

State of Washington

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

(name of governing body)

(agency name, if applicable)

Resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_

Administrative Order No. 79-1

(1) Be it resolved by the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

acting at Olympia, Washington

(place)

that it does promulgate and adopt the annexed rules relating to:

WAC 463-39 General Regulations For Air Pollution Sources (new)

(2) ALTERNATIVE A. Use only for Adoption of Permanent Rules.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. \_\_\_\_\_ filed with the code reviser on 6-5-79. Such rules shall take effect: 79-06-088

X pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2). at a later date, such date being \_\_\_\_\_

(2) ALTERNATIVE B. Use only for Adoption of Emergency Rules.

We, \_\_\_\_\_ find that an emergency exists and that the foregoing order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting such emergency is:

Such rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

(3) Pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.04. (1977 c 19 § 2) that "every agency shall incorporate the most specific, but in no case omit all, of the following language alternatives when adopting or amending rules" (fill in statement (a), (b), or (c) as appropriate):

(a) This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW \_\_\_\_\_ and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

X (b) This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 80.50.040(1) which directs that the

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

(agency)

has authority to implement the provisions of

Chapter 80.50 RCW

(name of act or RCW citation)

(c) This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the

(agency)

as authorized in RCW \_\_\_\_\_

(4) The undersigned hereby declares that he has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) or the Higher Education Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 28B.19 RCW), as appropriate, and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW).

(5) This order after being first recorded in the order register of this governing body is herewith transmitted to the Code Reviser for filing with the Code Reviser pursuant to chapter 34.04 RCW and chapter 1-12 WAC.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED July 23 19 79

AUG 6 1979

By William L. Fitch Executive Secretary Title

CODE REVISER'S OFFICE

WSR 79-09-006

STATE OF WASHINGTON  
ENERGY FACILITY SITE  
EVALUATION COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND IMPLEMENTATION  
NEW/AMENDED REGULATIONS

I. NAME OF AGENCY: Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO: 79-1

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: RCW 80.50.040(1)

II. RULE TITLE:

WAC 463-39 General Regulations For Air  
Pollution Sources (new)

RULE SUMMARY and PURPOSE: The energy facility site evaluation council, under the authority vested in it by chapter 80.50 RCW is charged with responsibilities for the conduct of a state-wide program of air pollution prevention and control for energy facilities. This regulation provides the basic framework for carrying out the council's responsibilities for such a program through the establishment of standards for maximum permissible emissions, the implementation of registration and notice requirements, provision for monitoring and reporting, and the identification of regulatory actions which may be taken to enforce standards. This chapter is designed to operate within the statutory framework for the distribution of responsibilities between state, regional and local units of government in dealing with problems of air pollution.

III. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DRAFTING, IMPLEMENTING AND ENFORCING:

A. Drafting: Legislative, Legal and Rules Committee  
Tom Stacer, Chairman 753-6417  
%Utilities & Transportation Comm.  
Olympia, WA 98504

B. Implementing: William L. Fitch, Executive Secretary  
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council  
820 East Fifth Avenue  
Olympia, WA 98504 753-7384

C. Enforcing: Nicholas D. Lewis, Chairman  
Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council  
820 East Fifth Avenue  
Olympia, WA 98504 753-7384

IV. DATE OF HEARING: July 10, 1979

DATE OF ADOPTION: July 23, 1979

EFFECTIVE DATE: 30 days from the date of filing

NAMES OF OPPONENTS AND/OR PROPONENTS: None

V. AGENCY COMMENTS, IF ANY: None

## Chapter 463-39 WAC

## GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-010 PURPOSE. The energy facility site evaluation council, under the authority vested in it by chapter 80.50 RCW is charged with responsibilities for the conduct of a state-wide program of air pollution prevention and control for energy facilities. This regulation provides the basic framework for carrying out the council's responsibilities for such a program through the establishment of standards for maximum permissible emissions, the implementation of registration and notice requirements, provision for monitoring and reporting, and the identification of regulatory actions which may be taken to enforce standards. This chapter is designed to operate within the statutory framework for the distribution of responsibilities between state, regional and local units of government in dealing with problems of air pollution.

NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-020 APPLICABILITY. The provisions of this chapter shall apply state-wide for those sources under the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council.

NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-030 DEFINITIONS. Unless a different meaning is plainly required by context, the following words and phrases, as hereinafter used in this chapter, shall have the following meanings:

- (1) "Abnormal operation" means a process operation other than a normal operation which may result in emissions that exceed the standards. An abnormal operation can be anticipated and planned.
- (2) "Air contaminant" means dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof. "Air pollutant" means the same as "air contaminant."
- (3) "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.
- (4) "Allowable emissions" means the emission rate calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the operating rate or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:
  - (a) Applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 61,
  - (b) The applicable state implementation plan emission limitation, or
  - (c) The emission rate specified as a permit condition.
- (5) "Ambient air" means the surrounding outside air.

(6) "Ambient air quality standard" means an established concentration, exposure time and frequency of occurrence of a contaminant or multiple contaminants in the air which shall not be exceeded.

(7) "Best available control technology" means an emission limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to this regulation which would be emitted from any proposed stationary source or major modification which the council on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of the 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 and Part 61. If the council determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular class of sources would make the imposition of an emission standard infeasible, it may instead prescribe a design, equipment, work practice or operational standard, or combination thereof, to require the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emission reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results. The requirement of RCW 70.94.152 that a new source should provide "all known available and reasonable methods of emission control" is assumed to mean the same as best available control technology.

(8) "Capacity factor" means the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for the period of time considered to the capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

(9) "Combustion and incineration sources" means sources using combustion for waste disposal, steam production, chemical recovery or other process requirements; but excludes open burning.

(10) "Commenced construction" means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(11) "Compliance schedule" means a schedule of steps to be taken to comply with emission requirements including a description of the specific steps and the date when each step will be completed.

(12) "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 discharge.

(13) "Council" means the energy facility site evaluation council.

(14) "Chairman" means the chairman of the energy facility site evaluation council or his duly authorized representative.

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

(16) "Emission standard" means a regulation (or portion thereof) setting forth an allowable rate of emissions, level of opacity, or prescribing equipment or fuel specifications that result in control of air pollution emission.

(17) "Excess emissions" means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard.

(18) "Facility" means an identifiable process or activity that emits contaminants to the ambient air.

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

(20) "Fugitive dust" means a type of particulate emission made airborne by forces of wind, man's activity, or both, such as unpaved roads, construction sites, or tilled land. Two major categories are anthropogenic sources (those which result directly from and during



human activities) and wind erosion sources (those resulting from erosion of soil by wind). Fugitive dust is distinguished from fugitive emissions.

(21) "Fugitive emissions" means contaminants which are generated by industrial or other activities not covered by the fugitive dust definition and which are released to the atmosphere through openings such as windows, vents, doors, or ill-fitting oven closures rather than through primary exhaust systems or are reentrained from unenclosed material handling operations. Aggregate storage operations and active tailing piles are included in this category of sources.

(22) "General process sources" means sources 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.

(23) "Incinerator" means a furnace used for primarily the destruction of waste.

(24) "Lowest achievable emission rate" means for any source, that rate of emissions which reflects:

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

(b) The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent.

In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable new source standards of performance.

(25) "Major source" means any stationary source which is subject to the jurisdiction of the energy facility site evaluation council under chapter 80.50 RCW and which is included in section 169(a)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(26) "Masking" means the mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor, usually to a less offensive odor.

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

(28) "New source" means a source constructed, installed or established after the effective date of this chapter. Addition to or enlargement or replacement of a source or any major alteration or any change in a source which has the potential to increase emissions shall be construed as construction or installation or establishment of a new source.

(29) "New source performance standards (NSPS)" means the federal regulations set forth in 40 CFR Part 60.

(30) "Nonattainment area" means a clearly delineated geographic area which has been designated by EPA promulgation as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard for one or more of the criteria pollutants.

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

(32) "Open 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.

(33) "Particulate matter" means small discrete masses of liquid or solid, exclusive of uncombined water.

(34) "Person" means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality or government agency.

(35) "Potential emissions" means the emissions of a pollutant from a source operated at maximum capacity in the absence of air pollution control equipment. Air pollution control equipment includes control equipment which is not, aside from air pollution control laws and regulations, vital to production of the normal product of the source or to its normal operation. Annual potential shall be based on the maximum annual rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable permit conditions which limit the annual hours

of operation. Enforceable permit conditions on the type or amount of materials combusted or processed may be used in determining the potential emission rate of a source.

(36) "Reasonably available control technology (RACT)" means the lowest emission limit that a particular source 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 source or source category, taking into account the impact of the 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 source or source category may be adopted as an order or regulation after public hearing.

(37) "Source" means one or more processes or operations which emit or may emit any contaminants to the ambient air. A stationary source is composed of one or more pollutant emitting facilities.

(38) "Source category" means all sources of the same type or classification.

(39) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 60°F (15.6°C) and a pressure of 29.92 inches (760mm) of mercury.

(40) "Upset" means an unexpected sudden occurrence which may result in emissions in excess of the emission requirements.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-040 GENERAL STANDARDS FOR MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EMISSIONS. All sources are required to use reasonably available control technology to control emissions from point sources. In cases where current controls are determined to be less than reasonably available control technology (RACT), the council shall, on a case-by-case basis, define RACT for each source and issue a regulatory order to the source for installation of RACT. The order will contain a schedule for installation, with intermediate benchmark dates and a final completion date. All sources in nonattainment areas shall be in compliance by December 31, 1982 with RACT requirements for nonattainment pollutants which have been defined by July 1, 1981. For RACT requirements defined after July 1, 1981 sources will be placed on a compliance schedule which will be completed as soon as practicable.

(1) Visible emissions. No person shall cause or permit the emissions for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any source which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds twenty percent opacity except as follows:

When the owner or operator of a source supplies valid data to show that the opacity is in excess of twenty percent as the result of the presence of condensed water droplets.

(2) Preventing particulate matter from being deposited. 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 or operator 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 source involving materials handling, construction, demolition or any other operation which is a source of fugitive emission:

(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 source has been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment status of a designated nonattainment area, shall be required to use reasonably available control technology to

control emissions. Significance will be determined by an EPA interpretive ruling for PSD and offsets on file with the council.

(4) Odors. 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 procedure to reduce these odors to a reasonable minimum.

(5) Emission of air contaminants detrimental to persons or property. No person shall cause or permit the emission of any air contaminant from any source, including any air contaminant whose emission is not otherwise prohibited by this regulation, if the air contaminant causes detriment to the health, safety, or welfare of any person, or causes damage to property or business.

(6) Sulfur dioxide.

(a) No person shall cause or permit the emission of a gas containing sulfur dioxide from any source in excess of 1,000 parts per million (ppm) of sulfur dioxide.

(b) All concentrations of sulfur dioxide referred to above are by volume, dry, and, for combustion emissions the exhaust gas volume shall be corrected to seven percent oxygen.

(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 chapter.

(8) Fugitive dust sources.

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

(b) The council may issue a regulatory order to the person responsible for a fugitive dust source and require measures to be used for control.

(9) The owner or operator of any existing fugitive dust source that has been identified as a significant contributor to the nonattainment status of a designated nonattainment area shall be required to use reasonably available control technology to control emissions. Significance will be determined by an EPA interpretive ruling for PSD and offsets on file with the council.

(10) All sources of fugitive dust required to use reasonably available control technology shall be in compliance by July 1, 1981 or on a compliance schedule which will be completed by December 31, 1982. Sources required to use RACT after July 1, 1981 shall be placed on a compliance schedule which will be completed as soon as practicable.

(11) The development of specific requirements for a nonattainment area shall include consultation with local government in the area and an opportunity shall be provided for public comment on the measures.

(12) Whenever reasonably available control technology has been defined for a source or category of sources in any area, the council shall issue a regulatory order to the source or sources requiring that the defined measures be implemented and establishing a date when the implementation will be completed.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-050 MINIMUM EMISSION STANDARDS FOR COMBUSTION AND INCINERATION SOURCES. (1) Combustion and incineration sources must meet all requirements of WAC 463-39-040 and, in addition, no person shall cause or permit emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.10 grain per standard dry cubic foot.

(2) For all incinerator sources, no person shall cause or permit emissions in excess of 100 ppm of total carbonyls as measured by procedures on file at the department of ecology. Incinerators shall be operated only during daylight hours unless written permission to operate at other times is received from the council.



(3) Measured concentrations for combustion and incineration sources shall be adjusted for volumes corrected to seven percent oxygen.

If other sources are added to the effluent from the combustion source, the seven percent correction shall be made for the combined effluent unless the volume and concentration of the combustion effluent can be determined separately.

(4) Other wood waste burners.

(a) Wood waste burners not specifically provided for in this section shall meet all provisions of WAC 463-39-040.

(b) Such wood waste burners shall utilize equipment, facilities and practices which represent practical current state of technology. All facilities shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(c) The council may establish additional requirements for such wood waste burners located in or proposed for location in sensitive areas. These requirements may include but shall not be limited to a requirement to eliminate all visible emissions.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-060 MINIMUM EMISSION STANDARDS FOR GENERAL PROCESS SOURCES. General process sources shall be required to meet all applicable provisions of WAC 463-39-040 and, in addition, no person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate material from any general process operation in excess of one-tenth (0.10) grain per standard cubic foot of dry exhaust gas.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-080 COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES. (1) Whenever a source is found to be in violation of the provisions of this chapter, the council may issue a regulatory order which will include a schedule of compliance to bring the source into compliance with this chapter. Opportunity for a public hearing on each proposed compliance schedule shall be provided by prominent advertisement of a notice identifying the proposal and announcing its availability for public inspection in at least one location in the county in which the source is located. No public hearing on a proposed compliance schedule shall be held before thirty days after the publication of the above notice.

(2) A source shall be considered to be in compliance with this chapter if all the provisions of its individual compliance schedule included within a regulatory order issued hereunder are being met.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-100 REGISTRATION. The owner or operator of each stationary source subject to chapter 80.50 RCW shall register the source with the council.

Registration shall be on forms to be supplied by the council within the time specified thereon.

A report of closure shall be filed with the council whenever operations producing emissions are permanently ceased at any source within the above categories.

NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-110 NEW SOURCE REVIEW. Whenever the construction of a new stationary source subject to chapter 80.50 RCW is contemplated the owner or operator thereof is required to file a notice of construction with the council including a description of the source, the control equipment to be used and the estimated emissions from the proposed source. For purposes of simplicity and elimination of duplication, the "Notice of Construction" may be incorporated into the application required to be filed pursuant to chapter 80.50 RCW.

(1) (a) The addition to or enlargement or replacement of or alteration in any energy facility source already existing which is undertaken pursuant to any approved variance which includes a compliance schedule for the reduction of emissions therefrom shall be exempt from the requirements of this section provided the specific variance is an approved part of the SIP.

(b) The enlargement, modification, replacement, or alteration of any process or source which will increase potential emissions or ambient concentrations of any contaminant for which a federal or state standard has been set, will require the filing of a notice of construction.

(c) The replacement or modification of air pollution control equipment which will not increase emissions or ambient concentrations will not require the filing of a notice of construction.

(2) Following the initial review of a notice of construction the council may require plans, specifications and such other information as deemed necessary for the review of the proposed project shall be submitted for review and approval prior to construction.

(3) The council shall review notices of construction and plans, specifications and other information associated therewith in order to determine that:

(a) The proposed project will be in accord with applicable rules and regulations in force pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, including a determination that the operation of the new stationary source at the location proposed will not result in any applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard being exceeded.

(b) The proposed project will utilize best available control technology (BACT) for emission control. If the source is a major source and is located in a nonattainment area it will comply with the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) for emissions of the contaminants for which nonattainment has been designated. Compliance with department of ecology emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, sources of volatile organic compounds in nonattainment areas, and new source performance standards (NSPS) when applicable to the source will be required.

(c) The proposed project meets all requirements of prevention of significant deterioration regulations if applicable.

(d) The proposed project will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the implementation plan. If the new source is a major source and is located in a nonattainment area, the total allowable emissions from existing sources and the new source, of the contaminants for which nonattainment has been designated, must be less than allowable emissions from existing sources at the time the application for approval was filed.

(e) The emissions from the proposed source will not delay the attainment date for any nonattainment area.

(4) After receipt of all information required by it, the council shall:

(a) Make preliminary determinations on the matters set forth in WAC 463-39-110(3);

(b) Make available in at least one location in the county or counties in which the proposed project is located, a copy of the preliminary determination and copies of or a summary of the information considered in making such preliminary determinations; and

(c) Publish notice to the public of the opportunity for written comment on the preliminary determinations. The period for taking public comments shall be thirty days from the date such notice is made.

(5) If, after review of all information received including public comment with respect to any proposed project, the council makes the determination of subdivisions (3) (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) in the negative, an order approving the construction, installation or establishment of the new stationary source shall not be issued.

(6) If, after review of all information received, including public comment with respect to any proposed project, the council makes the determinations of subdivisions (3) (a), (b), and where applicable, (c), (d) and (e) in the affirmative, it shall issue an order of approval of the construction, installation or establishment of the new stationary source. The order of approval may provide such conditions of operation as are reasonably necessary to assure the continuous compliance with chapter 70.94 RCW and the applicable rules and regulations in force pursuant thereto.

(7) For sources which locate temporarily (one year or less) at particular sites, the owner or operator shall be permitted to operate at a temporary location without filing a notice of construction, providing that the owner or operator notifies the council of intent to operate at the new location at least thirty days prior to starting the operation, and supplies sufficient information to enable the council to determine that the operation will comply with the emission standards for a new source and with the applicable ambient air standards. The permission to operate shall be for a limited period of time and the council may set specific conditions for operation during said period. A temporary source shall be required to comply with all applicable emission standards.

(8) The owner or operator of a proposed new source shall not construct, install, establish or commence operations until written permission to proceed has been granted by the council and a valid energy facility site certification agreement is extant.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-115 STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES. Subparts A, D, J, K and Y of Title 40, code of federal regulations, part 60 (standards of performance for new stationary sources), as promulgated prior to June 12, 1979 are by this reference adopted and incorporated herein with the exception of sections 60.5 (determination of construction or modification) and 60.6 (review of plans). For the purpose of state administration of the federal regulations adopted by reference hereby, the term "administrator" as used therein shall refer to the council.

Sections 60.5 and 60.6 of Title 40, code of federal regulations, are not incorporated herein because they provide for preconstruction review of new stationary sources only on request. By virtue of WAC 463-39-110, such review under the state program is mandatory and an order of approval is required before the construction, installation or establishment of a new stationary source may commence.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-120 MONITORING AND SPECIAL REPORT. (1) Monitoring. The department of ecology shall conduct a continuous surveillance program to monitor the quality of the ambient atmospheres to concentrations and movements of air contaminants.

As a part of this program, the director of the department of ecology or his authorized representative may recommend that any source under the jurisdiction of the council conduct stack and/or ambient air



monitoring, and to report the results to the council and department of ecology.

(2) Investigation of conditions. For the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery, or release of air contaminants into the atmosphere, the council, or its authorized representative, shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, excepting nonmultiple unit private dwellings housing one or two families. No person shall refuse entry or access to the council, or its authorized representative when entry is requested for the purpose of inspection, and when appropriate credentials are presented; nor shall any person obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any such inspection.

(3) Source testing. In order to demonstrate compliance with this regulation the council may require that a test be made of the source using a method on file with the department of ecology. The operator of a source may be required by the council to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for the department of ecology personnel to perform a test of the source. The department of ecology shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any source. The operator of the source shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

(4) Abnormal operations or upset conditions.

(a) Upset conditions which may result in emissions in excess of the standards set by this chapter must be reported to the council within one working day. Abnormal operations can be anticipated and must be reported in advance of the occurrence of the abnormal operation if it may result in emissions in excess of standards.

(b) Any period of excess emissions is presumed to be a violation unless and until the owner or operator demonstrates and the council finds that:

- (i) The incident was reported as required, and
- (ii) Complete details were furnished the council, and
- (iii) Appropriate remedial steps have been taken, and
- (iv) The incident was unavoidable.

(c) If the conditions of subdivision (b) of this subsection are met, the incident is excusable and a notice of violation will not be issued.

(d) If any of the conditions of subdivision (b) of this subsection are not met, the incident is not excusable and a notice of violation will be issued and a penalty may be assessed.

(e) For the council to find that an incident of excess emissions is unavoidable, the following conditions must be met:

(i) The process equipment and the air pollution control equipment were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with minimizing emissions.

(ii) Repairs or corrections were made in an expeditious manner when the operator knew or should have known that emission limitations were being or would be exceeded. Expeditious repairs or corrections require off-shift or overtime labor if such utilization will reduce the extent of excess emission.

(iii) The incident is not one in a recurring pattern which is indicative of inadequate design, operation or maintenance.

(iv) The amount and duration of the excess emissions as well as the impact of the emissions on ambient air quality were minimized by taking all reasonable steps.

(5) Continuous monitoring and recording. Owners and operators of the following categories of stationary sources 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 250 million BTU per hour heat input, or

(B) Only gaseous fuel is burned, or



(C) Only oil or a mixture of oil and gas is burned and opacity and particulate regulations can be met without using particulate collection equipment; and, the source has never, through any administrative or judicial procedure, been found in violation of any visible emission standard.

(ii) Sulfur dioxide, except where:

(A) Steam generator capacity is less than 250 million BTU per hour heat input; or

(B) Sulfur dioxide control equipment has not been installed.

(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 council by the owner or operator.

(b) Fluid bed catalytic cracking units catalyst regenerators at petroleum refineries.

Opacity where fresh feed capacity is more than 20,000 barrels per day.

(c) Owners and operators of those sources required to install continuous monitoring equipment under this regulation shall demonstrate to the council compliance with the equipment and performance specifications, and observe the reporting requirements, contained in Title 40, code of federal regulations, part 51, appendix P, sections 3, 4 and 5, promulgated on October 6, 1975, which is by this reference adopted and incorporated herein.

(d) All sources subject to this regulation shall procure and install equipment and commence monitoring and recording activities no later than eighteen months after adoption of this regulation by the council. Any extension to this time requirement shall be negotiated through the variance procedure of WAC 463-39-150.

(e) Special considerations. If for reason of physical plant limitations or extreme economic situations, the council determines that continuous monitoring is not a reasonable requirement, alternative monitoring and reporting procedures will be established on an individual basis. These will generally take the form of stack tests conducted at a frequency sufficient to establish the emission levels over time and to monitor deviations in these levels.

(f) Exemptions. This subsection (5) does not apply to any source which is:

(i) Subject to a new source performance standard.

(ii) Not subject to an applicable emission standard.

(iii) Monitoring system malfunctions. A source may be temporarily exempted from the monitoring and reporting requirements of this regulation during periods of monitoring system malfunctions provided that the source owner or operator shows to the satisfaction of the council that the malfunction was unavoidable and is being repaired as expeditiously as practicable.

(6) Emission inventory. The owner or operator of any air contaminant source shall submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year upon a form and according to instructions received from the council. The inventory shall include stack and fugitive emissions of particulates, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), fluorides, lead, volatile organic compounds, and other contaminants, and shall be submitted when required no later than forty-five days after the end of the calendar year. The inventory shall include total emissions for the year in tons per year and an estimate of the percentage of the total emitted each quarter. An estimate shall be made of the maximum design emission rate for a one hour period and a twenty-four hour period during the year. The report shall include the average sulfur content of any fuel or raw material used which will result in emissions of more than twenty-five tons per year of sulfur dioxide.

(7) Change in raw materials or fuels. Any change or series of changes in raw material or fuel which will result in a cumulative

increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide of fifty tons per year or more over that stated in the initial inventory required by WAC 463-39-120(6) shall require the submittal of sufficient information to the council to determine the effect of the increase upon ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide. The council may require controls to reduce the effect of such increases. Cumulative changes in raw material or fuel of less than 0.5 percent increase in average sulfur content over the initial inventory shall not require such notice.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-130 REGULATORY ACTIONS. The council may take any of the following regulatory actions to enforce this chapter:

(1) Notice of violation. Whenever the council has reason to believe that any provision of this chapter has been violated, it may cause written notice to be served on the alleged violator or violators. The notice shall specify the provision of this chapter alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof, and may include an order that necessary corrective action be taken within a reasonable time.

(2) Civil penalty. Whenever any person violates any of the provisions of this chapter, he shall be subject to a penalty in the form of a fine in an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars per day for each violation. Each such violation shall be separate and distinct and, in case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance shall be a separate and distinct violation. The penalty shall be imposed by a notice in writing from the chairman, or his authorized representative, describing the violation with reasonable particularity.

(3) Assurance of discontinuance. The chairman, or his authorized representative, may accept an assurance of discontinuance of any act or practice deemed in violation of this chapter. Any such assurance shall specify a time limit during which discontinuance is to be accomplished. Failure to perform the terms of any such assurance shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of this chapter which makes the alleged act or practice unlawful for the purpose of securing an injunction or other relief from the superior court.

(4) Restraining orders, injunctions. Whenever any person has engaged in, or is about to engage in, any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this chapter, the council, after notice to such person and an opportunity to comply, may petition the superior court of the county wherein the violation is alleged to be occurring or to have occurred for a restraining order or a temporary or permanent injunction or another appropriate order.

(5) Emergency episodes. The council may issue such orders as authorized by chapter 80.50 RCW, whenever an air pollution episode is forecast.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-135 CRIMINAL PENALTIES. Persons in violation of this chapter may be subject to the provisions of chapter 80.50 RCW.

NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-150 VARIANCE. (1) Any person who owns or is in control of a plant, building, structure, establishment, process, or equipment may apply to the council for a variance from provisions of this chapter governing the quality, nature, duration, or extent of discharges of air contaminants. The application shall be accompanied by such information and data as the council may require. The council may grant such variance, but only after public hearing or due notice if it finds that:

(a) The emissions occurring or proposed do not endanger public health or safety; and

(b) Compliance with the rules or regulations from which variance is sought would produce serious hardship without equal or greater benefits to the public.

(2) No variance shall be granted pursuant to this section until the council has considered the relative interests of the applicant, other owners of property likely to be affected by the discharges, and the general public.

(3) Any variance or renewal thereof shall be granted within the requirements of subsection (1) of this section and for time periods and under conditions consistent with the reasons therefor, and within the following limitations:

(a) If the variance is granted on the ground that there is no practicable means known or available to the adequate prevention, abatement or control of the pollution involved, it shall be only until the necessary means for prevention, abatement or control become known and available, and subject to the taking of any substitute or alternate measures that the council may prescribe.

(b) If the variance is granted on the ground that compliance with the particular requirement or requirements from which variance is sought will require the taking of measures which, because of their extent or cost, must be spread over a considerable period of time, it shall be for a period not to exceed such reasonable time as, in the view of the council is requisite for the taking of the necessary measures. A variance granted on the ground specified herein shall contain a timetable for the taking of action in an expeditious manner and shall be conditioned on adherence to such timetable.

(c) If the variance is granted on the ground that it is justified to relieve or prevent hardship of a kind other than that provided for in subdivisions (a) and (b) of this subsection, it shall be for not more than one year.

(4) Any variance granted pursuant to this section may be renewed on terms and conditions and for periods which would be appropriate on initial granting of a variance. If complaint is made to the council on account of the variance, no renewal thereof shall be granted unless following a public hearing on the complaint on due notice the council finds that renewal is justified. No renewal shall be granted except on application therefor. Any such application shall be made at least sixty days prior to the expiration of the variance. Immediately upon receipt of an application for renewal, the council shall give public notice of such application in accordance with its rules and regulations.

(5) A variance or renewal shall not be a right of the applicant or holder thereof but shall be granted at the discretion of the council. However, any applicant adversely affected by the denial or terms and conditions of the granting of an application for a variance or renewal of a variance by the council may obtain judicial review thereof under the provisions of chapter 34.04 RCW as now or hereafter amended.

(6) Nothing in this section and no variance or renewal granted pursuant hereto shall be construed to prevent or limit the application of the emergency provisions and procedures of RCW 70.94.415 to any person or his property.

(7) An application for a variance, or for the renewal thereof, submitted to the council pursuant to this section shall be approved or



disapproved by the council within sixty-five days of receipt unless the applicant and the council agree to a continuance.

(8) No variance or renewal shall be construed to set aside or delay any requirements of the federal clean air act except with the approval and written concurrence of the federal environmental protection agency.

#### NEW SECTION

WAC 463-39-170 CONFLICT OF INTEREST. No member of the council shall have received, or has during the previous two years received, a significant portion of his income directly or indirectly from permit holders or applicants for a permit under the jurisdiction of this council.

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "member" includes any individual who has or shares authority to approve permit applications or portions thereof, either in the first instance or on appeal.

(2) For the purpose of this section, the term "permit holders or applicants for a permit" shall not include any department or agency of a state government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the term "significant portion of his income" shall mean ten percent of gross personal income for a calendar year, except that it shall mean fifty percent of gross personal income for a calendar year if the recipient is over sixty years of age and is receiving such portion pursuant to retirement pension or similar arrangement.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the term "income" includes retirement benefits, consultant fees and stock dividends.

(5) For the purposes of this section, income is not received "directly or indirectly from permit holders or applicants for a permit" if it is derived from mutual fund payments or from other diversified investments over which the recipient does not know the identity of the primary source of income.