE

The purpose of this regulation is to reduce carbon monoxide emissions from gasoline powered motor vehicles, through the wintertime use of oxygenated gasolines in areas that are either known or expected to exceed health-based air quality standards for carbon monoxide.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-020 APPLICABILITY

This regulation is only applicable to Clark County when the Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan Contingency Measure is triggered as a result of a confirmed violation of the carbon monoxide National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in the Vancouver air quality management area (AQMA). The Vancouver AQMA is described in the Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan. When triggered, this regulation shall apply to all gasoline offered for sale in the control area and over the control period defined in section SWAPCA 492-070. This regulation and the discontinuance of the oxygenated fuel requirements shall be effective upon EPA approval of the Vancouver Carbon Monoxide Maintenance Plan.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-030 DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

(1) **"**Authority" means the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.

(2) "Blender" means a person who owns oxygenated gasoline which is sold or dispensed from an oxygenate blending facility for use in a control area during a control period.

(3) "Control area" means an area in which only oxygenated gasoline under the oxygenated gasoline program may be sold or dispensed. Each control area is a county or group of counties administered by the Authority.

(4) "Control period" means the period during which oxygenated gasoline must be sold or dispensed within the control area which is November 1 through February 29.

(5) "Ecology. or WDOE**"** means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

(6) "Gasoline" means any fuel sold for use in motor vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines, and commonly known or sold as gasoline. Blended and oxygenated fuels are considered gasoline.

(7) **"**Large Volume Blender" means blenders that blend and offer for sale or sell one million gallons or more, but less than 15 million gallons, of oxygenated gasoline per month, on average, during a control period within a control area.

(8) "Medium Volume Blender" means blenders that blend and offer for sale or sell 100 thousand gallons or more, but less than one million gallons, of oxygenated gasoline per month, on average, during a control period within a control area.

(9) "Oxygenate**"** means any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in the gasoline blend. Lawful use of any combination of these substances requires that they be substantially similar under section 211(f)(1) of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), or be permitted under a waiver granted by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of section 211(f)(4) of the CAA.

(10) "Oxygenated gasoline" means gasoline which contains a measurable amount of oxygenate, generally an alcohol or ether.

(11) "Small Volume Blender" means blenders that blend and offer for sale or sell less than 100 thousand gallons of oxygenated gasoline per month, on average, during a control period within a control area.

(12) "Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority (SWAPCA)" means the regional agency empowered to enforce and implement the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7410, et seq.) and the Clean Air Washington Act (RCW 70.94) in Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania and Wahkiakum Counties of Washington State.

(13) "Very Large Volume Blender" means blenders that blend and offer for sale or sell 15 million gallons or more of oxygenated gasoline per month, on average, during a control period within a control area.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-040 COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

(1) Retail Sales. No gasoline intended as a final product for fueling of motor vehicles within the control area and control period defined in SWAPCA 492-070 shall be offered for sale, sold or dispensed by any person unless the gasoline has at least 2.0% oxygen content by weight.

(2) Average Blend Requirements. Over each two-month interval during the control period, gasoline intended as a final product for fueling of motor vehicles within the Authority's control area defined in SWAPCA 492-070 supplied by blenders to purchasers within the Authority's control area defined in SWAPCA 492-070 shall average at least 2.7% oxygen by weight, and in no case be less than 2.0% oxygen content by weight.

(3) Reports. Blenders shall provide periodic reports, as stipulated in the blenders registration, to the Authority summarizing how the requirements of SWAPCA 492-040 (2) were met. With prior approval from the Authority, a credit trading program may be used to comply with these requirements. Such reports shall be on forms provided by the Authority.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-050 REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) Each blender who offers for sale, sells, or dispenses gasoline in the Authority's control area shall register with the Authority each year. Each request for registration shall be on forms supplied by the Authority and shall be accompanied by a fee to compensate for the cost of administering the registration program, including on-site inspections necessary to verify compliance with these requirements. The location of each blender facility shall be included in the information provided by the blender at registration. The fee for a control area shall be based on the volume of oxygenated gasoline sold or offered for sale by the blender in that control area to comply with the provisions of SWAPCA 492-040. Applicable fees are required to be paid in full by October 1 of each year or within 30 days after becoming a blender, whichever occurs later. The following fee table shall apply to blenders:

Small Volume Blender	$ 500
Medium Volume Blender	$ 1,000
Large Volume Blender	$10,000
Very Large Volume Blender	$25,000

(b) The total annual oxygenated fuel fees collected and retained by the Authority under this program shall not exceed $40,000. When the total fees submitted by all blenders on October 1 of

each year exceeds $40,000, there shall be a refunding of the excess fees collected by the Authority. The refund provided to each blender shall be derived by prorating the excess fees based on that company's ratio of its volume of oxygenate blended to the total volume of all oxygenate blended. Such refund shall be issued by the Authority by December 1 of each year and is applicable to all types of oxygenates.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-060 LABELING REQUIREMENTS

In addition to other labeling requirements, fuel dispensing systems delivering oxygenated gasoline shall be conspicuously labeled during the control period and in the control area stated in SWAPCA 492-070 as follows:

> "The gasoline dispensed from this pump is oxygenated and will reduce carbon monoxide pollution from motor vehicles."

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-070 CONTROL AREA AND CONTROL PERIOD

The oxygenated gasoline requirements of this regulation shall apply to the following control area during the minimum following control period. The control period may begin earlier if there is a violation of the ambient air quality standard outside of the control period:

CONTROL AREA	COUNTIES	CONTROL PERIOD	
		BEGINNING	ENDING
Southwest	Clark	November 1	February 29

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-080 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

(1) Compliance with the requirements of this regulation shall be monitored and enforced by the Authority. Non-compliance shall be subject to the penalties and other remedies provided in 70.94.RCW.

(2) The Authority may designate any appropriate agency of the State to assist in the compliance monitoring of this regulation.

(3) Compliance with the standards set forth in this regulation shall be determined by use of testing methods approved by Ecology or the Authority. The maximum accuracy tolerance of this method shall be limited to +/-0.3% oxygen by weight, or an equivalent tolerance when measured by volume.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-090 UNPLANNED CONDITIONS

An unplanned condition, such as an unforeseen emergency or "act of God," which may interfere with compliance to this regulation, shall be reported to the Authority as soon as possible. The responsible party shall also submit a full written report within ten days to the Authority, including the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence. Compliance with the requirements of SWAPCA 492-090 does not relieve the responsible party from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with all the requirements of this regulation nor from the resulting liabilities for failure to comply. The Authority shall consider the circumstances of the unplanned condition, and may use the circumstances when determining enforcement.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

SWAPCA 492-100 SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this regulation are severable and if any provision is held invalid, the application of such provision to the other circumstances and the remainder of this regulation shall not be affected.

State/local effective: 11/21/96; EPA effective: 6/30/97

VOC Area Source Rules

SWAPCA 493-100 CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Reserved for adoption by reference of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) equivalent rule. The EPA proposed rule was published in the federal register on Tuesday, April 2, 1996; Federal Register Vol. 61, No. 64, page 14531; 40 CFR 59, [AD-FRL-5451-7].

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-010 APPLICABILITY

(1) SWAPCA 493-200-010 through 493-200-060 apply to any manufacturer, distributor, retailer or commercial applicator of spray paint for sale or use in the Vancouver AQMA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-020 DEFINITIONS

As used in SWAPCA 493-200:

(1) "Adhesive" means a product used to bond one surface to another.

(2) "Anti-Static Spray" means a product used to prevent or inhibit the accumulation of static electricity.

(3) "Art Fixative or Sealant" means a clear coating, including art varnish, workable art fixative, and ceramic coating, which is designed and labeled exclusively for application to paintings, pencil, chalk, or pastel drawings, ceramic art pieces, or other closely related art uses, to provide a final protective coating or to fix preliminary stages of art work while providing a workable surface for subsequent revisions.

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

(5) "Auto Body Primer" means an automotive primer or primer surface coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to a vehicle body substrate for the purpose of corrosion resistance and building a repair area which can be sanded to a smooth condition after drying.

(6) "Automotive Bumper and Trim Product" means a product, including adhesion promoters and chip sealants, designed and labeled exclusively to repair and refinish automotive bumpers and plastic trim parts.

(7) "Automotive Underbody Coating" means a flexible coating which contains asphalt or rubber and is labeled exclusively for use on the underbody of motor vehicles to resist rust, abrasion and vibration, and to deaden sound.

(8) "Aviation Propeller Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to provide abrasion resistance and corrosion protection for aircraft propellers.

(9) "Aviation or Marine Primer" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to meet federal specification TT-P-1757.

(10) "Belt Dressing" means a product applied on auto fan belts, water pump belting, power transmission belting, industrial equipment belting, or farm machinery belting to prevent slipping, and to extend belt life.

(11) "Cleaner" means a product designed and labeled primarily to remove soil or other contaminants from surfaces.

(12) "Clear Coating" means a coating which is colorless, containing resins but no pigments, except flatting agents, and is designed and labeled to form a transparent or translucent solid film.

(13) "Coating Solids" means the nonvolatile portion of a spray paint, consisting of the film forming ingredients, including pigments and resins.

(14) "Complying Spray Paint" means a spray paint which complies with the VOC content limits in SWAPCA 493-100-020.

(15) "Consumer" means any person who purchases or acquires any spray paint for personal, family, or household use. Persons acquiring a spray paint product for resale are not considered consumers of that product.

(16) "Commercial Applicator" means any person who purchases, acquires, applies, or contracts for the application of spray paint for commercial, industrial or institutional uses, or any person who applies spray paint in the course of an activity from which compensation is derived.

(17) "Corrosion Resistant Brass, Bronze, or Copper Coating" means a clear coating formulated and labeled exclusively to prevent tarnish and corrosion of uncoated brass, bronze or copper metal surfaces.

(18) "Distributor" means any person who sells or supplies spray paint for the purposes of resale or distribution in commerce. "Distributor" includes activities of a self-distributing retailer related to the distribution of products to individual retail outlets. "Distributor" does not include manufacturers except for a manufacturer who sells or supplies spray paint products directly to a retail outlet. "Distributor" does not include consumers.

(19) "Dye" means a product containing no resins which is used to color a surface or object without building a film.

(20) "Electrical Coating" means a coating designed and labeled to be used exclusively to coat electrical components such as electric motor windings to provide electrical insulation or corrosion protection.

(21) "Enamel" means a coating which cures by chemical cross-linking of its base resin and is not

resoluble in its original solvent.

(22) "Engine Paint" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively as such, which is used exclusively to coat engines and their components.

(23) "Environmental Protection Agency" or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(24) "Exact Match Finish, Automotive" means a topcoat which meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The product is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied automotive coating during the touch-up of automobile finishes;

(b) The product is labeled with the original equipment manufacturer's name for which it was formulated; and

(c) The product is labeled with one of the following:

(1) The original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) color code;

(2) The color name; or

(3) Other designation identifying the specific OEM color to the purchaser.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) through (c) of this section, automotive clear coatings designed and labeled exclusively for use over automotive exact match finishes to replicate the original factory applied finish shall be considered to be automotive exact match finishes.

(25) "Exact Match Finish, Engine Paint" means a coating which meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The product is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied engine paint;

(b) the product is labeled with the original equipment manufacturer's name for which it was formulated; and

(c) the product is labeled with one of the following:

(1) The OEM color code;

(2) The color name; or

(3) Other designation identifying the specific OEM color to the purchaser.

(26) "Exact Match Finish, Industrial" means a coating which meets all of the following criteria:

(a) The product is designed and labeled exclusively to exactly match the color of an original, factory-applied industrial coating during the touch-up of manufactured products;

(b) The product is labeled with the original equipment manufacturer's name for which it was formulated; and

(c) The product is labeled with one of the following:

(1) The OEM color code;

(2) The color name; or

(3) Other designation identifying the specific OEM color to the purchaser.

(27) "Exempt compounds" means compounds of carbon specifically excluded from the definition of VOC.

(28) "Flat Paint Product" means a coating which, when fully dry, registers specular gloss less than or equal to 15 on an 85 ^{o} gloss meter, or less than or equal to 5 on a 60° gloss meter, or which is labeled as a flat coating.

(29) "Flatting Agent" means a compound added to a coating to reduce the gloss of the coating without adding color to the coating.

(30) "Floral Spray" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively for use on fresh flowers, dried flowers, or other items in a floral arrangement for the purpose of coloring, preserving or protecting their appearance.

(31) "Fluorescent Coating" means a coating labeled as such which converts absorbed incident light energy into emitted light of a different hue.

(32) "Glass Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to glass or other transparent material, to create a soft, translucent light effect, or to create a tinted or darkened color while retaining transparency.

(33) "Ground/Traffic Marking Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to dirt, gravel, grass, concrete, asphalt, warehouse floors, or parking lots. Such coatings

must be in a container equipped with a valve and spray head designed to direct the spray downward when the can is held in an inverted position.

(34) "High Temperature Coating" means a coating, excluding engine paint, which is designed and labeled exclusively for use on substrates which will, in normal use, be subjected to temperatures in excess of 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

(35) "Hobby/Model/Craft Coating" means a coating which is designed and labeled exclusively for hobby applications and is sold in aerosol containers of 6 ounces in weight or less.

(36) "Ink" means a fluid or viscous substance used in the printing industry to produce letters, symbols or illustrations, but not to coat an entire surface.

(37) "Lacquer" means a thermoplastic film-forming finish dissolved in organic solvent, which dries primarily by solvent evaporation, and is resoluble in its original solvent.

(38) "Layout Fluid" or "Toolmaker's Ink" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be sprayed on metal, glass or plastic, to provide a glare-free surface on which to scribe designs, patterns or engineering guide lines prior to shaping the piece.

(39) "Leather Preservative" means a leather treatment material applied exclusively to clean, condition or preserve leather.

(40) "Lubricant" means a substance such as oil, petroleum distillates, grease, graphite, silicone, lithium, etc., that is applied to surfaces to reduce friction, heat, or wear when applied between surfaces.

(41) "Manufacturer" means the company, firm or establishment which is listed on the product container or package. If the product container or package lists two companies, firms or establishments, the manufacturer is the party which the product was "manufactured for" or "distributed by", as noted on the product container or package.

(42) "Marine Spar Varnish" means a coating designed and labeled to be exclusively used as a protective sealant for marine wood products.

(43) "Maskant" means a coating applied directly to a component to protect surfaces during chemical milling, anodizing, aging, bonding, plating, etching, or other chemical operations.

(44) "Metallic Coating" means a topcoat which contains at least 0.5 percent by weight elemental metallic pigment in the formulation, including propellant, and is labeled as "metallic", or with the name of a specific metallic finish such as "gold", "silver", or "bronze".

(45) "Mold Release" means a coating applied to molds to prevent products from sticking to mold surfaces.

(46) "Multi-Component Kit" means a spray paint system which requires the application of more than one component, (e.g. foundation coat and top coat), where both components are sold together in one package.

(47) "Noncomplying spray paint" means a spray paint which does not comply with the VOC content limits in SWAPCA 493-200-030.

(48) "Non-Flat Paint Product" means a coating which, when fully dry, registers a specular gloss greater than 15 on an 85° gloss meter or greater than 5 on a 60° gloss meter.

(49) "Photograph Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to finished photographs to allow corrective retouching, protection of the image, changes in gloss level, or to cover fingerprints.

(50) "Pleasure Craft" means privately owned boats used for noncommercial purposes.

(51) "Pleasure Craft Finish Primer/Surface/Undercoat" means any coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied before the application of a pleasure craft topcoat for the purpose of corrosion resistance and adhesion of a topcoat, and which promotes a uniform surface by filling in surface imperfections.

(52) "Pleasure Craft Topcoat" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to be applied to a pleasure craft as a final coat above the water line and above and below the water line when stored out of water. This category does not include clear coatings.

(53) "Primer" means a coating labeled as such, which is designed to be applied to a surface to promote a bond between that surface and subsequent coats.

(54) "Propellant" means a liquefied or compressed gas that is used in whole or in part, such as a cosolvent, to expel a liquid or other material from a container.

(55) "Retailer" means any person who sells, supplies, or offers spray paint for sale directly to consumers or commercial applicators.

(56) "Retail Outlet" means any establishment where spray paints are sold, supplied, or offered for sale directly to consumers or commercial applicators.

(57) "Rust Converter" means a product which is designed and labeled exclusively to convert rust to an inert material, and which has a minimum acid content of 0.5 percent by weight, and which

has a maximum coating solids content of 0.5 percent by weight.

(58) "Shellac Sealer" means a clear or pigmented coating formulated solely with the resinous secretion of the lac beetle (Laccifer lacca), thinned with alcohol, and formulated to dry by evaporation without a chemical reaction.

(59) "Slip-Resistant Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively as such which is formulated with synthetic grit, and used as a safety coating.

(60) "Spatter Coating/Multicolor Coating" means a coating labeled exclusively as such in which spots, globules, or spatters of contrasting colors appear on or within the surface of a contrasting or similar background.

(61) "Spray Paint" means a pressurized coating product containing pigments or resins that dispenses product ingredients by means of a propellant, and is packaged in a disposable can for hand-held application, or for use in specialized equipment for ground traffic/marking applications.

(62) "Spray Paint Category" means the applicable category which best describes a spray paint listed in SWAPCA 493-200-030.

(63) "Stain" means a coating labeled as such which is designed and labeled to change the color of a surface without concealing the surface from view.

(64) "SWAPCA" means the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.

(65) "Topcoat" means a coating applied over any coating, for the purpose of appearance, identification, or protection.

(66) "Vancouver Air Quality Maintenance Area" **or** "Vancouver AQMA" is the Vancouver portion of the Portland-Vancouver Interstate Nonattainment Area for Ozone as defined in the Washington State Implementation Plan. The Vancouver AQMA includes the southern portion of Clark County, Washington.

(67) "Vinyl/Fabric/Polycarbonate Coating" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to coat vinyl, fabric, or polycarbonate substrates.

(68) "Volatile Organic Compound" or "VOC" means those compounds of carbon defined in SWAPCA 400-030(89). For purposes of determining compliance with VOC content limits, VOC shall be measured by an applicable method identified in SWAPCA 493-200-060.

(69) "VOC Content" means the ratio of the weight of VOC to the total weight of the product contents expressed as follows:

VOC Content = $W_{VOC}/W_{TOTAL} \times 100$

Where:

W_{VOC} = the weight of volatile organic compounds; and

W_{TOTAL} = the total weight of the product's contents.

(70) "Webbing/Veiling Coating" means a spray product designed and labeled exclusively to produce a stranded or spider-webbed decorative effect.

(71) "Weld-Through Primer" means a coating designed and labeled exclusively to provide a bridging or conducting effect to provide corrosion protection following welding.

(72) "Wood Stain" means a coating which is formulated to change the color of a wood surface without concealing the surface from view.

(73) "Wood Touch-Up/Repair/Restoration Coatings" means coatings designed and labeled exclusively to provide an exact color or sheen match on finished wood products.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-030 SPRAY PAINT STANDARDS AND EXEMPTIONS

(1) General Requirements. Where required by SWAPCA 493-200-040, spray paint shall not exceed the VOC content limits in Table C, as modified by the special conditions and exemptions in SWAPCA 493-200-030(2) and SWAPCA 493-200-030(3).

Table C

SPRAY PAINT VOC CONTENT LIMITS

Spray Paint Category	VOC Content Percent-by-weight
General Coatings	
Clear Coating	67.0
Flat Paint Products	60.0
Fluorescent Coatings	75.0
Lacquer Coating Products	80.0
Metallic Coating	80.0

Non-Flat Paint Products	65.0
Primer	60.0
Specialty Coatings	
Art Fixative or Sealant	95.0
Auto Body Primer	80.0
Automotive Bumper and Trim Products	95.0
Aviation or Marine Primer	80.0
Aviation Propeller Coating	84.0
Corrosion Resistant Brass, Bronze, or Copper Coatings	92.0
Exact Match Finish Engine Enamel	80.0
Automotive	88.0
Industrial	88.0
Floral Spray	95.0
Glass Coating	95.0
Ground Traffic Marking Coating	66.0
High Temperature Coating	80.0
Hobby/Model/Craft Coating Enamel	80.0
Lacquer	88.0
Clear or Metallic	95.0
Marine Spar Varnish	85.0
Photograph Coating	95.0
Pleasure Craft Finish Primer Surface or Undercoater	75.0

Pleasure Craft Topcoat	80.0
Shellac Sealer Clear	88.0
Pigmented	75.0
Slip-Resistant Coating	80.0
Spatter/Multicolor Coating	80.0
Vinyl/Fabric/Polycarbonate Coating	95.0
Webbing/Veil Coating	90.0
Weld-Through Primer	75.0
Wood Stains	95.0
Wood Touch-Up, Repair, or Restoration Coatings	95.0

*The VOC limit for High Temperature Coatings shall be 88.0% until July 1, 1999, after which the 0.0% limit shall apply.

(2) Special Conditions. The following conditions shall apply to spray paint subject to VOC content limits under SWAPCA 493-200-030(1):

(a) The total weight of VOC contained in a multi-component kit shall not exceed the total eight of VOC that would be allowed in the multi-component kit had each component product met the applicable VOC standards.

(1) Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-030(2)(b)(B) if anywhere on the principal display panel of any spray paint or in any promotion of the product, any representation is made that the product may be used as, or is suitable for use as a spray paint for which a lower VOC standard is specified in SWAPCA 493-200-030(1), then the lower VOC standard shall apply.

(2) If a spray paint is subject to both a general coating limit and a specialty coating limit under SWAPCA 493-200-030(1), and the product meets all the criteria of the applicable specialty coating category as specified in SWAPCA 493-200- 020, then the specialty coating limit shall apply instead of the general coating limit.

(3) Exemption. SWAPCA 493-200-030(1) shall not apply to aerosol lubricants, mold releases, automotive underbody coating, electrical coatings, cleaners, belt dressings, anti-static sprays, layout fluids and removers, adhesives, maskants, rust converters, dyes, inks, leather preservatives, or spray paint assembled by adding bulk paint to aerosol containers of propellant and solvent used for minor finish repairs during the original manufacture of products.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-040 REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUFACTURE, SALE AND USE OF SPRAY PAINT

(1) Manufacturers. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-040(6), any person who manufactures spray paint after July 1, 1996 which is sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed, directly or indirectly, to a retail outlet in the Vancouver AQMA shall:

(a) Manufacture complying spray paint for spray paint marketed in the Vancouver AQMA;

(b) Clearly display the following information on each product container such that it is readily observable upon hand-held inspection without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging:

(1) The maximum VOC content of the spray paint, expressed as a percentage by weight;

(2) The spray paint category as defined in SWAPCA 493-200-020, or an abbreviation of the spray paint category; and

(3) The date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date; and

(c) Notify direct purchasers of products manufactured for sale within the Vancouver AQMA upon determining that any noncomplying spray paint has been supplied in violation of this rule.

(2) Distributors. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-040(6), any distributor of spray paint manufactured after July 1, 1996 which is sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed to a retail outlet within the Vancouver AQMA shall:

(a) Distribute to the Vancouver AQMA only spray paints are labeled as required under subsection SWAPCA 493-200-040(1)(b);

(b) Distribute to the Vancouver AQMA only spray paints labeled with VOC contents that meet the VOC limits specified in SWAPCA 493-200-030; and

(c) Notify direct purchasers of products distributed for sale within the Vancouver AQMA upon determining that any noncomplying spray paint has been supplied in violation of this rule.

(3) Retailers.

(a) Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-040(6), no retailer shall knowingly sell within the Vancouver AQMA any noncomplying spray paint manufactured after July 1, 1996.

(b) Upon notification by SWAPCA, a manufacturer, or a distributor that any noncomplying spray paint has been supplied, a retailer shall remove noncomplying spray paint from consumer-accessible areas of retail outlets within the Vancouver AQMA.

(4) Commercial Applicators. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-040(6), no commercial applicator shall, within the Vancouver AQMA, knowingly use or contract for the use of any noncomplying spray paint manufactured after July 1, 1996.

(5) Label Alteration. No person shall remove, alter, conceal or deface the information required in SWAPCA 493-200-040(1)(b) prior to final sale of the product.

(6) Exception. For spray paint which has been granted a compliance extension under SWAPCA 493-500-020, SWAPCA 493-200-040 applies to spray paint manufactured after the date specified in the compliance extension.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-050 Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

(1) Recordkeeping. Manufacturers subject to SWAPCA 493-200-040 shall maintain the following records for at least 2 years after a product is sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed by the manufacturer, directly or indirectly, to a retail outlet in the Vancouver AQMA:

(a) VOC content records of spray paint based methods provided in SWAPCA 493-200-060;

(b) An explanation of any code indicating the date of manufacture of any spray paint; and

(c) Information used to substantiate an application for a compliance extension SWAPCA 493-500-020;

(2) Reporting. Following request and within a reasonable period of time, records specified in SWAPCA 493-200-050(1) shall be made available to SWAPCA.

(3) Exemption from disclosure. If a person claims that any Records or Information, as defined in RCW 70.94.205 "Confidentiality of records and information", is confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure, in whole or in part, the person shall comply with the procedures specified in SWAPCA 493-500-030.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-200-060 INSPECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) The owner or operator of a facility subject to SWAPCA 493-200-010 through 493-200-060 shall, at any reasonable time, make the facility available for inspection by SWAPCA.

(2) Upon request of SWAPCA, any person subject to SWAPCA 493-200-010 through 493-200-060 shall furnish samples of spray paint products selected by SWAPCA from available stock for testing by SWAPCA to determine compliance with SWAPCA 493-200-030.

(3) Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-200-060(5), testing to determine compliance with SWAPCA 493-200-030 shall be performed using:

(a) VOC Content. The VOC content shall be determined by:

(1) The procedures set forth in Bay Area Air Quality Management District Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Laboratory Procedures, Method 35, "Determination of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) in Solvent Based Aerosol Paints," as amended January 19, 1994, and, for water-containing spray paints, by ASTM D5325-92, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Weight Percent Volatile Content of Water-Borne Aerosol Paints", November 15, 1992; or

(2) Calculation of VOC content from records of amounts of constituents used to manufacture the product and the chemical compositions of the individual product constituents.

(b) Exempt Compounds. If a method specified in subsection (a) of this section to measure VOC also measures exempt compounds, the exempt compounds may be excluded from the VOC content if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified. SWAPCA may require a manufacturer to provide methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of SWAPCA, the amount of exempt compounds in the spray paint or the spray paint's emissions.

(4) Except as provided in Section (5) of this rule, testing to establish the spray paint category as defined in SWAPCA 493-200-020 shall be performed using:

(a) Metal Content. The metal content of metallic aerosol coating products shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Test Method 311 (SCAQMD "Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples" manual), June 1, 1991, after removal of the propellant following the procedure in ASTM Method 5325-92, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Weight Percent Volatile Content of Water-Borne Aerosol Paints", November 15, 1992.

(b) Specular Gloss. Specular gloss of flat and non-flat coatings shall be determined by ASTM Method D523-89, March 31, 1989.

(c) Acid Content. The acid content of rust converters shall be determined by ASTM Method D-1613-85, "Standard Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products", May 31, 1985, after removal of the propellant following the procedure in ASTM Method D-5325-92, "Standard Test Method for Determination of Weight Percent Volatile Content of Water-Borne Aerosol Paints", November 15, 1992.

(5) Alternative test methods which are shown to accurately determine the VOC content, exempt compounds, metal content, specular gloss, or acid content in a spray paint may also be used if approved in writing by EPA and SWAPCA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-010 Applicability

(1) SWAPCA 493-300 applies to any manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or commercial applicator of architectural coatings for sale or use in the Vancouver AQMA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-020 DEFINITIONS

As used in SWAPCA 493-300:

(1) "AAMA" means the American Architectural Manufacturers Association.

(2) "Alkali Resistant Primers" means high performance primers formulated to resist reaction with

alkaline materials including, but not limited to, lime, cement, and soap.

(3) "Antenna Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to equipment and associated structural appurtenances that are used to receive or transmit electromagnetic signals.

(4) "Anti-Fouling Coatings" means high performance coatings formulated and recommended for application to submerged stationary structures and their appurtenances to prevent or reduce the attachment of marine or freshwater biological organisms, including, but not limited to, coatings registered with the EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC§ 136, et seq.) and nontoxic foul-release coatings.

(5) "Anti-Graffiti Coatings" means clear or opaque high performance coatings specifically labeled as anti-graffiti coatings and both formulated and recommended for application to graffiti-prone surfaces to deter adhesion of graffiti and to facilitate graffiti removal.

(6) "Appurtenance" means an accessory to a stationary structure, whether installed or detached at the proximate site of installation, including but not limited to: bathroom and kitchen fixtures; cabinets; concrete forms; doors; elevators; fences; hand railings; heating, air conditioning, or other fixed mechanical equipment or large stationary tools; lamp posts; partitions; piping systems; rain gutters and downspouts; stairways, fixed ladders, catwalks and fire escapes; and window screens.

(7) "Architectural Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for field application to stationary structures and their appurtenances, to portable buildings, to pavements, or to curbs.

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

(9) "Below-Ground Wood Preservatives" means coatings formulated and recommended to protect below-ground wood from decay or insect attack which are registered with the U.S. EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC § 136, et seq.).

(10) "Bituminous Coatings and Mastics" means coatings and mastics formulated and recommended for roofing, pavement sealing, or waterproofing that incorporate bitumens as a principal component. Bitumens are black or brownish materials which are soluble in carbon disulfide, which consist mainly of hydrocarbons, and which are obtained from natural deposits or as residues from the distillation of crude petroleum or low grades of coal. Bitumens include asphalt, tar, pitch and asphaltite.

(11) "Bond Breakers" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to concrete to prevent the formation of a bond to a subsequently placed concrete layer.

(12) "Chalkboard Resurfacers" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to

chalkboards to restore a suitable surface for writing with chalk.

(13) "Clear Coating" means a coating that when dry allows light to pass so the substrate may be distinctly seen.

(14) "Clear & Semitransparent Stains" means transparent or translucent coatings formulated and recommended for application to wood-based substrates to impart a desired color without completely concealing the surface or its natural texture or grain pattern.

(15) "Clear & Semitransparent Wood Preservatives" means coatings formulated and recommended to protect exposed wood from decay or insect attack, registered with the EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC § 136, et seq.), that may change the color of the substrate but do not completely conceal the substrate.

(16) "Clear Waterproofing Sealers & Treatments" means coatings which are formulated and recommended for application to porous substrates for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water and which do not alter the surface appearance or texture.

(17) "Coating Category" means the applicable category which best describes the coating as listed in this rule.

(18) "Colorant" means a concentrated pigment dispersion of water, solvent, or binder that is added to an architectural coating or tint base after the coating or tint base has been shipped from its place of manufacture.

(19) "Commercial Applicator" means any person who purchases, hires, acquires, applies or contracts for the application of architectural coatings for commercial, industrial or institutional uses, or any person who applies architectural coatings for compensation.

(20) "Complying Architectural Coating" means a coating which complies with the VOC content limits of SWAPCA 493-300-030.

(21) "Concrete Curing Compounds" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to recently cast concrete to retard the evaporation of water.

(22) "Concrete Protective Coatings" means high build coatings formulated and recommended for application in a single coat over concrete, plaster, or other cementitious surface. These coatings are formulated to be primerless, one-coat systems which can be applied over form release compounds or uncured concrete. These coatings prevent spalling of concrete in freezing temperatures by providing long term protection from water and chloride ion intrusion.

(23) "Distributor" means any person who sells or supplies architectural coating for the purposes

of resale or distribution in commerce. "Distributor" includes activities of a self-distributing retailer related to the distribution of products to individual retail outlets. "Distributor" does not include manufacturers except for a manufacturer who sells or supplies products directly to a retail outlet. "Distributor" does not include consumers.

(24) "Dry Fog Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended only for circumstances in which overspray droplets are desired to dry before contacting incidental surfaces in the vicinity of a surface coating activity.

(25) "Environmental Protection Agency", or "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(26) "Exempt compounds" means compounds of carbon excluded from the definition of VOC.

(27) "Exterior Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for use in conditions exposed to the weather.

(28) "Extreme High Durability Coatings" means air dry flouropolymer based coatings formulated and recommended for the protection of architectural subsections and which meet the weathering requirements of AAMA 605.2-1985 Section 7.9.

(29) "Fire-Retardant/Resistive Coatings" means clear or opaque coatings formulated and recommended to retard ignition and flame spread, or to delay melting or structural weakening due to high heat, and which are fire-tested and rated by a certified laboratory for use in bringing buildings or construction materials into compliance with building code requirements applicable to the place of use.

(30) "Flat Coatings" means coatings which register gloss less than 15 on an 85 degree meter and less than 5 on a 60 degree meter according to ASTM Method D523, Standard Test Method for Specular Gloss.

(31) "Floor Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to flooring, including, but not limited to, decks, porches, and steps, and which have a high degree of abrasion resistance.

(32) "Flow Coatings" means coating materials formulated and recommended to maintain the protective coating systems present on utility transformers.

(33) "Form-Release Compounds" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to concrete forms to prevent formation of a bond between the form and concrete cast within.

(34) "Graphic Arts Coatings" or "Sign Paints" means coatings formulated and recommended for

hand-application either on-site or in-shop by artists using brush or roller techniques to indoor or outdoor signs (excluding structural components) and murals, including lettering enamels, poster colors, and copy blockers.

(35) "Heat Reactive Coatings" means high performance phenolic based coatings requiring a minimum temperature of 191° Celsius (C) [375° Fahrenheit (F)] to 204° C (400° F) to obtain complete polymerization or cure. These coatings are formulated and recommended for commercial and industrial use to protect substrates from degradation and maintain product purity in which one or more of the following extreme conditions exist:

(a) Continuous or repeated immersion exposure to 90 to 98% sulfuric acid or oleum;

(b) Continuous or repeated immersion exposure to strong organic solvents;

(c) Continuous or repeated immersion exposure to petroleum processing at high temperatures and pressures; or,

(d) Continuous or repeated immersion exposure to food or pharmaceutical products which may or may not require high temperature sterilization.

(36) "High Temperature Coatings" means high performance coatings formulated and recommended for application to substrates exposed continuously or intermittently to temperatures above 201° C (394° F).

(37) "Impacted Immersion Coatings" means high performance maintenance coatings formulated and recommended for application to steel structures subject to immersion in turbulent, debris-laden water. These coatings are specifically resistant to high-energy impact damage caused by floating ice or debris.

(38) "Industrial Maintenance Coatings" means high performance architectural coatings including primers, sealers, undercoaters, intermediate coats, and topcoats formulated and recommended for application to substrates exposed to one or more of the following extreme environmental conditions:

(a) Immersion in water, wastewater or chemical solutions (aqueous and nonaqueous solutions), or chronic exposure of interior surfaces to moisture condensation;

(b) Acute or chronic exposure to corrosive, caustic, or acidic agents, or to chemicals, chemical fumes, chemical mixtures or solutions;

(c) Repeated exposure to temperatures above 120° C (248° F);

(d) Frequent heavy abrasion, including mechanical wear and frequent scrubbing with industrial solvents, cleansers, or scouring agents; or

(e) Exterior exposure of metal structures and structural components.

(39) "Interior Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for use in conditions not exposed to natural weathering.

(40) "Interior Clear Wood Sealers" means low viscosity coatings formulated and recommended for sealing and preparing porous wood by penetrating the wood and creating a uniform and smooth substrate for a finish coat of paint or varnish.

(41) "Lacquers" means clear or opaque wood finishes, including lacquer sanding sealers, formulated with cellulosic or synthetic resins to cure by evaporation without chemical reaction, and to provide a solid, protective film.

(42) "Lacquer Stains" means interior semitransparent stains formulated and recommended specifically for use in conjunction with clear lacquer finishes and lacquer sanding sealers.

(43) "Manufacturer" means the company, firm or establishment which is listed on the coating container. If the container lists two companies, firms or establishments, the manufacturer is the party which the coating was "manufactured for" or "distributed by", as noted on the product.

(44) "Magnesite Cement Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to magnesite cement decking to protect against water erosion.

(45) "Mastic Texture Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for concealing holes, minor cracks, or surface irregularities, and which are applied in a single coat of at least 10 mils (0.010 inches) dry film thickness.

(46) "Metallic Pigmented Coatings" means non-bituminous coatings containing at least 0.4 pounds of metallic pigment per gallon (0.048 kilograms per liter) of coating, including but not limited to zinc pigment.

(47) "Multi-Color Coatings" means coatings that exhibit more than one color when applied and which are packaged in a single container.

(48) "Noncomplying Architectural Coating" means a coating which does not comply with the VOC content limits of SWAPCA 493-300-030.

(49) "Nonferrous Metal Lacquers & Surface Protectants" means clear coatings formulated and recommended for application to ornamental architectural surfaces of bronze, stainless steel,

copper, brass or anodized aluminum to prevent oxidation, corrosion, or surface degradation.

(50) "Non-Flat Coatings" means coatings that register a gloss of 15 or greater on an 85 degree gloss meter, or 5 or greater on a 60 degree gloss meter.

(51) "Not Otherwise Specified" or "N.O.S." means not otherwise specified as a coating category.

(52) "Nuclear Power Plant Coatings" means any protective coating formulated and recommended to seal porous surfaces such as steel or concrete that otherwise would be subject to intrusion by radioactive materials. These coatings must be resistant to service-life cumulative radiation exposure as determined by ASTM D4082-83, relatively easy to decontaminate as determined by ASTM D4256-83, and resistant to various chemicals to which the coatings are likely to be exposed as determined by ASTM D3912-80. General protective requirements are outlined by the Department of Energy, formerly U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Regulatory Guide 1.54).

(53) "Opaque Coating" means a coating producing a dry film that does not allow light to pass, so the substrate is concealed from view.

(54) "Opaque Stains" means coatings labeled as stains that are recommended to hide a surface but not conceal its texture.

(55) "Opaque Waterproofing Sealers & Treatments" means coatings with pigments that are formulated and recommended for application to porous substrates for the primary purpose of preventing the penetration of water and which alter the surface appearance and texture.

(56) "Opaque Wood Preservatives" means coatings formulated and recommended to protect wood from decay or insect attack, and that are not classified as clear, semitransparent, or below-ground wood preservatives, and are registered with the EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 USC 136 et seq.).

(57) "Other Surfaces" means paved parking areas (both publicly and privately owned), airport runways, airport taxiways, driveways, sidewalks, bikepaths and curbs.

(58) "Post-Consumer Coating" means a leftover architectural coating collected as a waste product from previous users that is employed as a raw material in the manufacture of a recycled coating product for reentry to the marketplace.

(59) "Pre-treatment Wash Primers" means primers which contain a minimum of 0.5 percent acid by weight, and that are applied directly to bare metal surfaces in thin films to provide corrosion resistance, and to promote adhesion of subsequent topcoats.

(60) "Primers" means coatings formulated and recommended for application directly to substrates

to provide a firm bond between the substrate and subsequent coats.

(61) "Public Streets & Highways" means publicly owned surfaces used primarily for vehicular traffic such as streets, roads, and highways.

(62) "Quick-Dry Enamels" means non-flat coatings that:

> **(a)** Are capable of being applied directly from the container under normal conditions, with ambient temperatures between 19° Celsius (C) [60° Fahrenheit (F)] and 27° C (80° F);and
>
> **(b)** When tested in accordance with ASTM Method D1640, Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature, are set to touch in two hours or less, are tack free in four hours or less, and dry hard in eight hours or less by the mechanical method.

(63) "Quick-Dry Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters" means primers, sealers and undercoaters which are dry to touch in one-half hour, and can be recoated in two hours, when tested in accordance with ASTM D1640, Standard Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings at Room Temperature.

(64) "Recycled Coating Product" means an architectural coating that contains post-consumer coating.

(65) "Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coatings" means industrial maintenance coatings with a primary resin of vinyl or chlorinated rubber which are formulated and recommended solely for the repair of existing coatings that also have a primary resin of vinyl or chlorinated rubber without the full removal of the existing coating system.

(66) "Retailer" means any person who sells, supplies, or offers architectural coatings for sale directly to consumers or commercial applicators.

(67) "Retail Outlet" means any establishment where architectural coatings are sold, supplied, or offered for sale directly to consumers or commercial applicators.

(68) "Roof Coatings" means non-bituminous and non-thermoplastic rubber coatings formulated and recommended for application to exterior roofs for the primary purpose of preventing penetration of the substrate by water, or reflecting heat and reflecting ultraviolet radiation.

(69) "Rust Preventive Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended for use in preventing the corrosion of ferrous metal surfaces.

(70) "Sanding Sealers" means clear wood coatings formulated and recommended for application to bare wood to seal the wood and to provide a coating that can be sanded to create a smooth surface.

(71) "Sealers" means coatings formulated and recommended for application to substrates for one or more of the following purposes: to prevent subsequent coatings from being absorbed by the substrate; to prevent harm to subsequent coatings from materials in the substrate; to block stains, odors, or efflorescence; to seal water, smoke or fire damage; or to condition chalky surfaces.

(72) "Shellacs" means a clear or pigmented coating formulated with natural resins soluble in alcohol (including but not limited to, the resinous secretions of the lac beetle, Laciffer, lacca). Shellacs dry by evaporation without chemical reaction and provide a quick-drying, solid protective film that may be used for blocking stains.

(73) "Solicit" means to require for use or to specify, by written or oral contract.

(74) "SWAPCA" means the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.

(75) "Swimming Pool Coatings" means coatings formulated and recommended to coat the interior of swimming pools and to resist swimming pool chemicals.

(76) "Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings & Mastics" means coatings and mastics formulated and recommended for application to roofing and other structural surfaces which incorporate no less than 40% thermoplastic rubbers by weight of the total resin solids and may also contain other ingredients, including, but not limited to, fillers, pigments, and modifying resins.

(77) "Tint Base" means an architectural coating to which colorants are added after the coating has been shipped from its place of manufacture.

(78) "Topcoat" means a coating applied over any coating, for the purpose of appearance, identification, or protection.

(79) "Traffic Marking Paints" means coatings formulated and recommended to be used for marking or striping streets, highways and other traffic surfaces including, but not limited to, curbs, berms, driveways, parking lots and airport runways.

(80) "Undercoaters" means coatings formulated and recommended to provide a smooth surface for subsequent coats.

(81) "Vancouver Air Quality Maintenance Area" or "Vancouver AQMA" is the Washington portion of the Portland-Vancouver Interstate Nonattainment Area for Ozone as defined in the Washington State Implementation Plan. (The Vancouver AQMA includes the southern portion of

Clark County, Washington.)

(82) "Varnishes" means clear or semitransparent coatings which are not lacquers or shellacs, and which are formulated to provide a durable, solid protective film. Varnishes may contain small amounts of pigment to color a surface, or to control the final sheen or gloss of the finish.

(83) "Volatile Organic Compound" or "VOC" means compounds of carbon defined in SWAPCA 400-030(86). For purposes of determining compliance with VOC content limits, VOC shall be measured by an applicable method identified in SWAPCA 493-300-060.

(84) "VOC Content" means the weight of VOCs contained in a volume of architectural coating. For products listed in SWAPCA 493-300-030(1) Table D, VOC content shall be determined on a "VOC Per Liter - Less Water Basis" of "VOC Per Gallon - Less Water Basis".

(85) "VOC Per Liter or Gallon - Less Water Basis" means the weight of VOCs per combined volume of VOC and coating solids at the maximum thinning level recommended by the manufacturer, less water, less exempt compounds, and before the addition of colorants added to tint bases, and shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{VOC Content} = W_{VOC}/(V_M - V_{H2O} - V_{EC})$$

Where: W_{VOC} = weight of VOCs not consumed during curing, in grams or in pounds.

V_M = volume of material prior to curing, in liters or in gallons.

V_{H2O} = volume of water not consumed during curing, in liters or in gallons.

V_{EC} = volume of exempt compounds not consumed during curing, in liters or in gallons.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-030 STANDARDS

(1) Where required by SWAPCA 493-300-040, architectural coatings shall not exceed the VOC content limits listed in Table D on a "VOC Per Liter or Gallon - Less Water Basis" as modified by the special conditions and exemptions in SWAPCA 493-300-030(2) and SWAPCA 493-300-030(3).

Table D

ARCHITECTURAL COATING VOC CONTENT LIMITS

VOC PER LITER or GALLON - LESS WATER BASIS

Coating Category	**VOC**	
	(g/l)	**(lb/gal)**
Alkali Resistant Primers	550	4.58
Antenna Coatings	500	4.16
Anti-Fouling Coatings	450	3.75
Anti-Graffiti Coating	600	5.00
Bituminous Coatings and Mastics	500	4.16
Bond Breakers	600	5.00
Chalkboard Resurfacers	450	3.75
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	2.91
Concrete Protective Coatings	400	3.33
Dry Fog Coatings	400	3.33
Extreme High Durability Coatings	800	6.66
Fire-Retardant/Resistive Coatings		
Clear	850	7.08
Opaque	450	3.75
Flat Coatings - N.O.S.		
Exterior	250	2.08
Interior	250	2.08
Floor Coatings	400	3.33
Flow Coatings	650	5.41
Form-Release Compounds	450	3.75
Graphic Arts Coatings or Sign Paints	500	4.16
Heat Reactive Coatings	420	3.5

High Temperature Coatings	650	5.41
Impacted Immersion Coatings	780	6.50
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	450	3.75
Lacquers	680	5.66
Lacquer Stains	780	6.50
Magnesite Cement Coatings	600	5.00
Mastic Texture Coatings	300	2.50
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	4.16
Multi-Color Coatings	580	4.83
Nonferrous Metal Lacquers & Surface Protectants	870	7.25
Non-Flat Coatings - N.O.S:		
Exterior	380	3.16
Interior	380	3.16
Nuclear Power Plant Coatings	450	3.75
Pretreatment Wash Primers	780	6.50
Primers and Undercoaters - N.O.S.	350	2.91
Quick-Dry Coatings		
Enamels	450	3.75
Primers, Sealers and Undercoaters	450	3.75
Repair and Maintenance Thermoplastic Coatings	650	5.41
Roof Coatings	250	2.08
Rust Preventive Coatings	400	3.33
Sanding Sealers - (other than lacquer)	550	4.58

Sealers - (including interior clear wood sealers)	400	3.33
Shellacs:		
Clear	650	5.41
Opaque	550	4.58
Stains & Wood Preservatives		
Below Ground Wood Preservatives	550	4.58
Clear & Semitransparent	550	4.58
Opaque	350	2.91
Swimming Pool Coatings	850	7.08
Thermoplastic Rubber Coatings & Mastics	550	4.58
Traffic Marking Paints		
Public Streets & Highways	150*	1.25
Other Surfaces	250	2.08
Varnishes	450	3.75
Waterproofing Sealers & Treatments:		
Clear	600	5.00
Opaque	400	3.33

*Prior to Jan. 1, 1997, a VOC content limit of 250 grams per liter (2.08 lbs/gallon) applies to Traffic Marking Paints for Public Streets & Highways.

(2) Special Conditions. The following conditions shall apply to architectural coatings subject to VOC content limits under SWAPCA 493-300-030(1):

(a) Notwithstanding the definition of coating category in SWAPCA 493-300-020, if anywhere on the coating container, or in any promotion of an architectural coating, any representation is made that the coating may be used as, or is suitable for use as a coating for

which a lower VOC limit is specified in SWAPCA 493-300-030(1), then the lower VOC limit shall apply. This requirement shall not apply to:

(1) High-Temperature Coatings, which may be represented as metallic pigmented coatings for use consistent with the High Temperature Coating definition;

(2) Lacquer, which may be recommended for use as sanding sealers in conjunction with clear lacquer topcoats;

(3) Metallic Pigmented Coatings, which may be recommended for use as primers, sealers, undercoaters roof coatings, or industrial maintenance coatings;

(4) Shellacs;

(5) Fire Retardant/Resistive Coatings;

(6) Sanding sealers which may be represented as quick dry sealers; and,

(7) Varnish, which may be recommended for use as a floor coating.

(b) VOC Content of Recycled Coating Products.

(1) For coatings manufactured domestically containing post-consumer coating, compliance with the VOC limits of Table D of this rule shall be determined by the adjusted VOC content at the maximum thinning recommended by the manufacturer using the following equation:

$$VOC_{ADJUSTED} = VOC_{ACTUAL} \times [1 - (Recycled\%/100)]$$

Where:

$VOC_{ADJUSTED}$ = The adjusted VOC content of a recycled coating product expressed as grams VOC per liter or pounds per gallon, less water.

VOC_{ACTUAL} = The VOC content of the recycled coating product as determined by procedures specified in SWAPCA 493-300-060(3) with the exception that VOCs in colorants of post-consumer coatings shall not be excluded from the VOC determination.

Recycled % = The volume percent of the recycled coating product that is post-consumer coating as determined by SWAPCA 493-300-030(2)(b)(B).

(2) The percent recycled shall be determined using the following equation:

Recycled % = $VOL_{POST\text{-}CONS} \times 100/(VOL_{POST\text{-}CONS} + VOL_{VIRGIN}$

Where:

$VOL_{POST\text{-}CONS}$ = The volume of post-consumer coating per gallon used in the production of a recycled coating product.

VOL_{VIRGIN} = The volume of virgin coating materials used in the production of a recycled coating product.

(3) Exemptions. SWAPCA 493-300-030(1) shall not apply to:

(a) Colorants added to tint bases by a retailer or commercial applicator.

(b) Coatings that are sold in containers with a volume of not more than one quart (32 fluid ounce or 0.95 liter) or in non-refillable aerosol containers.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-040 REQUIREMENTS FOR MANUFACTURE, SALE AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL COATING

(1) Manufacturers. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-300-040(6), any person who manufactures architectural coatings after July 1, 1996 which are sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed, directly or indirectly, to a retail outlet in the Vancouver AQMA shall:

(a) Manufacture complying architectural coatings for architectural coatings marketed in the Vancouver AQMA;

(b) Clearly display the following information on each product container such that it is readily observable upon hand-held inspection without removing or disassembling any portion of the product container or packaging:

(1) The date on which the product was manufactured, or a code indicating such date;

(2) The maximum VOC content of the coating, at the maximum thinning recommended by the manufacturer, expressed as grams of VOC per liter or pounds VOC per gallon of coating, less water and exempt compounds, or distinguishing

markings that identify the product's VOC content as described above, through reference to printed information that accompanies the product through distribution and is displayed at the point of sale;

(3) A statement of the manufacturer's maximum recommended thinning with diluents other than water, and, if thinning of the coating prior to use under normal environmental and application conditions is not necessary, a statement indicating the product is not to be thinned under normal circumstances; and

(4) For containers of recycled coating products, the phrase "CONTAINS NOT LESS THAN ___ PERCENT POST-CONSUMER COATING" where the percent, by volume, of the recycled coating is inserted before the word "percent".

(c) Notify direct purchasers of products manufactured for sale within the Vancouver AQMA upon determining that any noncomplying architectural coatings have been supplied in violation of SWAPCA 493-300-040.

(2) Distributors. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-300-040(6), any distributor of architectural coating manufactured after July 1, 1996 which is sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed to a retail outlet within the Vancouver AQMA shall:

(a) Ensure that architectural coatings are labeled as required under subsection (1)(b) of SWAPCA 493-300-040;

(b) Ensure that the VOC content indicated under SWAPCA 493-300-040(1)(b)(B) does not exceed the VOC standard specified in SWAPCA 493-300-030; and

(c) Notify direct purchasers of products distributed for sale within the Vancouver AQMA upon determining that any noncomplying architectural coatings have been supplied in violation of SWAPCA 493-300-040.

(3) Retailers.

(a) Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-300-040(6), no retailer shall knowingly sell within the Vancouver AQMA any noncomplying architectural coating manufactured after July 1, 1996.

(b) Upon notification by SWAPCA, a manufacturer, or a distributor that any noncomplying architectural coating has been supplied, a retailer shall remove noncomplying architectural coatings from consumer-accessible areas of retail outlets within the Vancouver AQMA.

(4) Commercial Applicators. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-300-040(6):

(a) No commercial applicator shall, within the Vancouver AQMA, knowingly use or contract for the use of any noncomplying architectural coating manufactured after July 1, 1996;

(b) No commercial applicator shall, within the Vancouver AQMA, knowingly use any noncomplying architectural coating manufactured after July 1, 1996 in a manner inconsistent with the coating category for which the product is formulated and recommended;

(c) All VOC-containing materials shall be stored in closed containers when not being accessed, filled, emptied, maintained, repaired or otherwise used

(d) It is recommended that architectural coatings be applied under the conditions and with the application techniques recommended by the coating's manufacturer.

(5) Label Alteration. No person shall remove, alter, conceal or deface the information required in SWAPCA 493-300-040(1)(b) prior to final sale of the product.

(6) Exceptions.

(a) Traffic marking paints seasonal requirements.

(1) Traffic marking paints which exceed the VOC content limits of SWAPCA 493-300-030(1) may be manufactured, distributed to retail outlets, offered for sale to commercial applicators, and sold to commercial applicators within the Vancouver AQMA if purchasers are provided with written information indicating that the product shall not be applied within the Vancouver AQMA during the period June 1 through August 31, and the labeling requirements of SWAPCA 493-300-040(1)(b)(A) and (B) are maintained.

(2) Traffic marking paints which exceed the VOC limits of SWAPCA 493-300-030(1) may be purchased by commercial applicators for use within the Vancouver AQMA provided they shall not be applied during the period June 1 through August 31.

(b) For architectural coatings which have been granted a compliance extension under SWAPCA 493-500-020, this rule applies to coatings manufactured after the date specified in the compliance extension.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-050 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) Recordkeeping. Manufacturers subject to SWAPCA 493-300-040 shall maintain the following records for at least 2 years after an architectural coating is sold, offered for sale, supplied or distributed by the manufacturer, directly or indirectly, to a retail outlet in the Vancouver AQMA:

(a) VOC content records of architectural coatings based on methods provided in SWAPCA 493-300-060;

(b) An explanation of any code indicating the date of manufacture of any architectural coating; and

(c) Information used to substantiate an application for a compliance extension under SWAPCA 493-500-020.

(2) Reporting. Following request and within a reasonable period of time, records specified in SWAPCA 493-300-050(1) shall be made available to SWAPCA.

(3) Exemption from disclosure. If a person claims that any Records of Information, as defined in RCW 70.94.205 "Confidentiality of records and information", is confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure, in whole or in part, the person shall comply with the procedures specified in SWAPCA 493-500-030.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-300-060 INSPECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) The owner or operator of a facility subject to SWAPCA 493-300-010 through 493-300-060 shall, at any reasonable time, make the facility available for inspection by SWAPCA.

(2) Upon request of SWAPCA, any person subject to SWAPCA 493-300-010 through 493-300-060 shall furnish samples of architectural coatings selected by SWAPCA from available stock for testing by SWAPCA to determine compliance with SWAPCA 493-300-030.

(3) Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-300-060(4), testing to determine compliance with SWAPCA 493-300-030 shall be performed using:

(a) VOC Content. The VOC content of an architectural coating shall be determined by:

(1) Procedures set forth in EPA Test Method 24 (40 CFR 60, Appendix A, July 1,

1994); or

(2) Calculation of VOC content from records of amounts of constituents used to manufacture the product and the chemical compositions of the individual product constituents.

(b) Exempt Compounds. If the method specified in SWAPCA 493-300-060(3)(a)(A) also measures compounds excluded from the definition of VOCs, those compounds may be excluded from the VOC content if the amount of such compounds can be accurately quantified. SWAPCA may require a manufacturer to provide conclusive evidence (such as production records, formulation data and test results) demonstrating, to the satisfaction of SWAPCA, the amount of exempt compounds in the architectural coating or the coating's emissions.

(c) Specular gloss of flat and non-flat coatings shall be determined by ASTM Method D523-89, March 31, 1989.

(4) Alternative test methods which are shown to accurately determine the VOC content of architectural coatings may also be used if approved in writing by EPA and SWAPCA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-010 - APPLICABILITY

SWAPCA 493-400 applies to any person:

(1) Who sells, offers for sale, distributes or manufactures motor vehicle refinishing coatings for sale in Vancouver AQMA, or

(2) Who owns, leases, operates or controls a motor vehicle refinishing facility in the Vancouver AQMA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-020 DEFINITIONS

As used in SWAPCA 493-400:

(1) "Aerosol Spray" coating means a pre-mixed coating supplied in pressurized containers of 16 ounces or less.

(2) "Anti-glare/Safety Coating" means a coating formulated to minimize light reflection to interior areas of a vehicle and which shows a reflectance of 25 or less on a 60 degree gloss meter.

(3) "Basecoat" means a pigmented topcoat which is the first topcoat applied as a part of a multistage topcoat system.

(4) "Basecoat/Clearcoat Topcoat System" means a topcoat system composed of a base coat portion and a clearcoat portion. The VOC content of a basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$\underline{VOC_{bc/cc} = VOC_{bc} + 2\ VOC_{cc}}$$
$$3$$

Where: $VOC_{\underline{bc/c}}$ = the composite VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds to be used for compliance determination under the basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system coating category.

VOC_{bc} = the VOC content of any given basecoat as prepared for use, less water and less exempt compounds.

$2VOC_{cc}$ = twice the VOC content of any given clearcoat as prepared for use, less water and less exempt compounds.

(5) "Bright Metal Trim Repair Coating" means a coating applied directly to chrome-plated metal surfaces for the purposes of appearance.

(6) "Clearcoat" means a topcoat which contains no pigments or only transparent pigments and which is the final topcoat applied as a part of a multistage topcoat system.

(7) "Elastomeric Materials" means coatings which are specifically formulated and applied over coated or uncoated flexible plastic substrates for the purpose of adhesion.

(8) "Exempt compounds" means compounds of carbon excluded from the definition of VOC.

(9) "Graphic Design Application" means the application of logos, letters, numbers, or artistic representations such as murals, landscapes, and portraits.

(10) "High Volume, Low Pressure Spray", or "HVLP" means equipment used to apply coatings with a spray device which operates at a nozzle air pressure between 0.1 and 10 pounds per square inch gravity (psig).

(11) "Impact Resistant Coating" means any coating applied to a rocker panel for the purpose of

chip resistance to road debris.

(12) "Manufacturer" means the company, firm or establishment which is listed on the coating container. If the container lists two companies, firms or establishments, the manufacturer is the party which the coating was "manufactured for" or "distributed by", as noted on the product.

(13) "Midcoat" means a semi-transparent topcoat which is the middle topcoat applied as part of a three-stage topcoat system.

(14) "Motor Vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 46.16 RCW.

(15) "Motor Vehicle Refinishing" means the application of surface coating to on-road motor vehicles or non-road motor vehicles, or their existing parts and components, except Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) coatings applied at manufacturing plants.

(16) "Motor Vehicle Refinishing Coating" means any coating designed for, or represented by the manufacturer as being suitable for motor vehicle refinishing.

(17) "Motor Vehicle Refinishing Facility" means a location at which motor vehicle refinishing is performed.

(18) "Multi-Color Coating" means a coating which is packaged in a single container that exhibits more than one color when applied, and is used to protect surfaces of vehicle cargo areas.

(19) "Multistage Topcoat System" means any basecoat/clearcoat topcoat system or any three-stage topcoat system manufactured as a system, and used as specified by the manufacturer.

(20) "Non-Road Motor Vehicle" means any motor vehicle other than an on-road motor vehicle. "Non-Road Motor Vehicle" includes, but is not limited to, fixed load vehicles, farm tractors, farm trailers, all-terrain vehicles, and golf carts.

(21) "On-Road Motor Vehicle" means any motor vehicle which is required to be registered under RCW 46.16 or exempt from registration under RCW 46.04. "On-Road Motor Vehicle" includes, but is not limited to: passenger cars, trucks, vans, motorcycles, mopeds, motor homes, truck tractors, buses, tow vehicles, trailers other than farm trailers, and camper shells.

(22) "Person" means the federal government, any state, individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, governmental agency, municipality, partnership, association, firm, trust, estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever.

(23) "Portland-Vancouver Interstate AWMA" is the interstate nonattainment area for ozone as

defined in the Washington and Oregon State Implementation Plans. The Interstate area includes, Clackamas, Washington and Multnomah counties in Oregon and southern portion of Clark County in Washington.

(24) "Precoat Coating" means a coating applied to bare metal primarily to deactivate the surface for corrosion resistance to a subsequent water-base primer.

(25) "Pretreatment Wash Primer" means a coating which contains at least 0.5% acid, by weight, which is used to provide surface etching and is applied directly to bare metal surfaces to promote corrosion resistance and adhesion.

(26) "Primer" means a coating applied for purposes of corrosion resistance or adhesion of subsequent coatings.

(27) "Primer Sealer" means a coating applied prior to the application of a topcoat for the purpose of color uniformity, or to promote the ability of a underlying coating to resist penetration by the topcoat.

(28) "Primer Surface" means a coating applied for the purpose of corrosion resistance or adhesion, and which promotes a uniform surface by filling in surface imperfections.

(29) "Public Highway" means every public way, road, street, thoroughfare and place, including bridges, viaducts and other structures open, used or intended for use of the general public for vehicles or vehicular traffic as a matter of right.

(30) "Rocker Panel" means the panel area of a motor vehicle which is no more than 10 inches from the bottom of a door, quarter panel, of fender.

(31) "Rubberized Asphaltic Underbody Coating" means a coating applied to the wheel wells, the inside of door panels or fenders, the underside of a trunk or hood, of the underside of the motor vehicle itself for the purpose of sound deadening or protection.

(32) "Specialty Coating" means any of the following coatings when used in accordance with each coating's specialized design purpose: adhesion promoters, uniform finish blenders, elastomeric materials, impact-resistant coatings, anti-glare safety coatings, rubberized asphaltic underbody coatings, water hold-out coatings, weld-through coatings, bright metal trim repair coatings, and surface appearance additives.

(33) "Spot Repairs" means motor vehicle refinishing repairs in which the damaged area to be repaired is limited to only a portion of any given panel so that an entire panel need not be repaired.

(34) "Stencil Coating" means an ink or a pigmented coating which is rolled or brushed onto a

template or a stamp in order to add identifying letters, symbols, or numbers to motor vehicles, mobile equipment, or their parts and components.

(35) "Surface Appearance Additive" means gloss control additives, fish-eye eliminators, retarders, and other additives designed to achieve the surface appearance of the original equipment specifications.

(36) "SWAPCA" means the Southwest Air Pollution Control Authority.

(37) "Three-Stage Coating System" means a topcoat system composed of a basecoat portion, a midcoat portion, and a transparent clearcoat portion. For compliance purposes, the VOC content of a three-stage coating system shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$VOC_{3\text{-stage}} = \frac{VOC_{bc} + VOC_{mc} + 2\,VOC_{cc}}{4}$$

Where:

$VOC_{3\text{-stage}}$ = the composite VOC content, less water and less exempt compounds in the three-stage coating system.

VOC_{bc} = the VOC content of any given basecoat as prepared for use, less water and less exempt compounds.

VOC_{mc} = the VOC content of any given midcoat as prepared for use, less water and less exempt compounds.

$2VOC_{cc}$ = twice the VOC content, as prepared for application, of any given clearcoat.

(38) "Topcoat" means a coating applied over any coating, for the purpose of appearance, identification, or protection.

(39) "Touch-up Coating" means a coating applied by brush or non-refillable aerosol can to cover minor surface damage and dispensed in containers of no more than 8 ounces.

(40) "Uniform Finish Blender" means a coating which is applied in spot repairs for the purpose of blending a paint overspray area of a repaired topcoat to match the appearance of an adjacent existing topcoat.

(41) "Vancouver Air Quality Maintenance Area" or "Vancouver AQMA" is the Washington portion of the Portland-Vancouver Interstate Nonattainment Area for Ozone as defined in the Washington State Implementation Plan. The Vancouver AQMA includes the southern portion of

Clark County, Washington.

(42) "Vehicle" means any device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway and includes vehicles that are propelled or powered by any means.

(43) "Volatile Organic Compound" or "VOC" means those compounds of carbon defined in SWAPCA 400-030(89). For purposes of determining compliance with VOC content limits, VOC shall be measured by an applicable method identified in SWAPCA 493-400-060.

(44) "Water Hold-Out Coating" means a coating applied to the interior cavity areas of doors, quarter panels, and rocker panels for the purpose of corrosion resistance to prolonged water exposure.

(45) "Weld-Through Coating" means a coating applied to metal immediately prior to welding to provide corrosion resistance.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-030 COATING STANDARDS AND EXEMPTIONS

(1) Where required by SWAPCA 493-400-040 and 493-400-050, motor vehicle refinishing coatings shall not exceed the VOC content limitations in Table E when prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, except as provided in SWAPCA 493-400-030(2).

Table E

VOC Content Limits of Motor Vehicle Refinishing Coatings

Coating Type	VOC Content Limits* (lbs/gal)
Pretreatment Wash Primer	6.5
Precoat	6.5
Primer	4.8
Primer Surface	4.8
Primer Sealer	4.6

Topcoat	5.0
Basecoat/Clearcoat Topcoat System	5.0
Three-Stage Coating System	5.2
Multi-Color Coating	5.7
Specialty Coating	7.0

VOC content is determined as prepared for use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{Pounds of VOC per gallon} = \frac{W_{voc}}{V_m - V_w - V_{ec}}$$

Where:

W_{voc} = Weight of VOC in pounds, or the weight of all volatile compounds less the weight of water, less the weight of exempt compounds;

V_m = Volume of material in gallons;

V_w = Volume of water in gallons;

V_{ec} = Volume of exempt compounds, in gallons.

[Note: * VOC emission limits are expressed as pounds of VOC per gallon of coating excluding the volume of water and exempt compounds.]

(2) Exemptions. The VOC content limits in SWAPCA 493-400-030(1) shall not apply to:

(a) Coatings supplied in aerosol spray cans;

(b) Touch-up coatings;

(c) Stencil coatings;

(d) Coatings used for graphic design applications.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-040 Requirements for Manufacture and Sale of Coatings

(1) Manufacture. Any person who manufactures motor vehicle refinishing coatings for sale within Clark County, Washington after July 1, 1996 shall:

(a) Provide written instructions for preparation of the product; and

(b) Designate in writing the VOC content of these products as prepared for use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(2) Shipment to the Vancouver AQMA. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-400-040(4), no person shall knowingly sell, ship or provide a motor vehicle refinishing coating after July 1, 1996 for use within the Vancouver AQMA unless the VOC content of the product as designated by the manufacturer complies with the VOC content limits in SWAPCA 493-400-030 when prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(3) Sale within Clark County, Washington. Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-400-040(4), no person shall sell motor vehicle refinishing coatings after July 1, 1996 within Clark County, Washington unless the VOC content of the product as designated by the manufacturer complies with the VOC content limits in SWAPCA 493-400-030 when prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(4) Sale for use outside the Portland-Vancouver Interstate AQMA. Motor vehicle refinishing coatings which do not comply with the VOC limitations of SWAPCA 493-400-030 may be sold for shipment to the Vancouver AQMA, or sold within Clark County, Washington if:

(a) The product is to be used outside the boundary of the Portland-Vancouver Interstate AQMA; and

(b) The purchaser provides written certification to the seller in the manner described by SWAPCA 493-400-040(5) that the product is to be used outside of the Portland-Vancouver Interstate AQMA.

(5) Purchase Certifications. When required by SWAPCA 493-400-040(4), certifications of intended use shall at a minimum contain the following information:

(a) Purchaser's name and address;

(b) Date of Purchase;

(c) Name of coating or coating system purchased;

(d) Type of coating;

(e) Quantity of coating purchased;
(f) Address of location where the coating will be used;

(g) A statement certifying that the coating will not be used within the Portland-Vancouver Interstate AQMA to the best of the purchaser's knowledge; and

(h) Purchaser's signature.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-050 Requirements for Motor Vehicle Refinishing in Vancouver AQMA

Except as provided in SWAPCA 493-400-050(3), persons performing motor vehicle refinishing of on-road motor vehicles within the Vancouver AQMA shall:

(1) After July 1, 1996:

(a) Use motor vehicle refinishing coatings which are identified by the manufacturer as complying with the VOC limits established in SWAPCA 493-400-030; and

(b) Prepare and apply the coatings in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and

(2) After June 1, 1997:

(a) Clean any spray equipment, including paint lines, in a device which:

(1) Minimizes solvent evaporation during the cleaning, rinsing, and draining operations;

(2) Recirculates solvent during the cleaning operation so the solvent is reused; and

(3) Collects spent solvent to be available for proper disposal or recycling; and

(b) Apply motor vehicle refinishing coatings by one of the following methods:

(1) High Volume Low Pressure spray equipment, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

(2) Electrostatic application equipment, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

(3) Dip coat application;

(4) Flow coat application;

(5) Brush coat application;

(6) Roll coat application;

(7) Hand-held aerosol cans; or

(8) Any other coating application method which can be demonstrated to effectively control VOC emissions, and which has been approved in writing by SWAPCA.

(3) This rule shall not apply to any person who performs motor vehicle refinishing without compensation, and who performs refinishing on two or fewer on-road motor vehicles, or portions thereof, in any calendar year.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-060 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) Recordkeeping.

(a) Manufacturers of motor vehicle refinishing coatings sold in Vancouver AQMA shall maintain records which demonstrate that the VOC content designated under SWAPCA 493-400-040(1) is true and accurate. These records shall be maintained for at least two (2) years after a manufacturer's sale of a product for use in Vancouver AQMA, and may include, but are not limited to, product formulation data and test results using test methods specified in SWAPCA 493-400-060.

(b) Persons who sell motor vehicle refinishing coatings within the Vancouver AQMA shallmaintain records for at least 2 years which are sufficient to allow a determination of compliance with SWAPCA 493-400-040 (3) and (4). These records shall include, but are not limited to, purchase certifications and sales information specifying the coating identification, quantity sold, and date of sale.

(c) Persons who perform motor vehicle refinishing of on-road motor vehicles within the Vancouver AQMA shall maintain records for at least 2 years which are sufficient to allow determination of compliance with SWAPCA 493-400-050. These records shall include, but are not limited to, manufacturers' instructions for preparation of coatings used and purchase information specifying the coating identification, quantity purchased and date of purchase.

(2) Reporting. Following request and within a reasonable period of time, records specified in SWAPCA 493-400-060(1) shall be made available to SWAPCA.

(3) Exemption from disclosure. If a person claims that any Records or Information, as defined in RCW 70.94.205 "Confidentiality of records and information", is confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure, in whole or in part, the person shall comply with the procedures specified in SWAPCA 493-500-030.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-400-070 INSPECTION AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

(1) The owner or operator of any facility subject to SWAPCA 493-400 shall, at any reasonable time, make the facility available for inspection by SWAPCA.

(2) Upon request of SWAPCA, any person subject to SWAPCA 493-400 shall furnish samples of motor vehicle refinishing coatings selected by SWAPCA from available stock for testing by SWAPCA to determine compliance with SWAPCA 493-400-030.

(3) Testing conducted under this rule shall be in accordance with EPA Method 24 or Method 25 as described in CFR Title 40 Part 60 (July 1, 1994), or by other methods approved by SWAPCA and EPA.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-500-010 APPLICABILITY

SWAPCA 493-500 applies to all sections of SWAPCA 493-100 through SWAPCA 493-400.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-500-030 EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE TO THE PUBLIC

(1) If a person claims that any records or information, as defined in RCW 70.94.205, is confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure, in whole or in part, the person shall comply with the following procedures:

> **(a)** The records or information shall be clearly marked with a request for exemption from disclosure. For a multi-page writing, each page shall be so marked.
>
> **(b)** For records or information that contains both exempt and non-exempt material, the

proposed exempt material shall be clearly distinguishable from the non-exempt material. If possible, the exempt material shall be arranged so that it is placed on separate pages from the non-exempt material.

(2) For records or information to be considered exempt from disclosure as a "trade secret," it shall meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The information shall not be patented;

(b) It shall be known only to a limited number of individuals within a commercial concern who have made efforts to maintain the secrecy of the information;

(c) It shall be information which derives actual or potential economic value from not being disclosed to other persons; and

(d) It shall give its users the chance to obtain a business advantage over competitors not having the information.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

SWAPCA 493-500-040 FUTURE REVIEW

Within a reasonable period of time following adoption by the United States Environmental Protection Agency of regulations intended to reduce VOC emissions from one or more products subject to SWAPCA 493-100 through SWAPCA 493-400, SWAPCA shall provide the following information to the SWAPCA Board of Directors:

(1) A comparison of the federal regulation with SWAPCA 493-100 through 493-400;

(2) An estimate of the change in emissions which would occur from repeal of provisions in SWAPCA 493-100 through 493-400 applicable to such product or products;

(3) An assessment of the effect of eliminating or modifying the provisions of SWAPCA 493-100 through 493-400 on the State Implementation Plan adopted for Redesignation/Ozone Maintenance Plan, including any need for substitute measures; and

(4) A recommendation regarding amendment to eliminate such provisions and, if applicable, a schedule for amendment.

State/local effective: 5/26/96; EPA effective: 6/18/97

Washington Department of Ecology Regulations

WAC 173-400 -- GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

173-400-117 Special Protection Requirements for Federal Class I Areas.

(1) Definitions. The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) "Adverse impact on visibility" means visibility impairment that interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the federal 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:

(i) Times of visitor use of the federal Class I area; and

(ii) The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(b) The terms "major stationary source," "major modification," and "net emissions increase" are defined in WAC 173-400-720 for projects located in areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable for the pollutants proposed to increase as a result of the project and are defined in WAC 173-400-810 for projects located in areas designated as nonattainment for the pollutants proposed to increase as a result of the project.

(2) Applicability. The requirements of this section apply to all of the following permitting actions:

(a) A PSD permit application for a new major stationary source or a major modification; or

(b) A notice of construction application for a major stationary source or a major modification to a stationary source in a nonattainment area, as either of those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-810.

(3) Contents and distribution of application.

(a) The application shall include an analysis of the anticipated impacts of the project on visibility in any federal Class I area.

(b) The applicant must mail a copy of the application for the project and all amendments to the application to the permitting authority, EPA and to the responsible federal land managers. Ecology will provide a list of the names and addresses of the federal land manager.

(4) Notice to federal land manager.

(a) The permitting authority shall send a copy of the completeness determination to the responsible federal land manager.

(b) If, prior to receiving a notice of construction application or a PSD permit application, the permitting authority receives notice of a project described in subsection (2) of this section that may affect visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority shall notify the responsible federal land manager within thirty days of the notification.

(5) Analysis by federal land manager.

(a) The permitting authority will consider any demonstration presented by the responsible federal land manager that emissions from a proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a proposed major modification described in subsection (2) of this section would have an adverse impact on visibility in any federal Class I area, provided that the demonstration is received by the permitting authority within thirty days of the federal land manager's receipt of the complete application.

(b) If the permitting authority concurs with the federal land manager's demonstration, the PSD permit or approval order for the project either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the approval order to prevent the adverse impact.

(c) If the permitting authority finds that the federal land manager's analysis does not demonstrate that the project will have an adverse impact on visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority shall explain its decision in compliance with the notice requirements of WAC 173-400-171 for those permits subject to WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860. For permits subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program, the permitting authority shall state in the public notice required by WAC 173-400-740 that an explanation of the decision appears in the Technical Support Document for the proposed permit.

(6) Additional requirements for projects that require a PSD permit.

(a) For sources impacting federal Class I areas, the permitting authority shall provide notice to EPA of every action related to consideration of the PSD permit.

(b) The permitting authority shall consider any demonstration received from the responsible federal land manager prior to the close of the public comment period on a proposed PSD permit that emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a

proposed major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any mandatory Class I federal area.

(c) If the permitting authority concurs with the demonstration, the PSD permit either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the PSD permit to prevent the adverse impact.

(7) Additional requirements for projects located in nonattainment areas. In reviewing a PSD permit application or notice of construction application for a new major stationary source or major modification proposed for construction, as those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-810, in an area classified as nonattainment, the permitting authority must ensure that the proposed new source's emissions or the proposed modification's increase in emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility by human-caused air pollution in mandatory Class I federal areas. In determining the need for approval order conditions to meet this requirement, the permitting authority may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(8) Monitoring. The permitting authority may require post-construction monitoring of the impact from the project. The monitoring shall be limited to the impacts on visibility in any federal Class I area near the proposed project.

State/local effective: 12/29/12; EPA effective: 05/10/17

173-400-118 Designation of Class I, II, and III Areas.

(1) Designation.

(a) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations may be proposed for redesignation by an Indian governing body or EPA. This restriction does not apply to nontrust lands within the 1873 Survey Area of the Puyallup Indian Reservation.

(b) All areas of the state must be designated either Class I, II or III.

(i) The following areas are the Class I areas in Washington state:

(A) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;

(B) Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(C) Goat Rocks Wilderness;

(D) Adams Wilderness;

(E) Mount Rainier National Park;

(F) North Cascades National Park;

(G) Olympic National Park;

(H) Pasayten Wilderness; and

(I) Spokane Indian Reservation.[1]

(ii) All other areas of the state are Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

[1.] EPA redesignated this land based on a request from the Spokane Tribal Council. See 40 C.F.R. 52.2497 and 56 FR 14862, April 12, 1991, for details.

(2) Restrictions on area classifications.

(a) Except for the Spokane Indian Reservation, the Class I areas listed in subsection (1) of this section may not be redesignated.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the following areas that exceed 10,000 acres in size may be redesignated as Class I or II:

(i) Areas in existence on August 7, 1977:

(A) A national monument;

(B) A national primitive area;

(C) A national preserve;

(D) A national wild and scenic river;

(E) A national wildlife refuge;

(F) A national lakeshore or seashore; or

(G) A national recreation area.

(ii) Areas established after August 7, 1977:

(A) A national park;

(B) A national wilderness area; or

(C) Areas proposed by ecology for designation or redesignation.

(3) Redesignation of area classifications.

(a) Ecology shall propose the redesignation of an area classification as a revision to the SIP.

(b) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate areas of the state as Class I or II if:

(i) Ecology followed the public involvement procedures in WAC 173-400-171(12);

(ii) Ecology explained the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects of the proposed redesignation;

(iii) Ecology made available for public inspection at least thirty days before the hearing the explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation;

(iv) Ecology notified other states, tribal governing bodies, and federal land managers (as defined in 40 C.F.R. 52.21 (b)(24)) whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation at least thirty days prior to the public hearing;

(v) Ecology consulted with the elected leadership of local governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation before proposing the redesignation; and

(vi) Ecology followed these procedures when a redesignation includes any federal lands:

(A) Ecology notified in writing the appropriate federal land manager on the proposed redesignation. Ecology allowed forty-five days for the federal land manager to confer with ecology and to submit written comments.

(B) Ecology responded to any written comments from the federal land manager that were received within forty-five days of notification. Ecology's response was available to the public in advance of the notice of the hearing.

(I) Ecology sent the written comments of the federal land manager, along with ecology's response to those comments, to the public location as required in WAC 173-400-171 (2)(a).

(II) If ecology disagreed with the federal land manager's written comments, ecology published a list of any inconsistency between the redesignation and the comments of the federal land manager, together with the reasons for making the redesignation against the recommendation of the federal land manager.

(c) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate any area other than an area to which subsection (1) of this section applies as Class III if:

(i) The redesignation followed the public involvement requirements of WAC 173-400-171 and 173-400-118(3);

(ii) The redesignation has been specifically approved by the governor of Washington 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;

(iii) The redesignation has been approved by local governments representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated. The local governments enacted legislation or passed resolutions concurring in the redesignation;

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

(v) A PSD permit under WAC 173-400-720 for a new major stationary source or major modification could be issued only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and material submitted as part of that application was available for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

State/local effective: 12/29/12; EPA effective: 05/10/17

173-400-560 General Order of Approval.

In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under WAC 173-400-110, the owner or operator may apply for coverage under a general order of approval issued under this section. Coverage under a general order of approval satisfies the requirement for new source review under RCW 70.94.152.

(1) Issuance of general orders of approval. A permitting authority may issue a general order of approval applicable to a specific type of emission unit or source, not including nonroad engines

as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act, subject to the conditions in this section. A general order of approval shall identify criteria by which an emission unit or source may qualify for coverage under the associated general order of approval and shall include terms and conditions under which the owner or operator agrees to install and/or operate the covered emission unit or source. At a minimum, these terms and conditions shall include:

(a) Applicable emissions limitations and/or control requirements;

(b) Best available control technology;

(c) Appropriate operational restrictions, such as:

(i) Criteria related to the physical size of the unit(s) covered;

(ii) Criteria related to raw materials and fuels used;

(iii) Criteria related to allowed or prohibited locations; and

(iv) Other similar criteria determined by a permitting authority;

(d) Monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements to ensure compliance with the applicable emission limits and control requirements;

(e) Appropriate initial and periodic emission testing requirements;

(f) Compliance with chapter ~~173-460 WAC~~, WAC 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 as applicable;

(g) Compliance with 40 C.F.R. Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63; and

(h) The application and approval process to obtain coverage under the specific general order of approval.

(2) Public comment. Compliance with WAC 173-400-171 is required for a proposed new general order of approval or modification of an existing general order of approval.

(3) Modification of general orders of approval. A permitting authority may review and modify a general order of approval at any time. Only the permitting authority that issued a general order of approval may modify that general order of approval. Modifications to general orders of approval shall follow the procedures of this regulation and shall only take effect prospectively.

(4) Application for coverage under a general order of approval.

(a) In lieu of applying for an individual order of approval under WAC 173-400-110, an owner or operator of an emission unit or source may apply for and receive coverage from a permitting authority under a general order of approval if:

(i) The owner or operator of the emission unit or source applies for coverage under a general order of approval in accordance with this regulation and any conditions of the approval related to application for and granting coverage under the general order of approval;

(ii) The emission unit or source meets all the qualifications listed in the requested general order of approval;

(iii) The requested emission unit or source is not part of a new major stationary source or major modification of a major stationary source subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-113 (3) and (4), 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 or 173-400-800 through 173-400-860; and

(iv) The requested emission unit or source does not trigger applicability of the operating permit program under chapter 173-401 WAC or trigger a required modification of an existing operating permit.

(b) Owners or operators of emission units or sources applying for coverage under a general order of approval shall do so using the forms supplied by a permitting authority and include the required fee. The application must include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to assure compliance with, a general order of approval.

(c) An application shall be incomplete until a permitting authority has received any required fees.

(d) The owner or operator of a new source or modification of an existing source that qualifies for coverage under a general order of approval may not begin actual construction of the new source or modification until its application for coverage has been approved or accepted under the procedures established in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Processing applications for coverage under a general order of approval. Each general order of approval shall include a section on how an applicant is to request coverage and how the permitting authority will grant coverage. The section of the general order of approval will include either the method in (a) or (b) of this subsection to describe the process for the applicant to be granted coverage.

(a) Within thirty days of receipt of an application for coverage under a general order of approval, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant in writing that the application is

incomplete, approved, or denied. If an application is incomplete, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant of the information needed to complete the application. If an application is denied, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant of the reasons why the application is denied. Coverage under a general order of approval is effective as of the date of issuance of approval by the permitting authority.

(b) The applicant is approved for coverage under the general order of approval thirty-one days after an application for coverage is received by the permitting authority, unless the owner or operator receives a letter from the permitting authority, postmarked within thirty days of when the application for coverage was received by the permitting authority, notifying the owner or operator that the emissions unit or source does not qualify for coverage under the general order of approval. The letter denying coverage shall notify the applicant of the disqualification and the reasons why coverage is denied.

(6) Termination of coverage under a general order of approval. An owner or operator who has received approval of an application for coverage under a general order of approval may later request to be excluded from coverage under that general order of approval by applying to the same permitting authority for an individual order of approval, under WAC 173-400-110, or for coverage under another general order of approval. If the same permitting authority issues an individual order of approval or other permit or order serving the same purpose as the original general order of approval, or approves coverage under a different general order of approval, coverage under the original general order of approval is automatically terminated, effective on the effective date of the individual order of approval, order or permit or new general order of approval.

(7) Failure to qualify or comply. An owner or operator who requests and is granted approval for coverage under a general order of approval shall be subject to enforcement action for establishment of a new source in violation of WAC 173-400-110 if a decision to grant coverage under a general order of approval was based upon erroneous information submitted by the applicant.

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