

WSR 07-03-159
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

[Filed January 23, 2007, 4:52 p.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Chapter 296-134 WAC, Parental (family) leave.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Josh Swanson, Legislative Liaison, Department of Labor and Industries, P.O. Box 44001, Olympia, WA 98504-4001, e-mail swaj235@lni.wa.gov, AND RECEIVED BY March 26, 2007.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The existing rules for the Family Leave Act under chapter 296-134 WAC are no longer relevant to the updated statute, chapter 49.78 RCW and should be repealed in their present form. In 1997, the Family Leave Act was amended and the family leave rules were not updated to reflect the changes. In 2006, the Family Leave Act was again completely revised making the rules further outdated.

The department will keep chapter 296-134 WAC, since we will continue to develop rule language in response to the 2006 amendments to the Family Leave Act.

Reasons Supporting Proposal: See purpose statement.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 49.78.400.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 49.78 RCW.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Department of labor and industries, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Rich Ervin, Tumwater, Washington, (360) 902-5310; Implementation and Enforcement: Patrick Woods, Tumwater, Washington, (360) 902-6348.

January 23, 2007

Judy Schurke
 Acting Director

Chapter 296-134 WAC

~~((PARENTAL-))FAMILY(()) LEAVE~~

Note: The contents of this chapter are no longer in effect. Policy development and rule making are underway to reflect the elements of the Family Leave Act that will be enforced by the department of labor and industries. Please refer to the L&I web page for on-going updates and current information. <http://www.lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/LeaveBenefits>.

REPEALER

The following sections of the Washington Administrative Code are repealed:

- WAC 296-134-001 Declaration of purpose.
- WAC 296-134-010 Definitions.
- WAC 296-134-030 Entitlement to leave.
- WAC 296-134-040 Notice.
- WAC 296-134-050 Medical confirmation.
- WAC 296-134-060 Leave from same employer.
- WAC 296-134-070 Returning to employment.
- WAC 296-134-090 Penalties.

WSR 07-03-183
EXPEDITED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 06-15—Filed January 24, 2007, 11:44 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: Ambient air quality standards and emission limits for radionuclides, chapter 173-480 WAC.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Jerry Thielen, Washington Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, AND RECEIVED BY March 26, 2007.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: All of the changes to this regulation are to update to be consistent with applicable federal regulations.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 70.94.331.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Rule is not necessitated by federal law, federal or state court decision.

Name of Proponent: Washington department of ecology, air quality program, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Tom Todd, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, (360) 407-7528; Implementation and Enforcement: Stuart Clark, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, (360) 407-6800.

January 23, 2007

Polly Zehm
 Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-04, filed 5/7/86)

WAC 173-480-030 Definitions. Unless a different meaning is clearly required by context words and phrases used in this chapter shall have the following meanings: General terms common with other chapters as defined in chapter ~~((173-403))~~ 173-400 WAC, and terms specific to the standards and limits of radionuclides as defined in this section.

(1) "ALARA" means as low as reasonably achievable making every reasonable effort to maintain exposures to radiation as far below the dose standards in this chapter as is practical, consistent with the purpose for which the licensed activity is undertaken, taking into account the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to the state of technology, the economics of improvements in relation to benefits to the public health and safety, and other socio-economic considerations, and in relation to the utilization of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation, and radioactive materials in the public interest.

(2) "As low as reasonably achievable control technology" (ALARACT) means the use of radionuclide emission control technology that achieves emission levels that are consistent with the philosophy of ALARA.

(3) Best available radionuclide control technology "BARCT" means technology which will result in a radionuclide emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for radionuclides which would be emitted from any proposed new or modified emission units which the permitting authority on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such emission unit or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques. In no event shall application of best available radionuclide technology result in emissions of radionuclides which would exceed the ambient annual standard limitation specified in this chapter.

~~((2)) "Critical organ" means the most exposed human organ or tissue exclusive of the skin (integumentary system) and the cornea.~~

(3) "Dose equivalent" means the product of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quantity of radiation and its distribution in the body.)

(4) "Effective dose equivalent" means the sum of the products of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man.

(5) "Radionuclide" means any nuclide that emits radiation.

~~((5))~~ (6) "Rem" means a unit of dose equivalent radiation.

~~((6)) "Whole body" means all human organs or tissue exclusive of the skin (integumentary system) and the cornea.)~~

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-04, filed 5/7/86)

WAC 173-480-040 Ambient standard. Emissions of radionuclides in the air shall not cause a maximum ~~((accumu-~~

~~lated))~~ effective dose equivalent of more than ~~((25))~~ 10 mrem/y to the whole body ~~((or 75 mrem/y to a critical organ of))~~ to any member of the public. ~~((Doses due to radon-220, radon-222, and their respective decay products are excluded from these limits.))~~ Compliance with the standard shall be determined by procedures in WAC 173-480-070.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-04, filed 5/7/86)

WAC 173-480-050 General standards for maximum permissible emissions. (1) All radionuclide emission units are required to meet the emission standards in this chapter. At a minimum all emission units shall meet ~~((WAC 402-10-010))~~ chapter 246-247 or 246-248 WAC (as applicable) requiring every reasonable effort to maintain radioactive materials in effluents to unrestricted areas, as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). For the purposes of this chapter, control equipment of facilities operating under ALARA shall be defined as reasonably ~~((available))~~ achievable control technology (RACT).

(2) ~~((PSD: The emission requirements for an emission unit of radionuclides shall be the same for all areas of the state independent of prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) classification.~~

~~((3))~~ Whenever another federal or state regulation or limitation in effect controls the emission of radionuclides to the ambient air, the more stringent control of emissions shall govern.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-04, filed 5/7/86)

WAC 173-480-070 Emission monitoring and compliance procedures. (1) The procedures specified in chapter ~~((402-80 WAC))~~ 246-247 or 246-248 WAC (as applicable) shall be used to determine compliance with the standard. Radionuclide emissions shall be determined and dose equivalents to members of the public shall be calculated using department of ~~((social and))~~ health ((services)) approved sampling procedures, department of ~~((social and))~~ health ((services)) approved models, or other procedures, including those based on environmental measurements that department of ~~((social and))~~ health ((services)) has determined to be suitable.

(2) Compliance with this standard shall be determined by calculating the dose to members of the public at the point of maximum annual air concentration in an unrestricted area where any member of the public may be.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 86-04, filed 5/7/86)

WAC 173-480-080 Regulatory actions and penalties. (1) The department or any activated local air pollution control authority may enforce this chapter with the provisions of WAC ~~((173-403-170))~~ 173-400-230, Regulatory actions; and ~~((173-403-180))~~ 173-400-240, Criminal penalties.

(2) The responsible person may also be subject to the provisions of RCW ~~((34.04.030))~~ 34.05.350, Emergency rules and amendments; RCW 70.98.130, Administrative pro-

cedure; RCW 70.98.140, Injunction proceedings; and RCW 70.98.200, Penalties as cited by the department of ((social and)) health ((services)).

WSR 07-03-184

EXPEDITED RULES

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

[Order 06-03—Filed January 24, 2007, 11:45 a.m.]

Title of Rule and Other Identifying Information: General regulation for air pollution sources, WAC 173-400-030, 173-400-075, 173-400-105, 173-400-110, 173-400-115, 173-400-171, 173-400-710, and 173-400-720.

NOTICE

THIS RULE IS BEING PROPOSED UNDER AN EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS THAT WILL ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE AGENCY TO HOLD PUBLIC HEARINGS, PREPARE A SMALL BUSINESS ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT, OR PROVIDE RESPONSES TO THE CRITERIA FOR A SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE RULE. IF YOU OBJECT TO THIS USE OF THE EXPEDITED RULE-MAKING PROCESS, YOU MUST EXPRESS YOUR OBJECTIONS IN WRITING AND THEY MUST BE SENT TO Jerry Thielen, Washington Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, AND RECEIVED BY March 26, 2007.

Purpose of the Proposal and Its Anticipated Effects, Including Any Changes in Existing Rules: The expedited rule making will update the rules to correct some clerical errors in the last rule making. It will remove from the rule provisions of the federal prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program that have been vacated by a federal Court of Appeals. This rule making also will update the dates of incorporation by reference of several federal rules that are incorporated into the general regulation for air pollution sources. The effect will be to make the regulation more in line with the federal PSD program, which the department of ecology administers for the Environmental Protection Agency.

Statutory Authority for Adoption: RCW 70.94.331.

Statute Being Implemented: Chapter 70.94 RCW.

Rule is necessary because of federal court decision, *New York vs. EPA*, United States Court of Appeals, DC Circuit No. 02-1387.

Name of Proponent: Department of ecology, air quality program, governmental.

Name of Agency Personnel Responsible for Drafting: Tom Todd, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, (360) 407-7528; Implementation and Enforcement: Stuart Clark, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, (360) 407-6800.

January 23, 2007

Polly Zehm

Deputy Director

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-030 Definitions. Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, the following definitions apply throughout the chapter:

(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 emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. Ecology or an 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 emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(b) Ecology or an authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.

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

(2) "**Adverse impact on visibility**" is defined in WAC 173-400-117.

(3) "**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."

(4) "**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 chapter, 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 the use of various pesticides.

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

(a) The applicable standards as in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 62, or 63;

(b) Any applicable SIP emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or

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

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

(7) "**Ambient air quality standard**" means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of air contaminant(s) in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

(8) "**Approval order**" is defined in "**order of approval.**"

(9) "**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.

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

(11) "**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 which mark the initiation of the change.

(12) "**Best available control technology (BACT)**" means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under chapter 70.94 RCW emitted from or which results from any new or modified stationary source, which the permitting authority, 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 and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of the "best available control technology" result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 61. Emissions from any 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.

(13) "**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 which 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 nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

(14) "**Bubble**" means a set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emissions unit in exchange for a decrease in emissions from another emissions unit, pursuant to RCW 70.94.155 and WAC 173-400-120.

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

(16) "**Class I area**" means any area designated under section 162 or 164 of the Federal Clean Air Act as a Class I area. The following areas are the Class I areas in 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.

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

(18)(a) "**Commence**" as applied to construction, means that the owner or operator has all the necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

- (i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
- (ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(b) 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 SIP.

(19) "**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.

(20) "**Criteria pollutant**" means a pollutant for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard at 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

(21) "**Director**" means director of the Washington state department of ecology or duly authorized representative.

(22) "**Dispersion technique**" means a method which 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.

(23) "**Ecology**" means the Washington state department of ecology.

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

(25) "**Emission reduction credit (ERC)**" means a credit granted pursuant to WAC 173-400-131. This is a voluntary reduction in emissions.

(26) "**Emission standard**" and "**emission limitation**" means a requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation

or maintenance of a 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.

(27) "**Emission threshold**" means an emission of a listed air contaminant at or above the following rates:

Air Contaminant	Annual Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide:	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides:	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tpy
Particulate matter (PM):	25 tpy of PM emissions 15 tpy of PM-10 emissions
Volatile organic compounds:	40 tpy
Fluorides:	3 tpy
Lead:	0.6 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist:	7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S):	10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S):	10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S):	10 tpy

(28) "**Emissions unit**" or "**emission unit**" means any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, chapter 70.94 or 70.98 RCW.

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

(30) "**Excess stack height**" means that portion of a stack which exceeds the greater of sixty-five meters or the calculated stack height described in WAC 173-400-200(2).

(31) "**Existing stationary facility (FACILITY)**" is defined in WAC 173-400-151.

(32) "**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.

(33) "**Federal Class I area**" means any federal land that is classified or reclassified Class I. The following areas are federal Class I areas in 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; and
- (h) Pasayten Wilderness.

(34) "**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 the Interior - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S.

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service, and/or the U.S. Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management.

(35) "**Federally enforceable**" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA, including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63, requirements established within the Washington SIP, requirements within any approval or order established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under a SIP approved new source review regulation, and emissions limitation orders issued under WAC 173-400-091.

(36) "**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.

(37) "**Fugitive dust**" means a particulate emission made airborne by forces of wind, man's 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.

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

(39) "**General process unit**" means an emissions 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.

(40) "**Good engineering practice (GEP)**" refers to a calculated stack height based on the equation specified in WAC 173-400-200 (2)(a)(ii).

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

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

(43) "**Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER)**" means for any 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 source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed new or modified 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.

In no event shall the application of this term allow a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Performance Standards.

(44) "**Mandatory Class I federal area**" means any area defined in Section 162(a) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The following areas are the mandatory Class I federal areas in 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; and
- (h) Pasayten Wilderness;

(45) **"Masking"** means the mixing of a chemically non-reactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.

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

(47) **"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 source or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definition of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

(48) **"National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)"** means an ambient air quality standard set by EPA at 40 CFR Part 50 and includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O₃), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

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

(50) **"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63.

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

(52) **"New source"** means:

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Except as discussed in (b) of this subsection, a non-road 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. Indicia 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 (or engines) that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine 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., at least two years) 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.

(56) **"Notice of construction application"** means a written application to allow construction of a new source, modification of an existing stationary source or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

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

(58) **"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. Wood waste disposal in wig-wam burners is not considered outdoor burning.

(59) **"Order"** means any order issued by ecology or a local air authority pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153, 70.94.154, and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the terms order, corrective action order, order of approval, and regulatory order.

(60) **"Order of approval" or "approval order"** means a regulatory order issued by a permitting authority to approve the notice of construction application for a proposed new source or modification, or the replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

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

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

(63) **"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 SIP.

(64) "**Parts per million (ppm)**" means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas, by volume, exclusive of water or particulates.

(65) "**Permitting authority**" means ecology or the local air pollution control authority with jurisdiction over the source.

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

(67) "**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.

(68) "**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 SIP.

(69) "**Potential to emit**" means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design 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 source.

(70) "**Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)**" means the program in WAC 173-400-700 to 173-400-750.

(71) "**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.

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

(73) "**Reasonably available control technology (RACT)**" means the lowest emission limit that a particular 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 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 shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.

(74) "**Regulatory order**" means an order issued by ecology or permitting authority to an air contaminant source which applies to that source, any applicable provision of chapter 70.94 RCW, or the rules adopted thereunder, or, for

sources regulated by a local air authority, the regulations of that authority.

(75) "**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 may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Emissions from ships or trains located at the new or modified major stationary source; and

(b) 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.

(76) "**Source**" means all of the emissions unit(s) including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products.

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

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

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

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

(81) "**State implementation plan (SIP)**" or "**Washington SIP**" means the Washington SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, subpart WW. The SIP contains state, local and federal 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.

(82) "**Stationary source**" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which 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 nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

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

(84) "**Synthetic minor**" means any source whose potential to emit has been limited below applicable thresholds by means of a federally enforceable order, rule, or approval condition.

(85) "**Temporary source**" is a source of emissions (such as a nonroad engine) which is operated at a particular site for a limited period of time. A temporary source may or may not be a stationary source or a source as defined in subsections ~~((78))~~ (76) and ~~((83))~~ (82) of this section, respectively.

(86) **"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 Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 or an EPA approved equivalent method and expressed as hydrogen sulfide.

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

(88) **"Toxic air pollutant (TAP)"** or **"toxic air contaminant"** means any Class A or B toxic air pollutant listed in WAC 173-460-150 and 173-460-160. 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 and/or 173-460-160. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.

(89) **"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 at 40 CFR Part 81.

(90) **"United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)"** shall be referred to as EPA.

(91) **"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.

(92) **"Volatile organic compound (VOC)"** means any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(a) Exceptions. The following compounds are not a VOC: Acetone; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ammonium carbonate, methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 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-365 mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1 chloro-1-fluoroet-

hane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C₄F₉OCH₃); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF₃)₂CF₂OCH₃); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C₄F₉OC₂H₅); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane((CF₃)₂CF₂OC₂H₅); methyl acetate 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, VOC 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 ecology, the authority, or EPA.

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

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-075 Emission standards for sources emitting hazardous air pollutants. (1) National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs). 40 CFR Part 61 and Appendices in effect on (~~July 1, 2004~~) October 1, 2006, is adopted by reference. The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 61 includes the permitting authority.

(2) The permitting authority may conduct source tests and require access to records, books, files, and other information specific to the control, recovery, or release of those pollutants regulated under 40 CFR Parts 61, 62, 63 and/or 65 in order to determine the status of compliance of sources of these contaminants and to carry out its enforcement responsibilities.

(3) Source testing, monitoring, and analytical methods for sources of hazardous air pollutants must conform with the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 61, 62, 63 and/or 65.

(4) This section does not apply to any source operating under a waiver granted by EPA or an exemption granted by the president of the United States.

(5) Where EPA has delegated to the permitting authority, the authority to receive reports under 40 CFR Parts 61 or 63, from the affected facility in lieu of providing such report to EPA, the affected facility is required to provide such reports only to the permitting authority unless otherwise requested in writing by the permitting authority or EPA.

(6) **Maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards.** MACT standards are officially known as National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories.

(a) Adopt by reference.

40 CFR Part 63 and Appendices in effect on October 1, ((2004)) 2006, is adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in (6)(b) of this section.

The following list of subparts to 40 CFR 63 which are shown as blank or reserved as of the date listed above, is provided for informational purposes only: Subparts K, P, V, Z, FF, NN, ZZ, AAA, BBB, FFF, KKK, SSS, WWW, YYY, ZZZ, BBBB, ((DDDD, NNNN)) LLLL, and OOOO.

(b) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR Part 63 by reference.

(i) The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 63 includes the permitting authority.

(ii) The following subparts of 40 CFR Part 63 are not adopted by reference:

(A) Subpart C: List of Hazardous Air Pollutants, Petition Process, Lesser Quantity Designations, Source Category List.

(B) Subpart E: Approval of State Programs and Delegation of Federal Authorities.

(C) Subpart M: National Perchloroethylene Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities as it applies to nonmajor sources.

((6)) (7) **Consolidated requirements for the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry.** 40 CFR Part 65, in effect on ((July 1, 2004)) October 1, 2006, is adopted by reference.

((7)) (8) **Emission standards for perchloroethylene dry cleaners.**

(a) **Applicability.**

(i) This section applies to all dry cleaning systems that use perchloroethylene (PCE). Table 1 divides dry cleaning facilities into 3 regulatory source categories by the type of equipment they use and the volume of PCE purchased. Each dry cleaning system must follow the applicable requirements in Table 1:

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
(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, 2001).

(b) **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 you have a refrigerated condenser, enter this 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 you have a carbon adsorber, enter this 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.

(c) **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.

(d) 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.

(e) Repair.

(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 two working days of detecting the leak.

(iii) Repair parts must be installed as soon as possible, and no later than five working 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.

(f) 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.

(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.

(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).

(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.

(g) **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 written 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 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from a bend, expansion, contraction or outlet; and

(C) The sampling port must be 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet or outlet.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-105 Records, monitoring, and reporting. The owner or operator of a source shall upon notification by the director of ecology, maintain records on 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 and control measures.

(1) Emission inventory. The owner(s) or operator(s) of any air contaminant source shall submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year. The inventory will include stack and fugitive emissions of particulate matter, PM-10,

PM-2.5, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), fluorides, lead, VOCs, ammonia, and other contaminants. The format for the submittal of these inventories will be specified by the permitting authority or ecology. When submittal of emission inventory information is requested, the emissions inventory shall be submitted no later than one hundred five days after the end of the calendar year. 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. Emission estimates used in the inventory may be based on the most recent published EPA emission factors for a source category, or other information available to the owner(s) or operator(s), whichever is the better estimate.

(2) **Monitoring.** Ecology 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 director of ecology or an authorized representative may require any source under the jurisdiction of ecology to conduct stack and/or ambient air monitoring and to report the results to ecology.

(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 ecology or an authority 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.

(4) **Source testing.** To demonstrate compliance, ecology or the authority may conduct or require that a test be conducted of the source using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR parts 51, 60, 61 and 63 (in effect on ~~(July 1, 2004)~~ October 1, 2006), or procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of July 12, 1990, on file at ecology. The operator of a source may be required to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for ecology personnel or others to perform a test of an emissions unit. Ecology shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emissions unit. The operator of the source shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

(5) **Continuous monitoring and recording.** Owners and operators of the following categories of 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 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 ecology or the authority 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) Fluid 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 (e) of this subsection do not apply to wood residue fuel-fired steam generators, but continuous monitoring equipment required by (d) of this subsection shall be subject to approval by ecology.

(e) Owners and operators of those sources required to install continuous monitoring equipment under this subsection shall demonstrate to ecology or the authority, 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 (in effect on July 1, 2004).

(f) Special considerations. If for reason of physical plant limitations or extreme economic situations, ecology 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.

(g) Exemptions. This subsection (5) does not apply to any equipment subject to: Continuous emissions monitoring requirement imposed by standard or requirement under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75 or a permitting authority's adoption by reference of such federal standards.

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

(6) Change in raw materials or fuels for sources not subject to requirements of the operating permit program. Any change or series of changes in raw material or fuel which will result in a cumulative increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide of forty tons per year or more over that stated in the initial inventory required by subsection (1) of this section shall require the submittal of sufficient information to ecology or the authority to determine the effect of the increase upon ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide. Ecology or the authority may issue regulatory orders requiring controls to reduce the effect of such increases. Cumulative changes in raw material or fuel of less than 0.5 percent increase in aver-

age annual sulfur content over the initial inventory shall not require such notice.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-110 New source review (NSR). In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under this section, the owner or operator may apply for coverage under an applicable general order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-560. Coverage under a general order of approval satisfies the requirement for new source review under RCW 70.94.-152.

(1) Applicability.

(a) This section, WAC 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 apply statewide except where an authority has adopted its own new source review rule.

(b) This section applies to sources as defined in RCW 70.94.030(21), but does not include nonroad engines. Nonroad engines are regulated under WAC 173-400-035.

(2) Projects subject to NSR - notice of construction application.

(a) A notice of construction application must be filed by the owner or operator and an order of approval issued by the permitting authority prior to the establishment of any new source, except for the following:

(i) Those sources exempt under subsection (4) or (5) of this section; and

(ii) A source regulated under WAC 173-400-035.

For purposes of this section "establishment" shall mean to begin actual construction, as that term is defined in WAC 173-400-030, and "new source" shall include any modification to an existing stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-030.

(b) Regardless of any other subsection of this section, a notice of construction application must be filed and an order of approval issued by the permitting authority prior to establishment of any of the following new sources:

(i) Any project that qualifies as construction, reconstruction or modification of an affected facility, within the meaning of 40 CFR Part 60 (New Source Performance Standards), except Part AAA, Wood stoves (in effect on February 20, 2001);

(ii) Any project that qualifies as a new or modified source within the meaning of 40 CFR 61.02 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) (in effect on July 1, 2004), except for asbestos demolition and renovation projects subject to 40 CFR 61.145, and except from sources or emission units emitting only radionuclides, which are required to obtain a license under WAC 246-247-060, and are subject to 40 CFR Part 61, subparts H and/or I;

(iii) Any project that qualifies as a new source within the meaning of 40 CFR 63.2 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories) (in effect on ~~(July 1, 2004)~~ October 1, 2006);

(iv) Any project that qualifies as a new major stationary source, or a major modification to a major stationary source subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-112;

(v) Any modification to a stationary source that requires an increase either in a plant-wide cap or in a unit specific emission limit.

(c) An applicant filing a notice of construction application for a project described in WAC 173-400-117(2), Special protection requirements for Class I areas, must send a copy of the application to the responsible federal land manager.

(3) **Modifications.** New source review of a modification shall be limited to the emission unit or units proposed to be added to an existing source or modified and the air contaminants whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification; provided, however, that review of a major modification must comply with WAC 173-400-112 and/or 173-400-720, as applicable.

(4) **Emission unit and activity exemptions.**

Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, establishment of a new emission unit that falls within one of the categories listed below is exempt from new source review. Modification of any emission unit listed below is exempt from new source review, provided that the modified unit continues to fall within one of the listed categories. The installation or modification of a unit exempt under this subsection does not require the filing of a notice of construction application.

(a) Maintenance/construction:

- (i) Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces;
- (ii) Concrete application, and installation;
- (iii) Dredging wet spoils handling and placement;
- (iv) Paving application and maintenance, excluding asphalt plants;
- (v) Plant maintenance and upkeep activities (grounds keeping, general repairs, routine house keeping, routine plant painting, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, plumbing, retarring roofs, etc.);

(vi) Plumbing installation, plumbing protective coating application and maintenance activities;

(vii) Roofing application;

(viii) Insulation application and maintenance, excluding products for resale;

(ix) Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products.

(b) Storage tanks:

Note: It can be difficult to determine requirements for storage tanks. Ecology strongly recommends that an owner or operator contact the permitting authority to determine the exemption status of storage tanks prior to their installation.

(i) Lubricating oil storage tanks except those facilities that are wholesale or retail distributors of lubricating oils;

(ii) Polymer tanks and storage devices and associated pumping and handling equipment, used for solids dewatering and flocculation;

(iii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions;

(iv) Process and white water storage tanks;

(v) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels, with lids or other appropriate closure and less than 260 gallon capacity (35 cft);

(vi) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks, ≤ 1100 gallon capacity, with lids or other appropriate closure, not for use with materials containing toxic air pollutants, as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC, max. VP 550 mm Hg @21°C;

(vii) Operation, loading and unloading storage of butane, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas with a vessel capacity less than 40,000 gallons;

(viii) Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment, with lids or other appropriate closure for storage or dispensing of aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, bases and acids.

(c) A project with combined aggregate heat inputs of combustion units, ≤ all of the following:

(i) ≤ 500,000 Btu/hr using coal with ≤ 0.5% sulfur or other fuels with ≤ 0.5% sulfur;

(ii) ≤ 500,000 Btu/hr used oil, per the requirements of RCW 70.94.610;

(iii) ≤ 400,000 Btu/hr wood waste or paper;

(iv) < 1,000,000 Btu/hr using kerosene, #1, or #2 fuel oil and with ≤ 0.05% sulfur;

(v) ≤ 4,000,000 Btu/hr using natural gas, propane, or LPG.

(d) Material handling:

(i) Continuous digester chip feeders;

(ii) Grain elevators not licensed as warehouses or dealers by either the Washington state department of agriculture or the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

(iii) Storage and handling of water based lubricants for metal working where organic content of the lubricant is ≤ 10%;

(iv) Equipment used exclusively to pump, load, unload, or store high boiling point organic material in tanks less than one million gallon, material with initial atmospheric boiling point not less than 150°C or vapor pressure not more than 5 mm Hg @21°C, with lids or other appropriate closure.

(e) Water treatment:

(i) Septic sewer systems, not including active wastewater treatment facilities;

(ii) NPDES permitted ponds and lagoons used solely for the purpose of settling suspended solids and skimming of oil and grease;

(iii) De-aeration (oxygen scavenging) of water where toxic air pollutants as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;

(iv) Process water filtration system and demineralizer vents;

(v) Sewer manholes, junction boxes, sumps and lift stations associated with wastewater treatment systems;

(vi) Demineralizer tanks;

(vii) Alum tanks;

(viii) Clean water condensate tanks.

(f) Environmental chambers and laboratory equipment:

- (i) Environmental chambers and humidity chambers not using toxic air pollutant gases, as regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC;
- (ii) Gas cabinets using only gases that are not toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC;
- (iii) Installation or modification of a single laboratory fume hood;
- (iv) Laboratory calibration and maintenance equipment.
- (g) Monitoring/quality assurance/testing:
 - (i) Equipment and instrumentation used for quality control/assurance or inspection purpose;
 - (ii) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment;
 - (iii) Sample gathering, preparation and management;
 - (iv) Vents from continuous emission monitors and other analyzers.
- (h) Miscellaneous:
 - (i) Single-family residences and duplexes;
 - (ii) Plastic pipe welding;
 - (iii) Primary agricultural production activities including soil preparation, planting, fertilizing, weed and pest control, and harvesting;
 - (iv) Comfort air conditioning;
 - (v) Flares used to indicate danger to the public;
 - (vi) Natural and forced air vents and stacks for bathroom/toilet activities;
 - (vii) Personal care activities;
 - (viii) Recreational fireplaces including the use of barbecues, campfires, and ceremonial fires;
 - (ix) Tobacco smoking rooms and areas;
 - (x) Noncommercial smokehouses;
 - (xi) Blacksmith forges for single forges;
 - (xii) Vehicle maintenance activities, not including vehicle surface coating;
 - (xiii) Vehicle or equipment washing (see (c) of this subsection for threshold for boilers);
 - (xiv) Wax application;
 - (xv) Oxygen, nitrogen, or rare gas extraction and liquefaction equipment not including internal and external combustion equipment;
 - (xvi) Ozone generators and ozonation equipment;
 - (xvii) Solar simulators;
 - (xviii) Ultraviolet curing processes, to the extent that toxic air pollutant gases as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;
 - (xix) Electrical circuit breakers, transformers, or switching equipment installation or operation;
 - (xx) Pulse capacitors;
 - (xxi) Pneumatically operated equipment, including tools and hand held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives;
 - (xxii) Fire suppression equipment;
 - (xxiii) Recovery boiler blow-down tank;
 - (xxiv) Screw press vents;
 - (xxv) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metal working;
 - (xxvi) Production of foundry sand molds, unheated and using binders less than 0.25% free phenol by sand weight;
 - (xxvii) Kraft lime mud storage tanks and process vessels;
 - (xxviii) Lime grits washers, filters and handling;
 - (xxix) Lime mud filtrate tanks;
 - (xxx) Lime mud water;

- (xxxii) Stock cleaning and pressurized pulp washing down process of the brown stock washer;
- (xxxiii) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities and transportation marketing facilities;
- (xxxiv) Nontoxic air pollutant, as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC, solvent cleaners less than 10 square feet air-vapor interface with solvent vapor pressure not more than 30 mm Hg @21°C;
- (xxxv) Surface coating, aqueous solution or suspension containing ≤ 1% (by weight) VOCs, and/or toxic air pollutants as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC;
- (xxxvi) Cleaning and stripping activities and equipment using solutions having ≤ 1% VOCs (by weight); on metallic substances, acid solutions are not exempt;
- (xxxvii) Dip coating operations, using materials less than 1% VOCs (by weight) and/or toxic air pollutants as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC.

(5) Exemptions based on emissions.

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and in this subsection:
 - (i) A new emissions unit that has a potential to emit below each of the levels listed in the table contained in (d) of this subsection is exempt from new source review provided that the conditions of (b) of this subsection are met.
 - (ii) A modification to an existing emissions unit that increases the unit's actual emissions by less than each of the threshold levels listed in the table contained in (d) of this subsection is exempt from new source review provided that the conditions of (b) of this subsection are met.
- (b) The owner or operator seeking to exempt a project from new source review under this section shall notify, and upon request, file a brief project summary with the permitting authority prior to beginning actual construction on the project. If the permitting authority determines that the project will have more than a de minimus impact on air quality, the permitting authority may require the filing of a notice of construction application. The permitting authority may require the owner or operator to demonstrate that the emissions increase from the new emissions unit is smaller than all of the levels listed below.
- (c) The owner/operator may begin actual construction on the project thirty-one days after the permitting authority receives the summary, unless the permitting authority notifies the owner/operator within thirty days that the proposed new source requires a notice of construction application.
- (d) Exemption level table:

POLLUTANT	LEVEL (TONS PER YEAR)
(a) Total Suspended Particulates	1.25
(b) PM-10	0.75
(c) Sulfur Oxides	2.0
(d) Nitrogen Oxides	2.0
(e) Volatile Organic Compounds, total	2.0
(f) Carbon Monoxide	5.0
(g) Lead	0.005
(h) Ozone Depleting Substances	1.0

POLLUTANT	LEVEL (TONS PER YEAR)
(in effect on July 1, 2000), total	
(i) Toxic Air Pollutants	As specified in chapter 173-460 WAC.

(6) Application processing - completeness determination.

(a) Within thirty days after receiving a notice of construction application, the permitting authority 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.

(b) For a project subject to the Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117(2), a completeness determination includes a determination that the application includes all information required for review of that project under WAC 173-400-117(3).

(7) Final determination.

(a) Within sixty days of receipt of a complete notice of construction application, the permitting authority shall either issue a final decision on the application or for those projects subject to public notice under WAC 173-400-171(1), initiate notice and comment on a proposed decision, followed as promptly as possible by a final decision.

(b) A person seeking approval to construct or modify a source that requires an operating permit may elect to integrate review of the operating permit application or amendment required under chapter 173-401 WAC and the notice of construction application required by this section. A notice of construction application designated for integrated review shall be processed in accordance with operating permit program procedures and deadlines in chapter 173-401 WAC and must also comply with WAC 173-400-171.

(c) Every final determination on a notice of construction application 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 permitting authority.

(d) If the new source is a major stationary source or the change is a major modification subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-112, the permitting authority shall:

(i) Submit any control technology determination included in a final order of approval for a major source or a major modification to a major stationary source in a nonattainment area to the RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse maintained by EPA; and

(ii) Send a copy of the final approval order to EPA.

(8) **Appeals.** Any conditions contained in an order of approval, or the denial of a notice of construction application may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board as provided in chapter 43.21B RCW. The permitting authority shall promptly mail copies of each order approving or denying a notice of construction application to the applicant and to any other party who submitted timely comments on the application, along with a notice advising parties of their rights of appeal to the pollution control hearings board.

(9) **Construction time limitations.** Approval to construct or modify a stationary source becomes invalid if ((the

applicant does not begin)) construction is not commenced within eighteen months after receipt of the approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The permitting authority may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. The extension of a project that is either a major stationary source in a nonattainment area or a major modification in a nonattainment area must also require LAER as it exists at the time of the extension. 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 commence construction date.

(10) Change of conditions.

(a) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in conditions of an approval order and the permitting authority may approve the request provided the permitting authority finds that:

(i) The change in conditions will not cause the source to exceed an emissions standard;

(ii) No ambient air quality standard will be exceeded as a result of the change;

(iii) The change will not adversely impact the ability of ecology or the authority to determine compliance with an emissions standard;

(iv) The revised order will continue to require BACT, as defined at the time of the original approval, for each new source approved by the order except where the Federal Clean Air Act requires LAER; and

(v) The revised order meets the requirements of WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-112, 173-400-113 and 173-400-720, as applicable.

(b) Actions taken under this subsection are subject to the public involvement provisions of WAC 173-400-171.

(c) This rule does not prescribe the exact form such requests must take. However, if the request is filed as a notice of construction application, that application must be acted upon using the timelines found in subsections (6) and (7) of this section. The fee schedule found in WAC 173-400-116 shall also apply to requests filed as notice of construction applications.

(11) **Enforcement.** All persons who receive an order of approval must comply with all approval conditions contained in the order of approval.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-115 Standards of performance for new sources. NSPS. Standards of performance for new sources are called New Source Performance Standards, or NSPS.

(1) Adoption by reference.

(a) 40 CFR Part 60 and Appendices in effect on ((July 1, 2004)) October 1, 2006, is adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in subsection (1)(b) of this section.

The following list of subparts to 40 CFR Part 60 which are shown as blank or reserved in the Code of Federal Regu-

lations as of the date listed above, is provided for informational purposes only:

40 CFR Part 60, subparts FF, II, JJ, OO, YY, ZZ, CCC, EEE, MMM, XXX, YYY, ZZZ, GGGG, JJJJ, Appendix E, and Appendix H.

(b) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR Part 60 by reference.

(i) The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 60 includes the permitting authority.

(ii) The following sections and subparts of 40 CFR Part 60 are not adopted by reference:

(A) 40 CFR 60.5 (determination of construction or modification);

(B) 40 CFR 60.6 (review of plans);

(C) 40 CFR Part 60, subpart B (Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities), and subparts C, Cb, Cc, Cd, Ce, BBBB, ~~((and))~~ DDDD, FFFF, HHHH (emission guidelines); and

(D) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix G, Provisions for an Alternative Method of Demonstrating Compliance With 40 CFR 60.43 for the Newton Power Station of Central Illinois Public Service Company.

(2) Where EPA has delegated to the permitting authority, the authority to receive reports under 40 CFR Part 60, from the affected facility in lieu of providing such report to EPA, the affected facility is required to provide such reports only to the permitting authority unless otherwise requested in writing by the permitting authority or EPA.

Note: Under RCW 80.50.020(14), larger energy facilities subject to subparts D, Da, GG, J, K, Kb, Y, KKK, LLL, and QQQ are regulated by the energy facility site evaluation council (EFSEC).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-171 Public involvement. (1) Internet notification of receipt of an application.

(a) For applications and actions not subject to a mandatory public notice and comment period per subsection (2)(a) of this section, the permitting authority will either:

(i) Post on the permitting authority's internet web site an announcement of the receipt of notice of construction applications and other proposed actions; or

(ii) Follow the public involvement process found in subsection (3) of this section.

(b) For internet notification, notice shall remain on the permitting authority's web site for a minimum of fifteen consecutive days. The internet posting shall include notice of the receipt of the application, the type of proposed action, and a statement that the public may request a public comment period on the proposed action.

(c) Requests for a public comment period shall be submitted to the permitting authority in writing via letter, fax, or electronic mail within fifteen days of its internet posting. A public notice and comment period shall be provided pursuant to subsections (3) and (4) 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 requested may be processed without further public involvement at the end of the fifteen-day comment period.

(d) Any application or proposed action that automatically requires a public comment period pursuant to subsection (2) of this section or for which the agency proposes to have a public comment period does not have to be announced on the permitting authorities' internet web site.

(2) Actions subject to public notice and comment.

(a) The permitting authority must provide public notice and a public comment period before approving or denying any of the following types of applications or other actions:

(i) Notice of construction application for any new or modified source, including the initial application for operation of a portable source, if an increase in emissions of any air pollutant at a rate above the emission threshold rate (defined in WAC 173-400-030) or any increase in a pollutant regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC which will increase above the small quantity emission rate listed in WAC 173-460-080 (2)(e) would result; or

(ii) Any use of a modified or substituted air quality model, other than a guideline model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (in effect on ~~(July 1, 2004))~~ October 1, 2006) as part of review under WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-117, or 173-400-720; or

(iii) Any order to determine RACT; or

(iv) An order to establish a compliance schedule or a variance; or

(v) An 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; or

(vi) An order to authorize a bubble; or

(vii) Any action to discount the value of an ERC issued to a source per WAC 173-400-136(6); or

(viii) Any regulatory order to establish BART for an existing stationary facility; or

(ix) Notice of construction application or regulatory order used to establish a creditable emission reduction; or

(x) An order issued under WAC 173-400-091 that establishes limitations on a source's potential to emit; or

(xi) The original issuance and the issuance of all revisions to a general order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-560; or

(xii) Any extension of the deadline to begin actual construction of a "major stationary source" or "major modification" in a nonattainment area; or

(xiii) Exception. PSD actions, ~~((including actions taken to avoid PSD applicability.))~~ under WAC 173-400-730 and 173-400-740 are not required to follow the procedures in this section. The public involvement for these projects shall follow the procedures in WAC 173-400-730(4) and 173-400-740.

(b) Ecology must provide notice on the following ecology only actions:

(i) A Washington state recommendation that will be submitted by the director of ecology to EPA for approval of a SIP revision, including plans for attainment, maintenance, and visibility protection; or

(ii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for designation or redesignation of an area as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable; or

(iii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for a change of boundaries of an attainment or nonattainment area; or

(iv) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for redesignation of an area under WAC 173-400-118.

(c) The permitting authority will provide public notice before approving or denying any application or other action for which the permitting authority determines there is substantial public interest.

(d) A notice of construction 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. A project designated for integrated review that includes a notice of construction application for a major modification in a nonattainment area, or a notice of construction application for a major stationary source in a nonattainment area must also comply with public notice requirements in this section. A project designated for integrated review that includes a PSD permit application must also comply with the requirements in WAC 173-400-730 and 173-400-740.

(3) **Public notice.** Public notice shall be made only after all information required by the permitting authority has been submitted and after applicable preliminary determinations, if any, have been made. The applicant or other initiator of the action must pay the cost of providing public notice. Public notice shall include:

(a) Availability for public inspection. The information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary determinations, including analyses of the effects on air quality, must 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 chapter 173-03 WAC.

(i) For a redesignation of a class II area under WAC 173-400-118, ecology must make available for public inspection at least thirty days before the hearing the explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation.

(ii) For a revision of the SIP subject to subsection (2)(b)(iii) of this section, ecology must make available for public inspection the information related to the action at least thirty days before the hearing.

(b) Newspaper publication. Public notice of the proposed project must be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed project and must include:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator and the facility;

(ii) A brief description of the proposal;

(iii) The location of the documents made available for public inspection;

(iv) A thirty-day period for submitting written comment to the permitting authority;

(v) A statement that a public hearing may be held if the permitting authority determines within a thirty-day period that significant public interest exists or for those actions listed in WAC 173-400-171 (5)(b) with a mandatory public hearing requirement, the time, date, and location of the public hearing.

(vi) The length of the public comment period in the event of a public hearing;

(vii) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117 (5)(c), public notice shall either explain the permitting authority's decision or state that an explanation of the decision appears in the support document for the proposed order of approval; and

(viii) For a redesignation of an area under WAC 173-400-118, public notice shall state that an explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation is available for review at the public location.

(c) Notifying EPA. A copy of the public notice will be sent to the EPA Region 10 regional administrator.

(d) Additional public notice requirements for a SIP revision. For a revision to the SIP that is submitted by the director of ecology, ecology must publish the public notice required by subsection (3)(b) of this section in the *Washington State Register* in advance of the date of the public hearing.

(4) Public comment.

(a) The public comment period must be at least the thirty-day period for written comment specified in the public notice.

(b) If a public hearing is held, the public comment period must extend through the hearing date.

(c) The permitting authority shall make no final decision on any application or action of any type described in subsection (1) of this section until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the public comment period have been considered.

(5) Public hearings.

(a) The applicant, any interested governmental entity, any group, or any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. A request must indicate the interest of the entity filing it and why a hearing is warranted. The permitting authority may hold a public hearing if it determines significant public interest exists. The permitting authority will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing.

(b) Ecology must hold a hearing on the following ecology only actions:

(i) A Washington state recommendation to EPA that will be submitted by the director of ecology for approval of a SIP revision;

(ii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for a change of boundaries of an attainment or nonattainment area;

(iii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for designation of an area as attainment, nonattainment, or unclassifiable; and

(iv) A Washington state recommendation to EPA to redesignate an area under WAC 173-400-118.

(c) Ecology must provide at least thirty days prior notice of a hearing required under subsection (4)(b) of this section.

(6) 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.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-710 Definitions. (1) The definitions in WAC 173-400-030 are to be used in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 unless:

(a) A term is defined differently in WAC 173-400-710 for use in the major source permitting requirements in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750; or

(b) A term is defined differently in the federal program requirements adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720.

(2) All usage of the term "source" in WAC 173-400-710 through 173-400-750 and in 40 CFR 52.21 as adopted by reference is to be interpreted to mean "stationary source" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(5) ~~((as modified by section 302(z) of the Federal Clean Air Act))~~. A stationary source (or source) does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-720 Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD). (1) No major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of this section apply shall begin actual construction without having received a PSD permit.

(2) **Early planning encouraged.** In order to develop an appropriate application, the source should engage in an early planning process to assess the needs of the facility. An opportunity for a preapplication meeting with ecology is available to any potential applicant.

(3) **Enforcement.** Ecology or the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC, the Operating permit regulation, shall:

(a) Receive all reports required in the PSD permit;

(b) Enforce the requirement to apply for a PSD permit when one is required; and

(c) Enforce the conditions in the PSD permit.

(4) **Applicable requirements.**

(a) A PSD permit must assure compliance with the following requirements:

(i) Allowable emissions from the proposed major stationary source or major modification will 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 considered to be met if the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed major stationary source or the projected impact of the increase in allowable emissions from the proposed major modification at any location within a nonattainment area does not exceed the following levels for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment:

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

Pollutant	Annual Average	24-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	3-Hour Average	1-Hour Average
PM ₁₀	1.0 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³	-	-	-
NO ₂	1.0 µg/m ³	-	-	-	-

An offsetting emission reduction may be used to satisfy some or all of the requirements of this subsection.

(ii) WAC 173-400-117 - Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas;

(iii) WAC 173-400-730 - Prevention of significant deterioration application processing;

(iv) WAC 173-400-740 - Prevention of significant deterioration public involvement requirements; and

(v) The following subparts of 40 CFR 52.21, in effect on ~~(July 2, 2004)~~ October 1, 2006, which are adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in (b)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this subsection:

Section	Title
40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)	Applicability Procedures.
40 CFR 52.21 (b)	Definitions.
40 CFR 52.21 (c)	Ambient air increments.
40 CFR 52.21 (d)	Ambient air ceilings.
40 CFR 52.21 (h)	Stack heights.
40 CFR 52.21 (i)	Review of major stationary sources and major modifications - source applicability and exemptions.
40 CFR 52.21 (j)	Control technology review.
40 CFR 52.21 (k)	Source impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (l)	Air quality models.
40 CFR 52.21 (m)	Air quality analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (n)	Source information.
40 CFR 52.21 (o)	Additional impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (r)	Source obligation.
40 CFR 52.21 (v)	Innovative control technology.
40 CFR 52.21 (w)	Permit rescission.
40 CFR 52.21 (x)	((Clean unit test for emission units subject to BACT or LAER-)) <u>Vacated by federal Court Decision.</u>
40 CFR 52.21 (y)	((Clean unit test for emission units that achieve an emission limitation comparable to BACT-)) <u>Vacated by federal Court Decision.</u>
40 CFR 52.21 (z)	((Pollution Control Project exclusion-)) <u>Vacated by federal Court Decision.</u>
40 CFR 52.21 (aa)	Actuals Plantwide Applicability Limitation.
40 CFR 52.21 (bb)	Severability clause.

40 CFR 52.21 (cc) ~~((Equipment replacement provisions-))~~ Vacated by federal Court Decision.

(b) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR 52.21 by reference.

(i) Every use of the word "administrator" in 40 CFR 52.21 means ecology except for the following:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(17), the definition of federally enforceable, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(B) In 40 CFR 52.21 (l)(2), air quality models, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(C) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(43) the definition of prevention of significant deterioration program, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(D) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(48)(ii)(c) related to regulations promulgated by the administrator, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(E) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(50)(i) related to the definition of a regulated NSR pollutant, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(ii) Each reference in 40 CFR 52.21(i) to "paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section" is amended to state "paragraphs (j) through (o) of this section, paragraph (r) of this section, WAC 173-400-117, 173-400-720, and 173-400-730."

(iii) The following paragraphs replace the designated paragraphs of 40 CFR 52.21:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(1)(i)(a) and (b)(1)(iii)(h), the size threshold for municipal waste incinerators is changed to 50 tons of refuse per day.

(B) 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(23)(i) After the entry for municipal solid waste landfills emissions, add Ozone Depleting Substances: 100 tpy.

(C) 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6) "The provisions of this paragraph (r)(6) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a Clean Unit or at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a reasonable possibility that a project that is not a part of a major modification may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(41)(ii)(a) through (c) for calculating projected actual emissions.

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

(A) A description of the project;

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

(C) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(41)(ii)(c) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(ii) The owner or operator shall submit a copy of the information set out in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i) to the permitting authority before beginning actual construction. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of WAC 173-

400-110. Nothing in this paragraph (r)(6)(ii) shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any PSD determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(iii) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(b); 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 of or potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

(iv) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iii) setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.

(v) 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 paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i), exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(c)), by a significant amount (as defined in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(23)) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(c). Such report shall be submitted to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

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

(b) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to paragraph (r)(6)(iii) of this section; and

(c) 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)."

(D) 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(7) The owner or operator of the source shall submit the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iv) and (v) annually within 60 days after the anniversary date of the original analysis. The original analysis and annual reviews shall also be available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in 40 CFR 70.4 (b)(3)(viii).

~~(E) ((40 CFR 52.21 (y)(7) Procedures for designating emissions units as Clean Units. Ecology shall designate an emissions unit a Clean Unit only by issuing a regulatory order issued under the authority of WAC 173-400-091 or (when requested by the applicant as part of its NOC application) in an order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-110, including requirements for public notice of the proposed Clean Unit designation and opportunity for public comment and when WAC 173-400-091 is used to designate a Clean Unit, a demonstration that the ambient air quality impact limitations of WAC 173-400-113 (1) through (3) will be required. Such~~

permit must also meet the requirements in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (y)(8).

~~(F) 40 CFR 52.21 (z)(5) Permit process for unlisted projects. Before an owner or operator may begin actual construction of a PCP project that is not listed in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(32)(i) through (vi), the project must be approved by ecology and included in an order of approval issued by ecology pursuant to the requirements in WAC 173-400-110, and/or WAC 173-400-091, following opportunity for public comment as provided for in those sections. When WAC 173-400-091 is used to approve a PCP, a demonstration that the ambient air quality impact limitations of WAC 173-400-112(2) and/or WAC 173-400-113 (1) through (3) will be required.~~

~~(G) 40 CFR 52.21 (z)(6)(iii) Permit requirements. The owner or operator must comply with any provisions in the order of approval or other order issued for the project related to use and approval of the PCP exclusion.~~

~~(H)) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(2)(ix) PAL permit means the PSD permit, an ecology issued order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-110, or regulatory order issued under WAC 173-400-091 issued by ecology that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source.~~

~~((H)) (F) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(5) Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or expired through the public participation process in WAC 173-400-171. A request to increase a PAL shall be processed in accordance with the application processing and public participation process in WAC 173-400-730 and 173-400-740.~~

~~((H)) (G) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(9)(i)(b) Ecology, after consultation with the permitting authority, shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised order, order of approval or PSD permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as ecology determines is appropriate.~~

~~((K)) (H) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14) Reporting and notification requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semiannual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the permitting authority in accordance with the requirements in chapter 173-401 WAC. The reports shall meet the requirements in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14)(i) through (iii).~~

~~((L)) (I) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14)(ii) Deviation report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to WAC 173-401-615 (3)(b) and within the time limits prescribed shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The reports shall contain the information found at WAC 173-401-615(3).~~