

Pollution Control and Ecology Commission # 014.00-018

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
and ECOLOGY COMMISSION**

**REGULATION NO. 18
ARKANSAS AIR POLLUTION CONTROL CODE**



Adopted by the PC&E Commission in December, 2008

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CHAPTER 1: TITLE AND PURPOSE

Reg. 18.101 Title

The following rules and regulations, adopted pursuant to Subchapter 2 of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act (Arkansas Code Annotated [A. C. A.] §§ 8-4-101 et seq.) shall be referred to as the “Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code,” hereinafter the “Air Code,” the “Code,” or “Regulation 18.”

Reg. 18.102 Intent and Construction

- (A) Regulation 18 consists of those rules and regulations deemed necessary and desirable by the Commission for control of air pollution pursuant to its rulemaking mandates under State law [A.C.A. §§ 8-4-311 (b)(1) and 8-1-203(b)(1)]. Regulation 18 should be construed as consistent with the “Legislative Intent and Purpose” of air pollution control regulations set out in A.C.A. §§ 8-4-301--302, as those provisions apply to the Department’s permitting, enforcement, and administrative functions (A.C.A. § 8-1-202) and the Commission’s rulemaking and adjudicatory functions (A.C.A. § 8-1-203).
- (B) By authority of the same State law, the Commission has also adopted Regulation 19, Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19) and Regulation 26, Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program (Regulation 26) which deal exclusively with regulations compelled by federal mandates and which are to some extent federally enforceable. It is the specific intent of Regulation 18 to preclude federal enforceability of Regulation 18 requirements. Regulation 18 permits or permit conditions issued under its authority, or enforcement issues arising from Regulation 18 shall not be deemed to be federally enforceable.
- (C) To the extent consistent with state law and efficient protection of the State’s air quality, Regulation 18 shall be construed in a manner that promotes a streamlined permitting process, mitigation of regulatory costs, and flexibility in maintaining compliance with regulatory mandates. Any applicable documents (e.g. “White Papers,” regulatory preambles, or interpretive memoranda) issued by the EPA which are consistent with this policy and the legislative intent of state laws governing air pollution control (A.C.A. § 8-4-301 et seq.) are aids for construing the requirements of Regulation 18. Any procedure applicable to major sources that promotes operational flexibility are presumed to be authorized by this regulation unless manifestly inconsistent with its substantive terms.
- (D) In all applications of Regulation 18, the Department and Commission shall be guided to a resolution that categorically assures that:
 - (1) The least possible injury will be done to human, plant, or animal life, or to property;
 - (2) The public enjoyment of the State’s air quality resources will be maintained; and

- (3) The resolution is consistent with the economic and industrial well-being of the State.

Reg. 18.103 Applicability

These regulations are applicable to any source which emits or has the potential to emit any air contaminant as defined in Chapter 2 of Regulation 18.

Reg. 18.104 Severability

If any provisions of this Code or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not effect other provisions or applications of this Code which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Code are declared to be severable.

CHAPTER 2: DEFINITIONS

When used in this Code:

“12 month period” means a period of 12 consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.

“Actual emissions” means the quantity of air contaminants emitted from a stationary source considering emissions control equipment and actual hours of source operation or amount of material processed.

“Air contaminant” means any solid, liquid, gas, or vapor or any combination thereof. The following shall not be considered air contaminants: water vapor, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, and inert gases.

“Air contamination” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants which contribute to a condition of air pollution.

“Air pollution” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one (1) or more air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics, and of a duration that are materially injurious or can be reasonably expected to become materially injurious to human, plant, or animal life or to property, or that unreasonably interfere with enjoyment of life or use of property throughout the state or throughout the area of the state as shall be affected thereby.

“Commission” means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.

“Conditions of air pollution” as distinguished from “air pollution” in a given area shall be deemed to exist when the Director finds that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as established from time to time by the EPA, have been exceeded in such area, or when the Director finds that extraordinary measures are necessary to prevent them from being exceeded.

“Conditions of episodic air pollution” in a given area shall be deemed to exist when the Director finds that meteorological conditions are such as to minimize the normal dispersion of air contaminants and that the following levels are determined to exist in a given area and that such levels can be reasonably expected to persist for twelve (12) or more hours or increase unless control actions are taken:

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) of a concentration equal to or greater than 800 µg/m³ (1.3 ppm) for any 24 hour average (where µg/m³ means micrograms per cubic meter and where ppm means parts per million), or where particulate matter (PM) of a concentration equal to or greater than 375 µg/m³ for any 24 hour average or where the coefficient of haze (COH) is equal to or greater than 3.0 for any 24 hour average, or where the product of SO₂ and PM reported in µg/m³ for any 24 hour average exceeds 65,000.

“Control apparatus” means any device which prevents, controls, detects, or records the emission of any air contaminant.

“Department” means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, or its successor. When reference is made in this regulation to actions taken by or with reference to the Department, the reference is to the staff of the Department acting at the direction of the Director.

“Director” means the director of the Department, or its successor, acting directly or through the staff of the Department.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Equipment” means any device, except equipment used for any mode of vehicular transportation, capable of causing the emission of an air contaminant into the open air, and any stack, conduit, flue, duct, vent, or similar device connected or attached to, or serving the equipment.

“Federal Clean Air Act” or **“Clean Air Act”** or **“FCAA”** or **“the Act”** means the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. and its implementing regulations as of the effective date of this regulation.

“Fuel burning equipment” means equipment, the primary purpose of which is the production of thermal energy from the combustion of fuel by indirect heat transfer.

“Flue” or **“stack”** means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

“Fugitive emissions” means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

“Hazardous air pollutant” or **“HAP”** means any pollutant listed pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 et seq., as of the effective date of this regulation.

“Garbage” means rejected food waste including waste accumulation of animal, fruit, or vegetable matter used or intended for food or that attend the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storage of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, or vegetable.

“Incinerator” means all devices by which garbage, refuse, or other combustible material is reduced in volume by a combustion process in which the fuel/air ratio is or can be controlled so that the remaining solid residues contain little or no combustible material.

“National Ambient Air Quality Standards” means those ambient air quality standards promulgated by the EPA in 40 CFR Part 50 which are in effect as of the effective date of this Regulation.

“Opacity” means the degree to which air emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

“Open fire” or **“open burning”** means a fire in which a material is burned in the open or in a receptacle having no means for significantly controlling the fuel/air ratio.

“Operator” means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises any equipment affected by these regulations.

“Owner” means any person who has legal or equitable title to any source, facility, or equipment affected by these regulations.

“Particulate matter” or **“PM”** means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 100 micrometers.

“PM₁₀” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 as modified February 12, 1998, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.”

“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit air contaminants under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminate, including, but not limited to, 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 practically enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

“Refuse” means any combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state, other than liquid or gases.

“Responsible Official” means one of the following:

- (A) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative or such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - (1) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have a gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 United States Dollars); or
 - (2) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department;
- (B) For partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this regulation, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or

(D) For acid rain sources:

- (1) The designated representative insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act as of July 1, 1997, or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and

The designated representative for any other purposes under Part 70.

“Salvage” means an operation conducted in whole or in part for the reclaiming of any product or material.

“Shutdown” means the cessation of operation of equipment.

“Startup” means the setting in operating of equipment.

“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant.

“Title I modification” means any modification as defined under any regulation promulgated pursuant to Title I of the federal Clean Air Act as of July 2, 2008. De Minimis changes under Regulation 19, changes to state only permit requirements, administrative permit amendments, and changes to the insignificant activities list are not Title I modifications.

“Trade waste” means any solid, liquid, or gaseous material resulting from construction of the prosecution of any business, trade or industry, or any demolition operation including, but not limited to, plastics, cardboard cartons, grease, oil, chemicals, and cinders.

“Total suspended particulate” or **“TSP”** means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 50.

CHAPTER 3: PERMITS

Reg. 18.301 Applicability

(A) General Applicability

No person shall cause or permit the operation, construction, or modification of a stationary source, which actually emits:

- 75 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide;
- 40 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides;
- 40 tons per year or more of sulfur dioxide;
- 40 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds;
- 25 tons per year or more of particulate matter;
- 15 tons per year or more of PM₁₀
- 0.5 tons per year or more of lead;
- 2.0 ton per year or more of any single hazardous air pollutant;
- 5.0 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants; or
- 25 tons per year or more of any other air contaminant

without first obtaining a permit from the Department.

(B) Special Applicability

Except as provided for by law or regulation, the following stationary sources are required to obtain a permit under this chapter regardless of emissions:

- (1) Any stationary source that the Director determines should obtain a permit in order to protect the public health and welfare or to assist in the abatement or control of air pollution; or
- (2) Any class of stationary sources for which the Director has determined that the intrinsic nature of the source's operation and/or actual emissions is such that a permit is necessary for the protection of public health and welfare or to assist in the abatement or control of air pollution. Such sources include but are not limited to:
 - (a) Medical waste incinerators;

- (b) Rendering plants;
 - (c) Pathological waste incinerators, including crematories;
 - (d) Chemical process plants;
 - (e) Hazardous waste treatment storage or disposal facilities;
 - (f) Sour gas process plants;
 - (g) Lead acid battery recycling facilities; or
 - (h) Charcoal plants.
- (3) Any source subject to the requirements of a rule promulgated under 40 CFR Part 60, Part 61, or Part 63 as of June 27, 2008, except for:
- (a) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart AAA (Wood Stoves);
 - (b) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJ (Petroleum Dry Cleaners);
 - (c) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M (Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners);
 - (d) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q (Industrial Cooling Towers);
 - (e) Sources subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc (Steam Generating Units) which only burn gas;-
 - (f) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ (Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines) for non-Part 70 sources (minor sources);
 - (g) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW (Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers);
 - (h) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC (Gasoline Dispensing Facilities);
 - (i) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII (Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines) for engines with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder;
 - (j) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ (Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines); and
 - (k) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH (Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources).

Reg. 18.302 Approval Criteria

No permit shall be granted or modified under this chapter unless the owner/operator demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the Department that the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without resulting in a violation of applicable portions of this regulation and without causing air pollution.

Reg. 18.303 Owner/Operator's Responsibilities

Issuance of a permit by the Department does not affect the responsibility of the owner/operator to comply with applicable portions of this regulation.

Reg. 18.304 Required Information

(A) General

Application of a permit shall be made on such forms and contain such information as the Department may reasonably require, including but not limited to:

- (1) information on the nature and amounts of air pollutants to be emitted by the stationary source or by associated mobile sources; and
- (2) such information on the location, design, and operation of stationary source as the Department may reasonably require.

(B) Duty to Supplement Submittal

If, while processing an application that has been determined to be complete, the Department determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application, the Department may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(C) Duty to Correct Submittal

Any owner/operator who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information, shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any relevant requirements that become applicable to the stationary source before final action is taken on its application.

Reg. 18.305 Action on Application

(A) Technical Review

The Department will review the application submitted under this chapter in order to ensure to their reasonable satisfaction that:

- (1) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without interfering with attainment or maintenance of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard;
- (2) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without violating any applicable regulation adopted by the EPA pursuant to §§111, 112, and 114 of the Clean Air Act as amended by February 15, 1999;
- (3) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without causing air pollution;
- (4) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to incorporate the appropriate control technology, if any, developed for the kind and amount of federally regulated air pollutant emitted by the facility;
- (5) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without resulting in a violation of any applicable provisions of this regulation;
- (6) the emission rate calculations are complete and accurate; and
- (7) if the facility wishes to measure and/or monitor operating parameters rather than actual emissions, the application describes a process which will be used to ensure that the calculations are translated into enforceable limits on operational parameters rather than emissions.

(B) Proposed Action

If the Department initially determines the requirements of Reg. 18.304(A) are met, they shall prepare a draft permit which:

- (1) contains such conditions as the Department may prescribe, to prevent, control, or abate air pollution;
- (2) addresses all recognized air pollutant emissions and all pollutant emitting equipment at the stationary source except pollutants or equipment specifically exempt;

If the Department initially determines the requirements of this chapter are not met, they shall prepare a notice of intent to deny. This notice will state the reasons for the Department's denial of the stationary source's submittal.

The public shall have an opportunity to comment on the Department's proposed permit decision in accordance with Reg. 18.305.

(C) Final Action

At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Department shall announce in writing its final permit decision.

Reg. 18.306 Public Participation

(A) General

No permit shall be issued, denied, or modified unless the public has first had an opportunity to comment on the information submitted by the owner/operator and the Department's analysis, as demonstrated by the permit record, of the effect of construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's proposed approval or disapproval of the permit.

(B) Public Availability of Information

- (1) For purposes of this section, opportunity to comment shall include, at a minimum:
 - (a) Availability for the public inspection in at least one location in the area where the source is located, or proposes to locate, and in the Department's central offices of the Department's draft decision, information submitted by the owner/operator, and any information developed by the Department in support of its draft permit decision;
 - (b) A 30-day period for submittal of public comment (beginning on the date of the latest newspaper notice, ending on the date 30 days later);
 - (c) A publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is located or proposes to locate, and in a State publication designed to give general public notice. Such notice shall, as a minimum, describe the locations at which the information submitted by the owner/operator and the Department's analysis of this information, may be inspected and the procedure for submitting public comment;
 - (d) A copy of the notice, required pursuant to this subsection, shall be sent to the owner/operator and to the:
 - (i) mayor of the community where the stationary source is proposed to be constructed or modified;
 - (ii) county judge of the county where the stationary source is proposed to be constructed or modified; and
 - (e) Public comments addressing the technical merits of the permit application and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed emissions on air quality submitted in accordance with procedures in the public notice shall be considered by the Department prior to making its final decision.
- (2) The Department shall take final action on a permit application after the close of the public comment period. The Department shall notify in writing the owner/operator and any person that submitted a written comment, of the Department's final action and the Department's reasons for its final action.

Reg. 18.307 Permit Amendments

(A) Administrative Permit Amendments

- (1) An administrative permit amendment is a permit revision that:
 - (a) corrects a typographical error;
 - (b) identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;
 - (c) requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
 - (d) incorporates a change in the permit involving the retiring of equipment or emission units, or the decrease of permitted emissions from equipment or emission units; or
 - (e) incorporates a change to the facility's insignificant activities list.
- (2) The Department shall revise the permit as expeditiously as practicable and may incorporate such revisions without providing notice to the public.
- (3) The applicant may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon approval.

(B) Change in Ownership

- (1) Permits issued under this regulation shall remain freely transferable provided:
 - (a) the applicant for the transfer notifies the Director at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date on such forms as the Director may reasonably require, and
 - (b) submits a disclosure statement in accordance with Commission Regulation 8, Administrative Procedures, or other such documents as required by the Department.
 - (i) "Disclosure statement" means a written statement by the applicant which contains:
- (2) The Director may deny the issuance or transfer of any permit, license, certification, or operational authority if he or she finds, based upon the disclosure statement and other investigation which he or she deems appropriate, that:
 - (a) The applicant has a history of noncompliance with the environmental laws or regulations of this state or any other jurisdiction;

- (b) An applicant which owns or operates other facilities in the state is not in substantial compliance with, or on a legally enforceable schedule that will result in compliance with, the environmental laws or regulations of this state; or
 - (c) A person with a history of noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations of this state or any other jurisdiction is affiliated with the applicant to the extent of being capable of significantly influencing the practices or operations of the applicant which could have an impact upon the environment.
- (3) Public notice requirements shall not apply to changes in ownership or changes in name.

(C) ***De Minimis Changes***

- (1) A proposed modification to a facility will be considered *De Minimis* if:
- (a) minimal judgment is required to establish the permit requirements for the modification; and
 - (b) the modification will result in a trivial environmental impact.
- (2) The environmental impact of a proposed modification generally will be considered trivial if the potential emissions from the modification alone, without taking into account any corresponding emission reductions, will either:
- (a) be less than the following amounts:
 - (i) seventy-five (75) tons per year of carbon monoxide;
 - (ii) forty (40) tons per year of nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, or volatile organic compounds;
 - (iii) one-half (0.5) a ton per year of lead;
 - (iv) twenty five (25) tons per year of particulate matter; and
 - (v) fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions
 - (b) or, result in an air quality impact less than:

Pollutant	<i>De Minimis</i> Concentration	Averaging Time
carbon monoxide	500 µg/m ³	8-hour

nitrogen dioxide	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	annual
PM ₁₀	8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour
sulfur dioxide	18 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour
lead	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3-month

- (3) The following changes will not be considered *De Minimis* changes:
- (a) any increase in the permitted emission rate at a stationary source without a corresponding physical change or change in the method of operation at the source;
 - (b) any change which would result in a violation of the Clean Air Act;
 - (c) any change seeking to change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation established pursuant to Best Available Control Technology (BACT), §112(g), §112(i)(5), §112(j), or §111(d) of the Clean Air Act as amended by February 15, 1999;
 - (d) a change that would result in a violation of any provision of this regulation;
 - (e) any change in a permit term, condition, or limit that a source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;
 - (f) any significant change or relaxation to existing testing, monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements; or
 - (g) any proposed change which requires more than minimal judgment to determine eligibility.
- (4) A source may not submit multiple applications for *De Minimis* changes that are designed to conceal a larger modification that would not be considered a *De Minimis* change. The Department will require such multiple applications be processed as a permit modification with public notice and reconstruction requirements. Deliberate misrepresentation may be grounds for permit revocation.
- (5) The applicant may implement *De Minimis* changes immediately upon approval by the Department.
- (6) The Department shall revise the permit as expeditiously as practicable and may incorporate *De Minimis* changes without providing notice to the public.

Reg. 18.308 Exemption from Permitting

(A) Insignificant Activities

Stationary sources and activities listed in Appendix A of this regulation shall be considered to be insignificant and will not require a permit under this chapter or be included in a source's permit.

(B) Grandfathering

Stationary sources operating prior to July 30, 1969, and have not been modified since, will not be required to obtain a permit under this chapter.

(C) Regulation 26 Sources

A stationary source subject to the permitting requirements of Regulation 26 and the requirements of this chapter, will only be required to obtain one permit which shall also contain the requirements unique to this regulation.

(D) Regulation 19 Sources

A stationary source subject to the permitting requirements of Regulation 19 and the requirements of this chapter, will only be required to obtain one permit which shall also contain the requirements unique to this regulation.

Reg. 18.309 Permit Revocation and Cancellation

(A) Revocation

Any permit issued under this regulation is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification in whole or in part, for cause, including without limitation:

- (1) Violation of any condition of the permit;
- (2) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- (3) Change in any applicable regulation or change in any pre-existing condition affecting the nature of the emission that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted emission.

(B) Cancellation

The Director may cancel a permit if the construction or modification is not begun within 18 months from the date of the permit issuance or if the work involved in the construction or modification is suspended for a total of 18 months or more.

Reg. 18.310 General Permits

(A) General Authority

The Department may, after notice and opportunity for public participation provided under this chapter, issue a general permit covering numerous similar sources. Any general permit shall comply with all requirements applicable to other permits and shall identify criteria by which sources may qualify for the general permit. To sources that qualify, the Department shall grant the conditions and terms of the general permit. The source shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

(B) Application

Sources that would qualify for a general permit must apply to the Department for coverage under the terms of the general permit or must apply for a permit consistent with this chapter. The Department may grant a source's request for authorization to operate under a general permit, but such a grant shall not be a final permit action for purposes of judicial review. The Department will give notice of all applications for general permits pursuant to A.C.A. §8-4-203(c).

Reg. 18.311 Transition

Facilities which are now subject to this regulation and were not previously subject to this regulation shall be in full compliance within 180 days of the effective date of this regulation. The Director may extend this compliance period on a case-by-case basis provided that the total compliance period does not exceed one year.

Reg. 18.312 Operational Flexibility-Applicant's Duty to Apply for Alternative Scenarios

Any operating scenario allowed for in a permit may be implemented by the facility without the need for any permit revision or any notification to the Department. It is incumbent upon the permit applicant to apply for any reasonably anticipated alternative facility operating scenarios at the time of permit application. The Department shall include approved alternative operating scenarios in the permit.

Reg. 18.313 Changes Resulting in No Emissions Increases

A permitted source may make changes within the facility that contravene permit terms without a permit revision if the changes:

- (A) Are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act as amended by July 2, 2008;
- (B) Do not exceed emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in the terms of total emissions);
- (C) Do not violate applicable requirements; and
- (D) Do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements;

provided that the facility provides the Department with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes, which shall be a minimum of 7 days, or such shorter time frame that the Department allows for emergencies. The source and the Department shall attach each such notice to their copy of the relevant permit. For each such change, the written notification required above shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

Reg. 18.314 Permit Flexibility

- (A) The Department may grant an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in the permit. No extensions shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
 - (1) the permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 15 days in advance of the deadline specified in the facility's permit;
 - (2) the extension does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) the permittee of the facility demonstrates the need for the extension; and
 - (4) the permittee of the facility documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons the current deadline cannot be met.

- (B) The Department may grant a request to allow temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
 - (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the date that temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit;
 - (2) Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) Such a request is temporary in nature;
 - (4) Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;

- (5) The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date and time such emissions will occur;
 - (6) Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
 - (7) The permittee of the facility maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions and/or testing.
- (C) The Department may grant a request to allow an alternative to the monitoring specified in a facility's operating permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
- (1) the permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the first date that the monitoring alternative will be used at the facility;
 - (2) such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) the monitoring alternative provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the requirements in the facility's operating permit; and
 - (4) any such request, if approved by the Department, is incorporated into the next permit modification application by the permittee of the facility.

Reg. 18.315 Registration

- (A) No person shall cause or permit the operation, construction, or modification of a stationary source, whose actual emissions are:
- (1) 40 tons per year or more but less than 75 tons per year of carbon monoxide;
 - (2) 25 tons per year or more but less than 40 tons per year of nitrogen oxides;
 - (3) 25 tons per year or more but less than 40 tons per year of sulfur dioxide;
 - (4) 25 tons per year or more but less than 40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds;

- (5) 15 tons per year or more but less than 25 tons per year of particulate matter;
- (6) 10 tons per year or more but less than 15 tons per year of PM₁₀;
- (7) 1.0 ton per year or more but less than 2 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant; or
- (8) 3.0 tons per year or more but less than 5 tons per year of an combination of hazardous air pollutants

without first having registered the source with the Department.

(For the purpose of Reg. 18.315(A) “modification” shall mean any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a stationary source which increases the emission rates of any air pollutant, specified above, previously registered with the Department or results in the emission of an air pollutant not previously emitted and registered with the Department.)

- (B) Such registration shall be made on such forms and contain such information as the Department may reasonably require, including but not limited to:
 - (1) the name and address of the facility;
 - (2) an estimate of emissions from the facility; and
 - (3) an explanation of how the emissions estimate was determined.
- (C) Such registration does not affect the responsibility of the owner/operator to comply with applicable portions of this regulation.
- (D) A facility may construct, operate, or modify a source subject to registration under this section immediately upon submittal of the registration.
- (E) Sources registered under this section shall pay an annual fee of \$200. The requirements of Chapter 3 of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission’s Regulation 9, Permit Fee (Regulation 9) shall apply to fees collected under this section.
- (F) Sources currently holding permits but whose emissions are below the permitting thresholds in Reg. 18.301, and above the registration thresholds under Reg. 18.315(A) may elect to continue to operate under their existing permit or they may submit a

registration and request their permit be voided. The permit shall remain in effect until voided. If a source takes no action, the permit will remain in effect.

- (G) A source otherwise required to be registered under this section may instead choose to operate under a permit issued in accordance with Reg. 18.302.

CHAPTER 4: [RESERVED]

CHAPTER 5: VISIBLE EMISSIONS

Reg. 18.501 Visible Emissions Limitations

- (A) No person shall cause or permit visible emissions (other than uncombined water vapor) from equipment to exceed the limitations of this section except as specifically provided within this Code. More stringent limitations on individual pieces of equipment may be imposed by the Department in applicable permits due to control requirements or control apparatus, corresponding emission limitations and/or applicable national standards.
- (1) For equipment installed on or before January 30, 1972, emissions shall not exceed 40% opacity, except that emissions greater than 40% opacity will be allowed for not more than six (6) minutes in the aggregate in any consecutive 60 minute period, provided such emissions will not be permitted more than three (3) times during any 24 hour period.
 - (2) For equipment installed or modified after January 30, 1972, emissions shall not exceed an opacity greater than 20% except as described in (A)(3) below.
 - (3) Notwithstanding (A)(2) if this subsection, for wood, coal or oil fired boilers installed or modified after January 30, 1972, emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity, except that emissions of opacity greater than 20%, but not exceeding 60%, will be allowed for not more than six (6) minutes in the aggregate in any consecutive 60 minute period, provided such emissions will not be permitted more than three (3) times during any 24 hour period.
 - (4) Wood fired boilers shall meet all visible emissions of this chapter except that visible emissions may exceed the permitted opacity for up to 45 minutes once in any consecutive 8 hour period, three times in any consecutive 24 hour period for soot blowing, grate cleaning, ash raking, and refiring necessary for proper operation of these units. This practice is to be scheduled for the same specific time each day and shall be recorded. The Department shall be notified in advance and in writing of the schedule or any changes. The process of soot blowing, grate cleaning, ash raking, and refiring or any part thereof is considered one activity and the time limit on this activity is 45 minutes.
- In determining the emissions of a source for purposes of demonstrating air pollution will not occur, the Department shall take into account any incremental increase in allowable emissions under these conditions.
- (B) Opacity of visible emissions shall be determined using EPA Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A as of July 1, 1997).
- (C) As used in this subsection, the term “existing equipment” means equipment which was installed and in operation as of January 30, 1972, or equipment for which a permit has

been issued pursuant to Chapter 3 of this Code prior to January 30, 1972, and the term “new equipment” means all equipment other than existing equipment.

- (D) The emission limitations of this section shall not apply to the following conditions and activities:
- (1) The start-up of a new fire in an incinerator used exclusively for the disposal of woodwaste or the waste from cotton gins, provided that start-up does not exceed thirty minutes and provided, further, that there is only one such start-up per day;
 - (2) The application of fertilizers, pesticides, and defoliant;
 - (3) The use of mobile and portable equipment in the clearing, grading, or plowing of land;
 - (4) The application of base or surface materials to roads, runways, parking lots, and similar facilities;
 - (5) The use of agricultural equipment in the planting, cultivating, or harvesting of crops, or in the feeding of animals or fowls;
 - (6) The non-commercial preparation of food and to the use of outdoor fireplaces used in connection with any residence;
 - (7) The use of incinerators and heating equipment used in connection with residences used exclusively as dwellings for not more than four families; and
 - (8) The use of portable incinerators used for the disposal of debris from demolition and land clearing operations.
- (E) The owner or operator of equipment may petition the Director for an emission limitation less stringent than that provided in Reg. 18.501(A) provided, however, that such petition if filed not more than six months after commencement of operation of equipment for which a permit has been issued by the Director and, provided further, that such equipment is in compliance with all provisions of the Air Code except those of Reg. 18.501(A). The petition shall contain such information as the Director may reasonably require. Upon review of the petition and any other evidence before him or her, the Director may require additional information; grant the relief sought in the petition; or establish an emission limitation other than that sought by the petitioner; provided that the Director affirmatively finds full compliance with all other provisions of the Air Code, and that full compliance with provisions of this section is technically or economically infeasible. The petitioner shall be notified of the Director’s decision within a reasonable time.

CHAPTER 6: EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING

Reg. 18.601 Intent

In order to avoid conflicting and overlapping jurisdiction, it is the intention of this chapter to clarify the position that the Department occupies the field of control and abatement of air pollution and contamination; and no political subdivision of this state shall enact or enforce laws, ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulation in this field, unless such laws, ordinances, resolutions, rules or regulations are for the purpose of prohibiting burning in the open or in a receptacle having no means for significantly controlling the fuel/air ratio.

Reg. 18.602 General Prohibition

No person shall cause or permit the open burning of refuse, garbage, trade waste, or other waste material, or shall conduct a salvage operation by open burning.

Reg. 18.603 Exemptions

The provisions of Reg. 18.602 herein shall not apply to the following activities:

- (A) Fires used for the non-commercial cooking of food or for ceremonial or recreational purposes, including barbecues and outdoor fireplaces used in connection with any residence;
- (B) Open burning related to agricultural activities including, but not limited to, clearing previously uncultivated lands and burning of stubble and other debris on previously harvested fields; provided however, that this exemption shall not be extended to the disposal, by open burning, of waste products generated by cotton gins, or similar equipment used in a manufacturing process or to the disposal by open burning of fowls or animals;
- (C) Controlled fires used for purposes of forest and wildlife management, provided that such fires are used and burned when winds are blowing away from populated areas which might be affected;
- (D) Controlled fires used only for purposes of on-site land clearing operations;
- (E) Smokeless flares or safety flares from the combustion of waste gases, provided that all other applicable provisions of this Code are complied with;
- (F) Open burning of the site or origin of waste hydrocarbon products from oil exploration, development, or production, or from natural gas processing plants, or from materials spilled or lost from pipeline breaks, where, because of the isolated location, such waste products cannot be reclaimed, recovered, or disposed of lawfully in any other manner;
- (G) Fires set or authorized by any public officer, board, council, or commission when the fire is set or permission to burn is given in the performance of the duty of the officer for the

purpose of weed abatement, or the prevention or elimination of a fire hazard; or fires set for the purposes of the instruction in methods of firefighting or for civil defense instructions;

- (H) Open burning incident to on-site clean-up operations resulting from transportation accidents where, because of the isolated location, the material to be burned cannot be reclaimed or recovered, or where there is no other practical, safe, or lawful method of disposal; provided, however, that the Director shall be notified of the exact location, and the nature and quantities of materials to be burned prior to ignition; and provided, further, that such burning shall be conducted in accordance with the written approval of the Director. At his or her election, the Director's approval may be delivered by telephone, and confirmed, thereafter, in writing, in the case of an emergency; and
- (I) Open burning of any material not elsewhere specifically prohibited or exempted in this chapter and for which there is no practical, safe, or lawful means of disposal; except that no person shall cause or permit such open burning without first obtaining a letter of authorization for open burning from the Director in accordance with the provisions as set forth in Reg. 18.605.

Reg. 18.604 Conditions of Air Pollution

During conditions of air pollution, when declared by the Director to exist in any area of the State, all open burning in such area which otherwise is exempted in this Section, shall be discontinued as set forth herein, unless otherwise is specifically provided in the Director's public announcements pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 14 of this Code.

- (A) Conditions of air pollution as defined in Chapter 2 of this Code -- Open burning as provided in Reg. 18.603(B)(C)(F) and (H) shall be discontinued until such conditions have been declared by the Director to have ceased to exist. The Department may limit the scope of such discontinuance to one or more of the activities as provided in Reg. 18.603(B)(C)(F) and (H) if it finds that the conditions of air pollution are primarily caused by such activity.
- (B) Conditions of episodic air pollution as defined in Chapter 2 of this Code -- Open burning as provided in Reg. 18.603(B)(C)(F) and (G) shall be discontinued upon public announcement by the Director, until such time that the Director declares such conditions have ceased to exist. The Director may limit the scope of such discontinuance to one or more of the activities if he or she finds that the conditions of air pollution are caused primarily by such activity.
- (C) The prohibition of open burning pursuant to the provisions of Reg. 18.604 shall be in effect as of January 30, 1972, except that such prohibition shall not be applicable to Reg. 18.603(B) of this chapter until July 15, 1973.
- (D) The Director may permit open burning during the existence of a condition of air pollution under conditions described in Reg. 18.603(F)(G) and (H) if the Director, after consultation with public safety officials in the locality in question, determines that such

open burning is absolutely necessary, in the Director's opinion, to prevent danger to life or property.

- (E) The statutory authority of the Department to grant variances and permits is in no way limited by this chapter.

Reg. 18.605 Open Burning Permits

Upon application, the Department shall issue permits for open burning, provided that the applicant affirmatively demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department, that there are no practicable, safe, and lawful alternative methods of disposal and that open burning is absolutely necessary and in the public interest and provided, further, that said applications contain such other information as the Department may reasonably require. Only permits issued by the Department satisfy this chapter. Open burning permits may also be required by the local public officers, boards, councils, or commissions for safety or other purposes; however, those permits do not satisfy the requirement to obtain a permit under this chapter.

CHAPTER 7: EMISSIONS OF AIR CONTAMINANTS FROM MOBILE EQUIPMENT

Reg. 18.701 Emissions from Mobile Equipment

- (A) Any person owning or operating a motor vehicle including, but not limited to automobiles and trucks, incorporating a system for the control or emissions from the crankcase or exhaust system, or for the control or evaporative emissions, shall maintain the system in good operable condition and shall use it at all times that the vehicle is operated. The operator of such vehicle shall not intentionally make the system inoperable and shall not remove it except to install a proper replacement.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit the emission of an air contaminant from a motor vehicle including, but not limited to, automobiles and trucks of a density exceeding 30% opacity, except during acceleration and gear shifting for periods not to exceed 5 seconds. Where the presence of an uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to comply herewith, this subsection shall not apply.
- (C) Railroad locomotives shall be maintained and operated such as to minimize visible emissions.
- (D) The provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to the emission of air contaminants from motor exhaust of tractors, graders, earthmovers, or other mobile and portable equipment used exclusively in land clearing, agricultural, or road building operations; provided, however, that prime movers used for the transportation of said portable and mobile equipment shall not be exempt.

CHAPTER 8: EMISSION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS SUCH AS TO CONSTITUTE AIR POLLUTION

Reg. 18.801 Prohibition of the Emission of Air Contaminants Such as to Constitute Air Pollution

No person shall cause or permit the emission of air contaminants, including odors or water vapor and including an air contaminant whose emission is not otherwise prohibited by this Code, if the emission of the air contaminant constitutes air pollution.

CHAPTER 9: CONTROL OF FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

Reg. 18.901 Prohibitions

- (A) No person shall cause or permit the handling, transporting, or storage of any material in a manner which allows or may allow unnecessary amounts of air contaminants to become airborne.
- (B) No person shall cause or permit any building or its appurtenances to be constructed, altered, used, repaired, or demolished without applying all such reasonable measures as may be required to prevent unnecessary amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne.

CHAPTER 10: SAMPLING, MONITORING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reg. 18.1001 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to generally define the powers of the Department in requiring sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements at stationary sources. The Department shall enforce all properly incorporated and delegated federal testing requirements at a minimum, and the Department reserves the right to require additional sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements not already required in federal regulations. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations.

Reg. 18.1002 Air Emissions Sampling

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall be subject to the following requirements:

- (A) To provide any sampling ports, at the request of the Department, required for air emissions sampling, including safe and easy access to such ports.
- (B) To conduct air contaminant emissions sampling, at the request of the Department, to determine the rate, opacity, composition, and/or contaminant concentration of the emissions. All compliance testing shall be done at the expense of the permittee by an independent firm, unless otherwise approved by the Department. Sampling shall not be required for those pollutants monitored with continuous emissions monitors.
- (C) All compliance testing averaging times shall be consistent with the averaging times of the applicable emissions limitations stated in the applicable permit, which in no case shall be greater than the minimum averaging times of the applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard.
- (D) Unless otherwise approved by the Department, all air contaminant emissions sampling shall be performed with the equipment being tested operating at least at 90% of its permitted capacity. Emissions results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of permitted capacity to determine compliance.
- (E) Any equipment that is to be tested, at the request of the Department, shall be tested in accordance with the following time frames:
 - (1) Equipment to be constructed or modified shall be tested within 60 days after achieving its maximum permitted production rate, but no later than 180 days after its initial start-up.
 - (2) Equipment already operating shall be tested according to the time frames set forth by the Department.

The Department shall require that all applicable testing be performed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. The Department may approve, at its discretion, alternative sampling methods that are equivalent to the specified methods. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department within the time frame and on such forms as required by the Department and federal regulations. The owner or operator of the equipment shall retain the results of such tests for at least 5 years, and shall make the results available to any agents of the Department or the EPA during regular business hours.

Reg. 18.1003 Continuous Emissions Monitoring

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall, upon request by the Department:

- (A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain equipment or continuously monitor air contaminant emissions in accordance with applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, and quality assurance procedures in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F as of July 1, 1997, or other methods and conditions that the Department shall approve. Any source listed in a category in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P or 40 CFR Part 60 shall adhere to all continuous emissions monitoring requirements stated therein, if applicable.
- (B) Report the data collected by the monitoring equipment to the Department at such intervals and on such forms as the Department shall prescribe, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 4.0 (Minimum Data Requirements) as of July 1, 1997, and any other applicable reporting requirements promulgated by the EPA.

Reg. 18.1004 Recordkeeping/Reporting Requirements

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall, upon request of the Department:

- (A) Maintain records on the nature and amounts of contaminants emitted to the air by the equipment in question. All records, including compliance status records and excess emissions measurements, shall be retained for at least 5 years, and shall be made available to any agent of the Department or the EPA during regular business hours. Reporting periods shall be a 12 month period.
- (B) Supply the following information, correlated in units of the applicable emissions limitations, to the Department:
 - (1) general process information related to the emissions of contaminants into the air; and
 - (2) emissions data obtained through sampling or continuous emissions monitoring.

Information and data shall be submitted to the Department by a responsible official on such forms and at such time intervals as prescribed by applicable federal regulations or the Department.

Reg. 18.1005 Public Availability of Emissions Data

Emissions data obtained by the Department shall be correlated in units of applicable emissions limitations and be made available to the public at the Department's central offices during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 11: STARTUP/SHUTDOWN, UPSET CONDITIONS, BREAKDOWNS, SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE, INTERRUPTION OF FUEL SUPPLY

Reg. 18.1101 Upsets

Any source exceeding an emission limit established by this Code or applicable permit, shall be deemed in violation of said Code or permit and shall be subject to enforcement action. The Director may forego enforcement action for emissions exceeding any limits established by this Code or permit as a direct result of unavoidable upset conditions in the nature of the process, or unavoidable and unforeseeable breakdown of any air pollution control equipment or related operating equipment, or as a direct result of shutdown or start-up of such equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance, provided that all reasonable measures have been taken to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions and the following requirements are met:

- (A) Such occurrence, in the case of unavoidable upset in or breakdown of equipment, shall have been reported to the Director by the end of the next business day after the occurrence.
- (B) The person responsible for such emissions shall submit to the Director, at his or her request, a full report of such occurrence, including a statement of all known causes and of the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken to minimize or eliminate future occurrences, including, but not limited to, action to reduce the frequency of occurrence of such conditions, to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded, and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded.
- (C) In the case of a shutdown for necessary scheduled maintenance, the intent to shutdown shall be reported to the Director at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the shutdown; provided, however, that the exception provided by this subsection shall only apply in those cases where maximum reasonable effort has been made to accomplish such maintenance during periods of non operation of any related source operation or where it would be unreasonable or impossible to shut down the source operation during the maintenance period.
- (D) The person responsible for such emissions shall have submitted to the Department for its approval prior to April 30, 1972, either as a part of its permit application, if a new source, or on a separate application for existing sources, a schedule of those precautionary devices and procedures designed to minimize such occurrences as are described in Reg. 18.110(A); said application shall be on such forms and shall contain such information as the Department may reasonably require; said application shall have been approved by the Department and not therefore withdrawn; and said equipment is being operated within the terms of the application as approved, at the time of such occurrence.
- (E) Demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions resulted from:

- (1) equipment malfunction or upset condition and are not the result of negligence or improper maintenance; and
- (2) physical constraints on the ability of a source to comply with the emission standard, limitation or rate during startup or shutdown.

And that all reasonable measures have been taken to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions.

Reg. 18.1102 Fuel Curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of any equipment operating in compliance with the provisions of this Code but which can reasonably anticipate periods of non-compliance due to change of fuels, or lack thereof, shall file with the Department, for its approval prior to April 30, 1972, and on such forms and containing such information as the Department may reasonably require, an application which demonstrates to the Department's satisfaction:

- (A) The nature and frequency of such anticipated periods of non-compliance;
- (B) That such alterations in fuel supply are beyond the control of said person, firm, or corporation;
- (C) That said person, firm, or corporation has, or will, incorporate all reasonable steps to minimize the frequency of such periods of non-compliance and to minimize the degree of non-compliance during such periods; and
- (D) That such person, firm, or corporation has, or will, take such measures as may be necessary, to insure full or substantial compliance with all provisions of the Code during periods of episodic air pollution. Such required measures may include but need not be limited to the maintenance of an emergency fuel supply, and/or provisions for shutdown or curtailment of production.

Reg. 18.1103 Conditions of Air Pollution

Except for those persons who have filed for and received Department approval of applications submitted pursuant to the provisions of Reg. 18.1101 or Reg. 18.1102 hereof, the exceptions granted in said sections shall not be extended and shall be considered inapplicable during the existence of conditions of air pollution, as declared by the Director pursuant to provisions of Reg. 18.604 if the affected sources are located in the area in which a condition of air pollution is so declared.

Reg. 18.1104 Department's Authority

Nothing provided herein shall be construed to limit the Department's authority to require the installation and maintenance of control equipment as a condition of the granting of a permit or approval of an application.

Reg. 18.1105 Emergency Conditions

An “emergency” means any situation arising from the sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including natural disasters, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the upset condition. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

- (A) An emergency constitutes a complete affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based limitations if the following conditions are met. The affirmative defense of emergency shall demonstrate through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or such other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
 - (4) The permittee submitted notice of the upset condition to the Department by the end of the next business day after the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

- (B) [RESERVED]

CHAPTER 12: CIRCUMVENTION

Reg. 18.1201 Circumvention

Unless prior written approval is obtained from the Director, no person shall build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the sole purpose of which is to dilute or conceal an emission without resulting in a reduction of the total amount of air contaminants emitted to the atmosphere. This rule does not apply to the control of odors or to the installation of stacks for which a permit has been issued as provided in Chapter 3 of this Code.

CHAPTER 13: AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH EXTRAORDINARY CONDITIONS

Reg. 18.1301 Authority

Within areas of high source density or higher receptor density and/or within areas affected by levels of air contamination, which, due to their intensity and/or duration, threaten to constitute a significant departure from the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the Department may prescribe air quality control requirements that are more restrictive and more extensive than those provided in the regulations of general application within said areas. Such requirements may be kept in effect for such period and to such extent the Department deems necessary to adequately deal with such conditions.

Reg. 18.1302 Notification and Reporting Requirements

- (A) The owner or operator of any stationary source shall, upon notification from the Department, maintain records of the nature and amounts or emissions from such source and/or any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Department to determine whether such source is in compliance with applicable emission limitations or other control measures.
- (B) The information recorded shall be summarized and reported to the Department on forms furnished by the Department, and shall be submitted within 45 days after the end of the reporting period. Reporting periods are January 1-June 30 and July 1-December 31, except that the initial reporting period shall commence on the date the Department issued notification of the record-keeping requirements.
- (C) Information recorded by the owner or operator and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the Department shall be retained by the owner or operator for 2 years after the date on which the pertinent report is submitted.
- (D) Emission data obtained from owners or operators of stationary sources will be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other control measures and will be available to the public during normal business hours at the Department office in North Little Rock.

CHAPTER 14: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Reg. 18.1401 Public Notification

In the event the Director finds the existence of a condition of air pollution pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Code or of episodic air pollution pursuant to Chapter 2 of this Code, or the Department imposes extraordinary air quality control requirements pursuant to Reg. 18.1301, the Director shall summarize the conditions and the actions taken in response thereto and make said summary available to the news media and to the public, and shall continue to publish such summaries at regular intervals throughout the duration of said conditions and the actions.

Reg. 18.1402 Confidentiality

Information which constitutes a trade secret shall be held confidential and segregated from the public files of the Department if requested in writing by the permit applicant in accordance with this subsection.

- (A) For purposes of this subsection, "Trade Secret" means any information, including formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, process, or rate of production that:
- (1) derives independent economic value (actual or potential) from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through, proper means by other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and
 - (2) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.
- (B) In order to establish entitlement to confidentiality, the applicant must submit a sworn affidavit to the Department that is subject to public scrutiny which describes in a manner that does not reveal trade secrets, the processes or market conditions that supports the applicant's confidentiality claim in the terms of Reg. 18.1402(A)(1) and (2). This affidavit must also recite the following:

"The applicant agrees to act as an indispensable party and to exercise extraordinary diligence in any legal action arising from the Department's denial of public access to the documents or information claimed herein to be a trade secret."

If an applicant anticipates numerous permit modifications that may involve regulatory review of trade secrets, it may submit an omnibus affidavit establishing the prerequisites of Reg. 18.1402(A)(1) and (2) and reference this document in future confidentiality claims.

- (C) Confidentiality claims shall be afforded interim protected status until the Department determines whether the requirements of Reg. 18.402(B) are satisfied. The Department shall make such determination prior to the issuance of any permit or publication of any

draft permit. In the event the Department does not make such determination prior to permit issuance, the information shall be deemed confidential until a request is made. If a third party request to review information claimed as confidential is received before the Department provides its written determination concerning the claim, the Department shall not release such information before notifying the applicant of the request. The Department shall notify the applicant of the request and the Department's determination on the confidentiality claim at least two business days before releasing the information, at which time the applicant may choose to supplement its affidavit supporting confidentiality or seek legal recourse.

- (D) For any permit application submitted subject to a claim of trade secret, the applicant shall provide two copies of the application; one prominently marked as confidential and another that is subject to public review with confidential information excised. The Department will not accept applications that are deemed totally confidential.

CHAPTER 15: EFFECTIVE DATE

Reg. 18.1501 Effective Date

This regulation is effective ten (10) days after filing with the Secretary of State, the State Library and the Bureau of Legislative Research.

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
AND ECOLOGY COMMISSION**



REGULATION NO. 18

APPENDIX A

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

APPENDIX A INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

The following types of activities or emissions are deemed insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity. Certain of these listed activities include qualifying statements intended to exclude many similar activities. By such listing, the Department exempts certain sources or types of sources from the requirements to obtain a permit or plan under this regulation. Listing in this part has no effect on any other law to which the activity may be subject. Any activity for which a state or federal applicable requirement applies (such as New Source Performance Standards [NSPS], National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [NESHAPs], or Maximum Achievable Control Technology [MACT]) is not insignificant, even if this activity meets the criteria below.

Group A

The following emission units, operations, or activities must either be listed as insignificant or included in the permit application as sources to be permitted. The listing of insignificant sources does not necessarily mean that the emissions from these sources must be quantified.

1. Fuel burning equipment with a design rate less than 10 million British thermal units (MMbtu) per hour, provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such units listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tons per year (tpy) of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
2. Storage tanks less than or equal to 250 gallons storing organic liquids having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 3.5 pounds-force per square inch absolute (psia), provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such liquid storage tanks listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
3. Storage tanks less than or equal to 10,000 gallons storing organic liquids having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.5 psia, provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such liquid storage tanks listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
4. Caustic storage tanks that contain no Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).
5. Emissions from laboratory equipment/vents used exclusively for routine chemical or physical analysis for quality control or environmental monitoring purposes provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such equipment/vents considered insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
6. Non commercial water washing operations of empty drums less than or equal to 55 gallons with less than three percent of the maximum container volume of material.
7. Welding or cutting equipment related to manufacturing activities that do not result in

aggregate emissions of HAPs in excess of 0.1 tpy.

8. Containers of less than or equal to 5 gallons in capacity that do not emit any detectable VOCs or HAPs when closed. This includes filling, blending, or mixing of the contents of such containers by a retailer.
9. Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping, or spraying operations, containing less than 0.4 pounds per gallon (lb/gal) VOCs, any hexavalent chromium, or that emit no more than 0.1 tpy of all other HAPs.
10. Non-production equipment approved by the Department, used for waste treatability studies or other pollution prevention programs provided that the emissions are less than 10 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 2 tpy of a single HAP¹ or 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs.
11. Operation of groundwater remediation wells, including emissions from the pumps and collection activities provided that the emissions are less than 10 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 2 tpy of a single HAP or 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs. This does not include emissions from air-stripping or storage.
12. Emergency use generators, boilers, or other fuel burning equipment that is:
 - (A) of equal or smaller capacity than the primary operating unit;
 - (B) cannot be used in conjunction with the primary operating unit; and
 - (C) does not emit or have the potential to emit regulated air pollutants in excess of the primary operating unit and not operated more than 90 days a year.

This does not apply to generators which provide electricity to the distribution grid.

13. Other activities for which the facility demonstrates that no enforceable permit conditions are necessary to insure compliance with any applicable law or regulation provided that the emissions are less than 5 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 1 tpy of a single HAP or 2.5 tpy of any combination of HAPs.

¹ The treatability study or pollution prevention program must be approved separately. The activity creating the emissions must also be determined to be insignificant as discussed in the introduction to this group.

Group B

The following emission units, operations, or activities need not be included in a permit application:

1. Combustion emissions from propulsion of mobile sources and emissions from refueling these sources unless regulated by Title II and required to obtain a permit under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended. This does not include emissions from any transportable units, such as temporary compressors or boilers. This does not include emissions from loading racks or fueling operations covered under any applicable federal requirements.
2. Air conditioning and heating units used for comfort that do not have applicable requirements under Title VI of the Act.
3. Ventilating units used for human comfort that do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing/industrial or commercial process.
4. Non-commercial food preparation or food preparation at restaurants, cafeterias, or caterers, etc.
5. Consumer use of office equipment and products, not including commercial printers or business primarily involved in photographic reproduction.
6. Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products.
7. Internal combustion engines used for landscaping purposes.
8. Laundry activities, except for dry-cleaning and steam boilers.
9. Bathroom/toilet emissions.
10. Emergency (backup) electrical generators at residential locations.
11. Tobacco smoking rooms and areas.
12. Blacksmith forges.
13. Maintenance of grounds or buildings, including: lawn care, weed control, pest control, and water washing activities.
14. Repair, upkeep, maintenance, or construction activities not related to the source's primary business activity, and not otherwise triggering a permit modification. This may include, but is not limited to such activities as general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, woodworking, plumbing, re-tarring roofs, installing insulation, paved/paving parking lots, miscellaneous solvent use, application of refractory, or insulation, brazing,

- soldering, the use of adhesives, grinding, and cutting.²
15. Surface-coating equipment during miscellaneous maintenance and construction activities. This activity specifically does not include any facility whose primary business activity is surface-coating or includes surface-coating or products.
 16. Portable electrical generators that can be “moved by hand” from one location to another.³
 17. Hand-held equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, or machining wood, metal, or plastic.
 18. Brazing or soldering equipment related to manufacturing activities that do not result in emission of HAPs.⁴
 19. Air compressors and pneumatically operated equipment, including hand tools.
 20. Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants.
 21. Storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that do not contain any VOCs or HAPs.⁵
 22. Storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and no volatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are used and appropriate odor control is achieved.
 23. Equipment used to mix and package soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are used and appropriate odor control is achieved.
 24. Drop hammers or presses for forging or metalworking.
 25. Equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, but not including other equipment at slaughter-houses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment.
 26. Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers.

² Cleaning and painting activities qualify if they are not subject to VOC or HAP control requirements. Asphalt batch plant owners/operators must get a permit.

³ “Moved by hand” means that it can be moved by one person without assistance of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, conveyance, or device.

⁴ Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities that emit HAP metals are more appropriate for treatment as insignificant activities based on size or production thresholds. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related directly to plant maintenance and upkeep and repair or maintenance shop activities that emit HAP metals are treated as trivial and listed separately in this appendix.

⁵ Exemptions for storage tanks containing petroleum liquids or other volatile organic liquids are based on size and limits including storage tank capacity and vapor pressure of liquids stored and are not appropriate for this list.

27. Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities.
28. Hand-held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOCs in the adhesive.
29. Lasers used only on metals and other materials which do not emit HAPs in the process.
30. Consumer use of paper trimmers/binders.
31. Electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves, but not the emissions from the articles or substances being processed in the ovens or autoclaves or the boilers delivering the steam.
32. Salt baths using non-volatile salts that do not result in emissions of any air pollutant covered by this regulation.
33. Laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions.
34. Bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis not including lab fume hoods or vents.
35. Routine calibration and maintenance of laboratory equipment or other analytical instruments.
36. Equipment used for quality control/assurance or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used to withdraw materials for analysis.
37. Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.
38. Environmental chambers not using hazardous air pollutant gases.
39. Shock chambers, humidity chambers, and solar simulators.
40. Fugitive emissions related to movement of passenger vehicles, provided the emissions are not counted for applicability purposes and any required fugitive dust control plan or its equivalent is submitted.
41. Process water filtration systems and demineralizers.
42. Demineralized water tanks and demineralizer vents.
43. Boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers.
44. Emissions from storage or use of water treatment chemicals, except for hazardous air pollutants or pollutants listed under regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act, for use in cooling towers, drinking water systems, and boiler water/feed systems.

45. Oxygen scavenging (de-aeration) of water.
46. Ozone generators.
47. Fire suppression systems.
48. Emergency road flares.
49. Steam vents and safety relief valves.
50. Steam leaks.
51. Steam cleaning operations.
52. Steam and microwave sterilizers.
53. Site assessment work to characterize waste disposal or remediation sites.
54. Miscellaneous additions or upgrades of instrumentation.
55. Emissions from combustion controllers or combustion shutoff devices but not combustion units itself.
56. Use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, not including air cleaning units of or such vehicles (i.e. antifreeze, fuel additives).
57. Stacks or vents to prevent escape of sanitary sewer gases through the plumbing traps.
58. Emissions from equipment lubricating systems (i.e. oil mist), not including storage tanks, unless otherwise exempt.
59. Residential wood heaters, cookstoves, or fireplaces.
60. Barbecue equipment or outdoor fireplaces used in connection with any residence or recreation.
61. Log wetting areas and log flumes.
62. Periodic use of pressurized air for cleanup.
63. Solid waste dumpsters.
64. Emissions of wet lime from lime mud tanks, lime mud washers, lime mud piles, lime mud filter and filtrate tanks, and lime mud slurry tanks.

65. Natural gas odoring activities unless the Department determines that emissions constitute air pollution.
66. Emissions from engine crankcase vents.
67. Storage tanks used for the temporary containment of materials resulting from an emergency reporting to an unanticipated release.
68. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings in roll grinding rebuilding, and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
69. Mixers, blenders, roll mills, or calendars for rubber or plastic for which no materials in powder form are added and in which no hazardous air pollutants, organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used or emitted.
70. The storage , handling, and handling equipment for bark and wood residues not subject to fugitive dispersion offsite (this applies to the equipment only).
71. Maintenance dredging of pulp and paper mill surface impoundments and ditches containing cellulosic and cellulosic derived biosolids and inorganic materials such as lime, ash, or sand.
72. Tall oil soap storage, skimming, and loading.
73. Water heaters used strictly for domestic (non-process) purposes.
74. Facility roads and parking areas, unless necessary to control offsite fugitive emissions.
75. Agricultural operations, including onsite grain storage, not including internal combustion engines or grain elevators.
76. The following natural gas and oil exploration production site equipment: separators, dehydration units, natural gas fired compressors, and pumping units. This does not include compressors located on natural gas transmission pipelines.

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CHAPTER 1: TITLE, INTENT, AND PURPOSE

Reg. 19.101 Title

The following rules and regulations, adopted in accordance with the provisions of Subchapter 2 of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act, Arkansas Code Annotated (A.C.A) §§ 8-4-201 et seq., shall be known as “Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation of Air Pollution Control,” hereinafter referred to as the “Regulations of the Plan,” and “Regulation 19.”

Reg. 19.102 Applicability

These regulations are applicable to any stationary source which has the potential to emit any federally regulated air pollutant.

Reg. 19.103 Intent and Construction

- (A) The purpose and intent of Regulation 19, as amended, is to provide a clear delineation of those regulations that are promulgated by the Commission in satisfaction of certain requirements of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§ 7401 et seq., as of July 1, 1997, and the federal regulations stemming therefrom. Federal programs that the Department is responsible for administering include, but are not limited to, the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 50), certain delegated subparts of the New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60), provisions designed for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR § 52.21), minor new source review as described in Chapter 4 (40 CFR Part 51), and certain delegated subparts of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63) as of July 1, 1997. This subsection shall not be construed as limiting the future delegation of federal programs to the Department for administration.
- (B) Regulation 19, as amended, is further intended to limit the federal enforceability of its requirements to only those mandated by federal law. Regulation 19, as amended, is also intended to facilitate a permit system for stationary sources within the State, which

permit shall provide which provisions are federally enforceable and which provisions are state enforceable.

- (C) Regulation 19, as amended, presumes a single-permit system, encompassing both federal and state requirements. A regulated facility which is subject to permitting under Regulation 19 shall be required to apply for and comply with only one permit, even though that permit may contain conditions derived from the federal mandates contained in Regulation 19, as well as conditions predicated solely on state law. Regulation 19, through construction or implication, shall not support the conclusion that all conditions of a permit have become federally enforceable because the permit contains provisions derived from Regulation 19. Permits or permit conditions issued under the authority of state law, or enforcement issues arising out of state law, shall not be federally enforceable.
- (D) To the extent consistent with state law and efficient protection of the State's air quality, Regulation 19 shall be construed in a manner that promotes a streamlined permitting process, mitigation of regulatory costs, and flexibility in maintaining compliance with federal mandates. Any applicable documents (e.g. "White Papers," regulatory preambles, or interpretive memoranda) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency which are consistent with this policy and the legislative intent of state laws governing air pollution control (A.C.A. § 8-4-301 et seq.) are aids for construing the requirements of Regulation 19. Any procedure applicable to major sources that promotes operational flexibility are presumed to be authorized by this regulation unless manifestly inconsistent with its substantive terms.
- (E) Nothing in Regulation 19 shall be construed as curtailing the Department's or Commission's authority under state law.

Reg. 19.104 Severability

If any provision of Regulation 19 is determined to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of Regulation 19.

CHAPTER 2: DEFINITIONS

Terms and phrases used in this regulation which are not explicitly defined herein shall have the same meaning as those terms which are used in the federal Clean Air Act. For purposes of this regulation:

“12-month period” means a period of 12 consecutive months determined on a rolling basis with a new 12-month period beginning on the first day of each calendar month.

“Actual emissions” means the quantity of federally regulated air pollutants emitted from a stationary source considering emissions control equipment and actual hours of source operation or amount of material processed.

“Commission” means the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission.

“Construction” means fabrication, erection, or installation of equipment. See also 40 CFR 60.2, 40 CFR 51.165, and 40 CFR 52.21.

“Control apparatus” means any device which prevents, controls, detects or records the emission of any federally regulated air pollutants.

“Department” means the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, or its successor. When reference is made in this regulation to actions taken by or with reference to the Department, the reference is to the staff of the Department acting at the direction of the Director.

“Director” means the Director of the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, or its successor, acting directly or through the staff of the Department.

“Emission limitation” and **“emission standard”** mean a requirement established by the Department or the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency which limits the emissions of federally regulated air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission

reduction.

“Emission unit” means any article, machine, equipment, operation, or contrivance that emits or has the potential to emit any federally regulated air pollutant.

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

“Equipment” means any device, except equipment used for any mode of vehicular transportation, capable of causing the emission of a federally regulated air pollutant into the open air, and any stack, conduit, flue, duct, vent, or similar device connected or attached to or serving the equipment.

“Federal Clean Air Act” or **“Clean Air Act”** or **“FCAA”** or **“the Act”** means the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. and its implementing regulations as of the effective date of this regulation.

“Federally regulated air pollutant” means the following:

- (A) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
- (B) Any pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated;
- (C) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401, et seq., as of the effective date of this regulation;
- (D) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401, et seq. as amended as of July 1, 1997.

“Fugitive emissions” means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. Those emissions are those that, according to customary and good engineering practice, considering technological and economic feasibility, could not pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally-equivalent opening, except that the Department will utilize the definition of fugitive emissions for those

industries for which an approved EPA definition exist under federal law or regulation and which are meeting that law or regulation.

“Hazardous Air Pollutant” or **“HAP”** means any air pollutant listed pursuant to § 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401, et seq., as of the effective date of this regulation.

“Modification” means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the emission rate of any federally regulated air pollutant over permitted rates or which results in the emission of a federally regulated air pollutant not previously emitted, except that:

- (A) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered a physical change, and
- (B) The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
 - (1) Any change in the production rate, if such change does not exceed the permitted operating capacity of the source;
 - (2) Any change in the hours of operation, as long as it does not violate applicable air permit conditions; or
 - (3) The use of an alternate fuel or raw material, as long as it does not violate applicable air permit conditions.
- (C) *De Minimis* changes, as defined in Reg. 19.407(C), and changes in ownership shall not be considered.

“National Ambient Air Quality Standard” or **“NAAQS,”** mean those ambient air quality standards promulgated by the EPA in 40 CFR Part 50.

“Opacity” means the degree to which air emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

“Operator” means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises any equipment affected by these regulations.

“Owner” means any person who has legal or equitable title to any source, facility, or equipment affected by these regulations.

“Particulate matter” means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 100 micrometers.

“Particulate matter emissions” means all particulate matter, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A or by a test method specified in these regulations or any supplement thereto.

“Person” means any individual or other legal entity or their legal representative or assignee.

“Plan” means the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control.

“PM_{2.5}” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one-half (2.5) micrometers.

“PM₁₀” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 as of December 8, 1984.

“PM₁₀ emissions” means PM₁₀ emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M as of December 8, 1984, or by a test method specified in these regulations or any supplement thereto.

“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a federally regulated air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a federally regulated air pollutant, including, but not limited to, 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 enforceable to the extent it is

regulated by the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401 et seq. as of February 15, 1999. Secondary air emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

“Responsible official” means one of the following:

- (A) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative or such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - (1) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 United States dollars); or
 - (2) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department;
- (B) For partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this regulation, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or
- (D) For acid rain sources:
 - (1) The designated representative insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
 - (2) The designated representative for any other purposes under Part 70.

“Secondary emissions” means those emissions of federally regulated air pollutants which, although associated with a source, are not emitted from the source itself.

“Shutdown” means the cessation of operation of equipment.

“Startup” means the setting in operation of equipment.

“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any federally regulated air pollutant.

“Title I modification” means any modification as defined under any regulation promulgated pursuant to Title I of the federal Clean Air Act. *De minimis* changes under Regulation 19, changes to state only permit requirements, administrative permit amendments, and changes to the insignificant activities list are not Title I modifications.

“Volatile organic compounds” or **“VOC”** means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

- (A) This includes any such organic compound other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity:

acetone;
methane;
ethane;
methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
1,1,1- trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene);
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;
 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca);
 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb);
 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee);
 difluoromethane (HFC-32);
 ethylfluoride (HFC-161);
 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa);
 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca);
 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC 245ea);
 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb);
 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa);
 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea);
 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc);
 chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31);
 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a);
 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a);
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$ or HFE-7100);
 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
 ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$);
 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$ or HFE 7200);
 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
 ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$);
 methyl acetate;
 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane ($n-C_3F_7OCH_3$ or HFE-7000);
 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane
 (HFE-7500)
 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea);
 methyl formate ($HCOOCH_3$)
 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300);
 and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

- (1) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
- (2) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

- (3) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and
 - (4) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no saturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.
- (B) For purposes of determining compliance with emission limits, VOC will be measured by the test methods in the approved State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, as of July 1, 1997, as applicable. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and such exclusion is approved by the Department.
- (C) As a precondition to excluding these compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, the Department may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the Department, the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.
- (D) The following compound(s) are VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but are not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: t-butyl acetate.

CHAPTER 3: PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Reg. 19.301 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to state the responsibilities of the Department and regulated sources in meeting and maintaining the NAAQS contained in 40 CFR Part 50. If any area of the state is determined to be in violation of the NAAQS, all applicable requirements contained in the Clean Air Act, as amended, and all regulations promulgated thereto shall be met by the Department.

Reg. 19.302 Department Responsibilities

The Department shall be responsible for taking the following precautions to prevent the NAAQS from being exceeded:

- (A) Ambient air monitoring in any area that can reasonably be expected to be in excess of the NAAQS.
- (B) Computer modeling of regulated air pollutant emissions for any area that can reasonably be expected to be in excess of the NAAQS, and review of the ambient air impacts of any new or modified source of federally regulated air emission that is the subject of the requirements of this Plan. All computer modeling shall be performed using EPA-approved models, and using averaging times commensurate with averaging times stated in the NAAQS.

Reg. 19.303 Regulated Sources Responsibilities

Any source subject to the provisions of this Plan shall be responsible for taking the following precautions to prevent the NAAQS from being exceeded:

- (A) When required by law or this regulation, obtaining a permit from the Department prior to construction of a new source of federally regulated air pollutant emissions or prior to the modification of an existing source of air emissions.

- (B) Operating equipment in such a manner as to meet any applicable permit requirement or any applicable regulations.
- (C) Repairing malfunctioning equipment and pollution control equipment as quickly as possible. If the malfunctioning equipment is causing, or contributing to, a violation of the NAAQS, as determined by computer modeling, the source is responsible for ceasing operations of the affected equipment until such time that it is repaired.

Reg. 19.304 Delegated Federal Programs

Sources subject to this regulation shall also comply with all Federal programs that the Department is responsible for administering including certain delegated subparts of the New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60), provisions designed for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR § 52.21), and certain delegated subparts of the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Parts 61 and 63), which were promulgated as of January 27, 2006. These delegated subparts only apply to major sources. (There are subparts that apply to minor sources, but the Department has not requested delegation of them as of April 28, 2006.)

CHAPTER 4: MINOR SOURCE REVIEW

Reg. 19.401 General Applicability

No person shall cause or permit the operation, construction, or modification of a stationary source, whose actual emissions are:

75 tons per year or more of carbon monoxide;

40 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides;

40 tons per year or more of sulfur dioxide;

40 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds;

15 tons per year or more of PM₁₀;

0.5 tons per year or more of lead;

2.0 ton per year or more of any single hazardous air pollutant; or

5.0 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants

without first obtaining a permit from the Department pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Reg. 19.402 Approval Criteria

No permit shall be granted or modified under this chapter unless the owner/operator demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the Department that the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without resulting in a violation of applicable portions of this regulation or without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard.

Reg. 19.403 Owner/Operator's Responsibilities

Issuance of a permit by the Department does not affect the responsibility of the owner/operator to comply with applicable portions of this regulation.

Reg. 19.404 Required Information

(A) General

Application for a permit shall be made on such forms and contain such information as the Department may reasonably require, including but not limited to:

- (1) information on the nature and amounts of federally regulated air pollutants to be emitted by the stationary source; and
- (2) such information on the location, design, and operation of stationary source as the Department may reasonably require.

(B) Duty to Supplement Submittal

If, while processing an application that has been determined to be complete, the Department determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application, the Department may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

(C) Duty to Correct Submittal

Any owner/operator who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information, shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any relevant requirements that become applicable to the stationary source before final action is taken on its application.

Reg. 19.405 Action on Application

(A) Technical Review

The Department will review the application submitted under this chapter in order to ensure to their reasonable satisfaction that:

- (1) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without interfering with attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard;
- (2) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without violating any applicable regulation adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to §§111, 112, and 114 of the Clean Air Act as amended;
- (3) the stationary source will be constructed or modified to operate without resulting in a violation of any applicable provisions of this regulation;
- (4) the emission rate calculations are complete and accurate; and
- (5) if the facility wishes to measure and/or monitor operating parameters rather than actual emissions, the application describes a process which will be used to ensure that the calculations are translated into enforceable limits on operational parameters rather than emissions.

(B) Proposed Action

- (1) If the Department initially determines the requirements of Reg. 19.405(A) are met, they shall prepare a draft permit which:
 - (a) contains such conditions as are necessary to comply with this Regulation;
 - (b) addresses all recognized federally regulated air pollutant emissions and all federally regulated air pollutant emitting equipment at the stationary source except pollutants or equipment specifically exempt.
- (2) If the Department initially determines the requirements of this chapter are not met, they shall prepare a notice of intent to deny. This notice will state the reasons for the Department's denial of the stationary source's submittal.
- (3) Except as provided in Reg. 19.407, the public shall have an opportunity to comment on the Department's proposed permit decision in accordance with Reg. 19.406.

- (4) Within 90 days of receipt by the Department of an initial permit application, or an application for a major modification which contains such information as required by the Department (unless said period is extended by mutual agreement between the Department and the applicant), the Department shall notify the applicant in writing of its draft permitting decision. If the Department fails to take action of the application within the prescribed time frames, the aggrieved applicant may petition the Commission for relief from Department inaction. The Commission shall either grant or deny the petition within 45 days of its submittal.

(C) Final Action

The Department shall take final action on a permit application after the close of the public comment period. The Department shall notify in writing the owner/operator and any person that submitted a written comment, of the Department's final action and the Department's reasons for its final action.

Reg. 19.406 Public Participation

(A) General

No permit shall be issued, denied, or modified unless the public has first had an opportunity to comment on the information submitted by the owner/operator and the Department's analysis, as demonstrated by the permit record, of the effect of construction or modification on ambient air quality, including the Department's proposed approval or disapproval of the permit.

(B) Public Availability of Information

For purposes of this section, opportunity to comment shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) Availability for the public inspection in at least one location in the area where the source is located, or proposes to locate, and in the Department's central offices of the Department's draft decision, information submitted by the owner/operator, and any information developed by the Department in support of its draft permit decision;
- (2) A 30-day period for submittal of public comment (beginning on the date of the latest newspaper notice, ending on the date 30 days later);

- (3) A publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the source is located or proposes to locate, and in a State publication designed to give general public notice. Such notice shall, as a minimum, describe the locations at which the information submitted by the owner/operator and the Department's analysis of this information, may be inspected and the procedure for submitting public comment;
- (4) A copy of the notice, required pursuant to this subsection, shall be sent to the owner/operator and to the:
 - (a) Regional Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency;
 - (b) mayor of the community where the stationary source is proposed to be constructed or modified;
 - (c) county judge of the county where the equipment is proposed to be constructed or modified; and
 - (d) appropriate air pollution control agencies of adjoining states if the construction or modification of the source will impact air quality in adjoining states.
- (5) Public comments addressing the technical merits of the permit application and the Department's analysis of the effect of the proposed emissions on air quality submitted in accordance with procedures in the public notice shall be considered by the Department prior to taking final action on the permit application.

Reg. 19.407 Permit Amendments

- (A) Administrative Permit Amendments
 - (1) An administrative permit amendment is a permit revision that:
 - (a) corrects a typographical error;

- (b) identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change in the source;
 - (c) requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
 - (d) incorporates a change in the permit involving the retiring of equipment or emission units, or the decrease of permitted emissions from equipment or emission units; or
 - (e) incorporates a change to the facility's insignificant activities list.
- (2) The Department shall revise the permit as expeditiously as practicable and may incorporate such revisions without providing notice to the public.
 - (3) The applicant may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon approval.

(B) Change in Ownership

- (1) Permits issued under this regulation shall remain freely transferable provided:
 - (a) the applicant for the transfer notifies the Director at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date on such forms as the Director may reasonably require, and
 - (b) submits a disclosure statement in accordance with Commission Regulation 8, Administrative Procedures, or other such documents as required by the Department.
- (2) The Director may deny the issuance or transfer of any permit, license, certification, or operational authority if he or she finds, based upon the disclosure statement and other investigation which he or she deems appropriate, that:
 - (a) The applicant has a history of noncompliance with the environmental laws or regulations of this state or any other jurisdiction;

- (b) An applicant which owns or operates other facilities in the state is not in substantial compliance with, or on a legally enforceable schedule that will result in compliance with, the environmental laws or regulations of this state; or
 - (c) A person with a history of noncompliance with environmental laws or regulations of this state or any other jurisdiction is affiliated with the applicant to the extent of being capable of significantly influencing the practices or operations of the applicant which could have an impact upon the environment.
- (3) Public notice requirements shall not apply to changes in ownership or changes in name.

(C) *De Minimis* Changes

- (1) A proposed change to a facility will be considered *De Minimis* if:
- (a) minimal judgment is required to establish the permit requirements for the change; and
 - (b) the change will result in a trivial environmental impact.
- (2) The environmental impact of a proposed change generally will be considered trivial if the potential emissions from the change alone, without taking into account any corresponding emission reductions, will:
- (a) be less than the following amounts:
 - (i) Seventy-five (75) tons per year of carbon monoxide,;
 - (ii) Forty (40) tons per year of nitrogen dioxides, sulfur dioxides, or volatile organic compounds;
 - (iii) Twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter emissions;
 - (iv) Fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions; and

- (v) One-half (0.5) a ton per year lead;
- (b) or, result in an air quality impact less than:

Pollutant	<i>De Minimis</i> Concentration	Averaging Time
carbon monoxide	500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	8-hour
nitrogen dioxide	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	annual
PM ₁₀	8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour
sulfur dioxide	18 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	24-hour
lead	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	3-month

- (3) The following changes will not be considered *De Minimis* changes:
 - (a) any increase in the permitted emission rate at a stationary source without a corresponding physical change or change in the method of operation at the source;
 - (b) any change which would result in a violation of the Clean Air Act;
 - (c) any change seeking to change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation established pursuant to Best Available Control Technology (BACT), §112(g), §112(i)(5), §112(j), or §111(d) of the Clean Air Act as amended as of February 15, 1999;
 - (d) a change that would result in a violation of any provision of this regulation;
 - (e) any change in a permit term, condition, or limit that a source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject;

- (f) any significant change or relaxation to existing testing, monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements; or
 - (g) any proposed change which requires more than minimal judgment to determine eligibility.
- (4) A source may not submit multiple applications for *De Minimis* changes that are designed to conceal a larger modification that would not be considered a *De Minimis* change. The Department will require such multiple applications be processed as a permit modification with public notice and reconstruction requirements. Deliberate misrepresentation may be grounds for permit revocation.
 - (5) The applicant may implement *De Minimis* changes immediately upon approval by the Department.
 - (6) The Department shall revise the permit as expeditiously as practicable and may incorporate *De Minimis* changes without providing notice to the public. The applicant may implement *De Minimis* changes immediately upon approval by the Department.

Reg. 19.408 Exemption from Permitting

(A) Insignificant Activities

Stationary sources and activities listed in Appendix A of this regulation shall be considered to be insignificant and will not require a permit under this chapter or be included in a source's permit.

(B) Grandfathering

Stationary sources operating prior to June 30, 1975, and which have not been modified since, will not be required to obtain a permit under this chapter.

Reg. 19.409 Transition

Facilities which are now subject to this regulation which were not previously subject to this regulation shall be in full compliance within 180 days of the effective date of this regulation.

Facilities which are now subject to permitting under this regulation which were not previously subject to permitting under this regulation shall submit a complete application within 180 days of the effective date of this regulation. The Director may extend this compliance period on a case-by-case basis provided that the total compliance period does not exceed one year.

Reg. 19.410 Permit Revocation and Cancellation

(A) Revocation

Any permit issued under this regulation is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification in whole or in part, for cause, including without limitation:

- (1) Violation of any condition of the permit;
- (2) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
- (3) Change in any applicable regulation or change in any pre-existing condition affecting the nature of the emission that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted emission.

(B) Cancellation

The Director may cancel a permit if the construction or modification is not begun within 18 months from the date of the permit issuance or if the work involved in the construction or modification is suspended for a total of 18 months or more.

Reg. 19.411 General Permits

(A) General Authority

The Department may, after notice and opportunity for public participation provided under this chapter, issue a general permit covering numerous similar sources. The criteria for the review and approval of permits under this chapter shall be used for general permits as well. Any general permit shall comply with all requirements applicable to other permits and shall identify criteria by which sources may qualify for the general permit. They shall also include enforceable emission limitations or other control measures, means, or techniques, as well as schedules and

timetables for compliance, as may be necessary or appropriate to meet the applicable requirements of this regulation. To sources that qualify, the Department shall grant the conditions and terms of the general permit. The source shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit.

(B) Application

Sources that would qualify for a general permit must apply to the Department for coverage under the terms of the general permit or must apply for permit consistent with this chapter. The Department may grant a source's request for authorization to operate under a general permit, but such a grant shall not be a final permit action for purposes of judicial review.

- (1) When any application for the issuance of a new permit or a modification of an existing permit is filed with the Department, the Department shall cause notice of the application to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed facility is to be located.
- (2) The notice required by Reg. 19.411(B)(1) shall advise that any interested person may request a public hearing on the permit application by giving the Department a written request within ten (10) days of the publication of the notice.
- (3) Should a hearing be deemed necessary by the Department, or in the event the Department desires such a hearing, the Department shall schedule a public hearing and shall, by first class mail, notify the applicant and all persons who have submitted comments of the date, time, and place thereof.

Reg. 19.412 Dispersion Modeling

The following shall apply when dispersion or other air quality modeling is used to meet the requirements of this chapter.

(A) General

All applications of air quality modeling involved in this chapter shall be based on the applicable models, data bases, and other requirements specified in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (Guideline on Air Quality Models) as of November 9, 2005.

(B) Substitution

Where an air quality model specified in the Guideline on Air Quality Models is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted. Such a modification or substitution of a model may be made on a case-by-case basis or, where appropriate, on a generic basis for a specific pollutant or type of stationary source. Written approval of the Administrator of the EPA must be obtained for any modification or substitution.

Reg. 19.413 Confidentiality

Information which constitutes a trade secret shall be held confidential and segregated from the public files of the Department if requested in writing by the permit applicant in accordance with this subsection.

(A) For purposes of this subsection, “Trade Secret” means any information, including formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, process, or rate of production that:

- (1) Derives independent economic value (actual or potential) from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable through, proper means by other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and
- (2) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

(B) In order to establish entitlement to confidentiality, the applicant must submit a sworn affidavit to the Department that is subject to public scrutiny which describes in a manner that does not reveal trade secrets, the processes or market conditions that supports the applicant’s confidentiality claim in the terms of Reg. 19.413(A)(1) and (2). This affidavit must also recite the following:

“The applicant agrees to act as an indispensable party and to exercise extraordinary diligence in any legal action arising from the Department’s denial of public access to the documents or information claimed herein to be a trade secret.”

If an applicant anticipates numerous permit modifications that may involve regulatory review of trade secrets, it may submit an omnibus affidavit establishing the prerequisites of Reg. 19.413(A)(1) and (2) and reference this document in future confidentiality claims.

- (C) Confidentiality claims shall be afforded interim protected status until the Department determines whether the requirements of Reg. 19.413(B) are satisfied. The Department shall make such determination prior to the issuance of any permit or publication of any draft permit. In the event the Department does not make such determination prior to permit issuance, the information shall be deemed confidential until a request is made. If a third party request to review information claimed as confidential is received before the Department provides its written determination concerning the claim, the Department shall not release such information before notifying the applicant of the request. The Department shall notify the applicant of the request and the Department's determination on the confidentiality claim at least two business days before releasing the information, at which time the applicant may choose to supplement its affidavit supporting confidentiality or seek legal recourse.
- (D) For any permit application submitted subject to a claim of trade secret, the applicant shall provide two copies of the application; one prominently marked as confidential and another that is subject to public review with confidential information excised. The Department will not accept applications that are deemed totally confidential except under extraordinary circumstances guaranteeing future disclosure at a meaningful time for public review.

Reg. 19.414 Operational Flexibility-Applicant's Duty to Apply for Alternative Scenarios

Any operating scenario allowed for in a permit may be implemented by the facility without the need for any permit revision or any notification to the Department. It is incumbent upon the permit applicant to apply for any reasonably anticipated alternative facility operating scenarios at the time of permit application. The Department shall include approved alternative operating scenarios in the permit.

Reg. 19.415 Changes Resulting in No Emissions Increases

A permitted source may make changes within the facility that contravene permit terms without a permit revision if the changes:

- (A) Are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act;
- (B) Do not exceed emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in the terms of total emissions);
- (C) Do not violate applicable requirements; and
- (D) Do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements;

provided that the facility provides the Department with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes, which shall be a minimum of 7 days, or such shorter time frame that Department allows for emergencies. The source and Department shall attach each such notice to their copy of the relevant permit. For each such change, the written notification required above shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.

Reg. 19.416 Permit Flexibility

- (A) The Department may grant an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in the permit. No extensions shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
 - (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 15 days in advance of the deadline specified in the facility's permit;
 - (2) The extension does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) The permittee of the facility demonstrates the need for the extension; and

- (4) The permittee of the facility documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons the current deadline cannot be met.
- (B) The Department may grant a request to allow temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
- (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the date that temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit;
 - (2) Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) Such a request is temporary in nature;
 - (4) Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
 - (5) The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date and time such emission will occur;
 - (6) Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
 - (7) The permittee of the facility maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions and/or testing.
- (C) The Department may grant a request to allow an alternative to the monitoring specified in a facility's operating permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:

- (1) The permittee operator of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the first date that the monitoring alternative will be used at the facility;
- (2) Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
- (3) The monitoring alternative provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the requirements in the facility's operating permit; and
- (4) Any such request, if approved by the Department, is incorporated into the next permit modification application by the permittee of the facility.

Reg. 19.417 Registration

- (A) Sources currently holding permits issued pursuant to Regulation 19 but whose emissions are below the permitting thresholds of 19.401, and above the registration thresholds of Reg. 18.315 may elect to continue to operate under their existing Regulation 19 permit or they may submit a registration under Reg. 18.315 and request their Regulation 19 permit to be terminated. The Regulation 19 permit shall remain in effect until terminated. If a source takes no action, the Regulation 19 permit shall remain in effect.
- (B) A source otherwise subject to registration under Reg. 18.315 may elect to instead operate under a permit issued in accordance with Reg. 19.402.

CHAPTER 5: GENERAL EMISSIONS LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE TO EQUIPMENT

Reg. 19.501 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to define the general federally regulated air pollutant emissions limitations applicable to all equipment subject to the Plan. Stricter specific limitations may be required in applicable permits if such limitations are necessary to comply with federal law or regulations which are in effect as of the effective date of this regulation.

Reg. 19.502 General Regulations

No person shall cause or permit the construction or modification of equipment which would cause or allow the following standards or limitations which are in effect as of the effective date of this regulation, to be exceeded:

- (A) Any National Ambient Air Quality Standard or ambient air increment (as listed in 40 CFR 52.21).
- (B) Any applicable emission limitation promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (C) Any applicable emission limitation promulgated by the Department in this regulation.

Reg. 19.503 Visible Emission Regulations

- (A) No person shall cause or permit visible emissions (other than uncombined water vapor) from equipment identified hereinunder and which was installed and in operation, or for which a permit had been issued by the Department prior to January 30, 1972, to exceed the following limitations:
 - (1) Emissions shall not exceed 40% opacity, except that emissions greater than 40% opacity will be allowed for not more than six (6) minutes in the aggregate in any consecutive 60-minute period, provided such emissions will not be permitted more than three (3) times during any 24-hour period.

- (B) No person shall cause or permit visible emissions (other than uncombined water vapor) from new equipment identified hereinunder which was installed or permitted by the Department after January 30, 1972, to exceed the following limitations or to exceed any applicable visible emission limitations of the New Source Performance Standards promulgated by the EPA:
 - (1) For incinerators and fuel burning equipment, exclusively, emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except that emissions greater than 20% opacity but not exceeding 60% opacity will be allowed for not more than six (6) minutes in the aggregate in any consecutive 60-minute period, provided such emissions will not be permitted more than three (3) times during any 24-hour period.
 - (2) For equipment used in a manufacturing process, emissions shall not exceed 20%.
- (C) Opacity of visible emissions shall be determined using EPA Method 9 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A).

Reg. 19.504 Stack Height/Dispersion Regulations

The stack height provisions of 40 CFR 51.118 are incorporated by reference. The definition of “stack,” “a stack in existence,” “dispersion technique,” “good engineering practice,” “nearby,” and “excessive concentration” contained in 40 CFR 51.100 (ff) through (kk) are incorporated into this chapter by reference as of September 12, 1986.

Reg. 19.505 Revised Emissions Limitation

The emissions limitations contained within the Plan and applicable permits are for the purpose of assuring the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS and have been established within the framework of information presently available to the Department. As additional and more precise information becomes available, the emission limitations and reporting procedures of this chapter may be amended as described below:

- (A) More restrictive limitations to protect the NAAQS. In accordance with the provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended, and the federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, the emission limitations and reporting procedures of this chapter or any applicable permits may be further amended and made

more restrictive where the Director finds more restrictive measures are necessary to assure maintenance of the NAAQS.

- (B) Less restrictive limitations. Any person subject to the emission limitations contained in this Plan or in a permit may petition the Director for a less stringent limitation on the grounds that the existing limitation cannot be met when considering physical, economical, or technological constraints. In no case shall the Director approve a less stringent limitation if it would cause a violation of the NAAQS. The Director shall not approve a less stringent limitation if it violates a federal emission standard or regulation, unless approved according to applicable federal regulations.

The Director shall take into account the following factors when making such determinations:

- (1) The process, fuels, and raw materials available and to be employed in the facility involved;
 - (2) The engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques which have been adequately demonstrated;
 - (3) Process and fuel changes;
 - (4) The respective costs of the application of all such control techniques, process changes, alternative fuels, etc.; and
 - (5) Locational and siting considerations.
- (C) In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
 - (D) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

CHAPTER 6: UPSET AND EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Reg. 19.601 Upset Conditions

For purposes of this paragraph, “upset condition” shall be defined as exceedences of applicable emission limitations lasting 30 or more minutes, in the aggregate, during a 24-hour period, unless otherwise specified in an applicable permit or regulation (such as New Source Performance Standards [NSPS] regulations). All upset conditions, resulting in violation of an applicable permit or regulation, shall be reported to the Department. Any source exceeding an emission limit established by the Plan or applicable permit shall be deemed in violation of said Plan or permit and shall be subject to enforcement action. The Department may forego enforcement action for federally regulated air pollutant emissions given that the person responsible for the source of the excess emissions does the following:

- (A) Demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions resulted from:
 - (1) equipment malfunction or upset and are not the result of negligence or improper maintenance; or
 - (2) physical constraints on the ability of a source to comply with the emission standard, limitation or rate during startup or shutdown;

And that all reasonable measures have been taken to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions.

- (B) Reports such occurrence or upset or breakdown of equipment to the Department by the end of the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence.
- (C) Submits to the Department, at its request, a full report of such occurrence, including the identification of and location of the process and control equipment involved in the upset and including a statement of all known causes and the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken to eliminate future occurrences or to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded.

Reg. 19.602 Emergency Conditions

An “emergency” means any situation arising from the sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including natural disasters, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the upset condition. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

(A) An emergency constitutes a complete affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based limitations if the following conditions are met. The affirmative defense of emergency shall demonstrate through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or such other relevant evidence that:

- (1) An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- (3) During the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
- (4) The permittee submitted notice of the upset to the Department by the end of the next business day after the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

(B) [RESERVED]

CHAPTER 7: SAMPLING, MONITORING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reg. 19.701 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to generally define the powers of the Department in requiring sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements at stationary sources. The Department shall enforce all properly incorporated and delegated federal testing requirements at a minimum. Any credible evidence based on sampling, monitoring, and reporting may be used to determine violations of applicable emission limitations.

Reg. 19.702 Air Emissions Sampling

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) Sampling Ports

To provide any sampling ports, at the request of the Department, required for federally regulated air pollutant emissions sampling, including safe and easy access to such ports.

(B) Sampling

To conduct federally regulated air pollutant emissions sampling, at the request of the Department, to determine the rate, opacity, composition, and/or contaminant concentration of the emissions. All compliance testing shall be done at the expense of the permittee by an independent firm, unless otherwise approved by the Department. Sampling shall not be required for those pollutants with continuous emissions monitors.

(C) Averaging Times

All compliance testing averaging times shall be consistent with the averaging times of the applicable federally regulated air pollutant emissions limitations stated in the applicable permit, which in no case shall be greater than the minimum averaging times of the applicable NAAQS.

(D) Process Rates

Unless otherwise approved by the Department, all federally regulated air pollutant emissions sampling shall be performed with the equipment being tested operating at least at 90% of its permitted capacity. Emissions results shall be extrapolated to correlate with 100% of permitted capacity to determine compliance.

(E) Testing Time Frames

Any equipment that is to be tested, at the request of the Department, shall be tested in accordance with the following time frames:

- (1) Equipment to be constructed or modified shall be tested within 60 days after achieving its maximum permitted production rate, but no later than 180 days after its initial start-up;
- (2) Equipment already operating shall be tested according to the time frames set forth by the Department.

The Department shall require that all applicable testing be performed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A as of August 30, 1992. The Department, with the concurrence of the EPA, may approve, at its discretion, alternate sampling methods that are equivalent to the specified methods. The results of such tests shall be submitted to the Department within the time frames and on such forms as required by the Department and federal regulations. The owner or operator of the equipment shall retain the results of such tests for at least 5 years, and shall make the results available to any agents of the Department or the EPA during regular business hours.

Reg. 19.703 Continuous Emissions Monitoring

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall, as required by federal law and upon request of the Department:

- (A) Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain equipment to continuously monitor or determine federally regulated air pollutant emissions in accordance with applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B as of August 30, 1992, and quality assurance procedures in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F as of August 30, 1992, and other methods and conditions that the Department, with the concurrence of the

EPA, shall prescribe. Any source listed in a category in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix P as of August 30, 1992, or in 40 CFR Part 60 as of August 30, 1992, shall adhere to all continuous emissions monitoring or alternative continuous emission monitoring requirements stated therein, if applicable.

- (B) Report the data collected by the monitoring equipment to the Department at such intervals and on such forms as the Department shall prescribe, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 4.0 (Minimum Data Requirements) as of August 30, 1992, and any other applicable reporting requirements promulgated by the EPA.

Reg. 19.704 Notice of Completion

For equipment for which a new permit or major permit modification is required, the Department shall be notified in writing within 30 days of the following events;

- (A) The date of commencement of construction or modification; and
- (B) The date of commencement of operation of the equipment.

Reg. 19.705 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Any stationary source subject to this regulation shall, upon request by the Department:

- (A) Maintain records on the nature and amounts of federally regulated air pollutants emitted to the air by the equipment in question. All records, including compliance status reports and excess emissions measurements shall be retained for at least five (5) years, and shall be made available to any agent of the Department or EPA during regular business hours.
- (B) Supply the following information, correlated in units of the applicable emissions limitations, to the Department:
 - (1) General process information related to the emissions of federally regulated air pollutants into the air.
 - (2) Emissions data obtained through sampling or continuous emissions monitoring.

- (C) Information and data shall be submitted to the Department by a responsible official on such forms and at such time intervals as prescribed by applicable federal regulations or the Department. Reporting periods shall be a 12 month period.
- (D) Each emission inventory is to be accompanied by a certifying statement, signed by the owner(s) or operator(s) and attesting that the information contained in the inventory is true and accurate to the best knowledge of the certifying official. The certification shall include the full name, title, signature, date of signature, and telephone number of the certifying official.

Reg. 19.706 Public Availability of Emissions Data

Emissions data obtained by the Department shall be correlated in units of applicable emissions limitations and be made available to the public at the Department's central offices during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 8: 111(D) DESIGNATED FACILITIES

Reg. 19.801 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish regulations for designated pollutants emitted from designated facilities in accordance with Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act.

Reg. 19.802 Permit Emissions Limitations

No person shall cause or permit emissions from equipment located at facilities described in this chapter to be exceeded. Future permit conditions may place more stringent emissions limitations on the equipment which shall supersede the limitations of this section.

Reg. 19.803 Sulfuric Acid Plants (H_2SO_4 Mist)

- (A) El Dorado Chemical Company (Arkansas Facility Identification Number [AFIN] 7000040) of El Dorado shall not exceed the following emission limitation after November 1, 1980:
 - (1) Sulfuric Acid Plant - 0.5 lb sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) mist/ton 100% acid.
 - (2) [RESERVED]
- (B) Compliance testing shall be performed using EPA Method #8 (40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A as of May 25, 1979) at intervals specified in the applicable permit.

Reg. 19.804 Kraft Pulp Mills (TRS)

- (A) Affected Facilities

Equipment located at the following kraft pulp mills are affected by the provisions of this subsection. The total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions limitations are contained in Table 19.8.1.

- (1) International Paper Company (AFIN 3500016) of Pine Bluff.
- (2) Green Bay Packaging, Arkansas Kraft Division (AFIN 1500001) of Morrilton.

- (3) Delta National Kraft (AFIN 3500017) of Pine Bluff.
- (4) Georgia-Pacific Corporation (AFIN 0200013) of Crossett.
- (5) Georgia-Pacific Corporation (AFIN 4100002) of Ashdown.
- (6) Potlatch Corporation (AFIN 2100036) of McGehee.

(B) Compliance Testing Requirements

All designated equipment in Table 19.8.1 shall have annual compliance testing of TRS emissions performed using EPA Method 16. Data reduction shall be performed as set forth in 40 CFR 60.8 as of January 28, 1983. Annual compliance testing will not be required for equipment with a continuous TRS emissions monitor.

(C) Continuous Monitoring Requirements

Any equipment located at the above designated facilities shall conduct TRS continuous monitoring in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.284 (date of installation not withstanding). The continuous monitoring systems shall be operated according to the provisions of 40 CFR 60.284 by April 1, 1993, except that continuous emissions monitors for affected lime kilns shall be installed and certified by January 1, 1994.

Table 19.8.1 Kraft Pulp Mill TRS Emission Limits			
AFIN	Facility	Equipment	TRS Concentration (parts per million [ppm])
5200013	IP Camden	recovery furnace	40 ppm
		lime kiln	40 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 gram (g)/kilogram (kg)

3500016	IP Pine Bluff	recovery furnace	40 ppm
		lime kiln	40 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg
1500001	Green Bay Packaging, Arkansas Kraft Division	recovery furnace	40 ppm
		lime kiln	40 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg
3500017	Gaylord Container, Corp.	recovery furnace	100 ppm
		lime kiln	40 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg
0200013	GP Crossett	recovery furnace	5 ppm
		lime kiln	8 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg
4100002	GP Ashdown	recovery furnace	5 ppm
		lime kiln	8 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg
2100036	Potlatch McGehee	recovery furnace	5 ppm
		lime kiln	20 ppm
		smelt dissolving tank	0.0168 g/kg

Recovery Furnaces – measured as hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) on a dry basis and on a 12 hour average, corrected to 8% by volume oxygen.

Lime Kilns – measured as H_2S on a dry basis and on a 12 hour average, corrected to 10% volume oxygen.

Smelt Dissolving Tanks – measured as grams H_2S /kg black liquor solids on a 12 hour average.

Digesters and Evaporators – efficient incineration of non-condensable gases (at least $1200^\circ F$ for at least 0.5 second).

CHAPTER 9: PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

Reg. 19.901 Title

The following rules and regulations of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, adopted in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act at A.C.A §§8-4-101 et seq., shall be known as the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, hereinafter referred to, respectively, as the “PSD Regulations.”

Reg. 19.902 Purposes

Promulgation and enforcement of these PSD Regulations is intended to further the purposes of the Plan and the Regulations of the Plan, including, but not limited to, acceptance of delegation by the EPA of authority for enforcement of regulations governing the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality and regulations governing the protection of visibility in mandatory Class I federal areas.

Reg. 19.903 Definitions

- (A) "Advance notification" (of a permit application) means any written communication which establishes the applicant's intention to construct, and which provides the Department with sufficient information to determine that the proposed source may constitute a major new source or major modification, and that such source may affect any mandatory Class I federal area, including, but not limited to, submittal of a draft or partial permit application, a PSD monitoring plan, or a sufficiently detailed letter. "Advance notification" does not include general inquiries about the Department's regulations.
- (B) All other terms used herein shall have the same meaning as set forth in Chapter 2 of Regulation 19 or in 40 CFR 52.21(b) [PSD] and 40 CFR 51.301 [Protection of Visibility] as of November 29, 2005, all as in effect upon the latest date of amendment of this supplement, unless manifestly inconsistent with the context in which they are used. Wherever there is a difference between the definitions in Chapter 2 of Regulation

19 and those listed in 40 CFR 52.21(b) and 40 CFR 51.301, the federal definitions as listed in 40 CFR 52.21(b) and 40 CFR 51.301 as of November 29, 2005, shall apply.

- (C) The definition for “routine maintenance, repair and replacement” in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2)(iii)(a) is not incorporated.

Reg. 19.904 Adoption of Regulations

- (A) Except where manifestly inconsistent with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, as amended, or with federal regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and as amended specifically herein by paragraphs (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) of Reg. 19.904, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality shall have those responsibilities and that authority, with reference to the State of Arkansas, granted to the Administrator of the EPA under 40 CFR 52.21 (a)(2) through (bb), as in effect on November 29, 2005, which are hereby incorporated herein by reference, with the exception of 40 CFR 52.21(b)(55-58), 40 CFR 52.21(i) (9), and 40 CFR 52.21(cc), which are not incorporated. In the absence of a specific imposition of responsibility or grant of authority, the Department shall be deemed to have that responsibility and authority necessary to attain the purposes of the Plan, these PSD Regulations, and the applicable federal regulations, as incorporated herein by reference.
- (B) Exclusions from the consumption of increments, as provided in 40 CFR 51.166(f)(1)(iii) as of November 29, 2005, shall be effective immediately. Submission of this Plan under the Governor's signature constitutes a request by the Governor for this exclusion.
- (C) In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(o) as of November 29, 2005, the following requirements [designated as Reg. 19.904(C)(1),(2),(3) and (4)] shall also apply:
 - (1) Where air quality impact analyses required under this part indicate that the issuance of a permit for any major stationary source or for any major modification would result in the consumption of more than fifty percent (50%) of any available annual increment or eighty percent (80%) of any short term increment, the person applying for such a permit shall submit to the Department an assessment of the following factors:

- (a) Effects that the proposed consumption would have upon the industrial and economic development within the area of the proposed source; and
 - (b) Alternatives to such consumption, including alternative siting of the proposed source or portions thereof.
 - (2) The assessment required under subparagraph (4) above shall be made part of the application for permit and shall be made available for public inspection as provided in 40 CFR 52.21(q) as of November 29, 2005.
 - (3) The assessment required under subparagraph (4) above shall be in detail commensurate with the degree of proposed increment consumption, both in terms of the percentage of increment consumed and the area affected.
 - (4) The assessment required under subparagraph (4) above may be made effective where a proposed source would cause an increment consumption less than that specified in said subparagraph if the Director finds that unusual circumstances exist in the area of the proposed source which warrant such an assessment. The Director shall notify the applicant in writing of those circumstances which warrant said assessment. The Commission may rescind or modify the Director's action, upon a showing by the applicant that the circumstances alleged by the Director either do not exist or do not warrant the aforementioned assessment.
- (D) In addition to the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(p)(1) as of November 29, 2005, the following requirements shall also apply:

Impacts on mandatory Class I federal areas include impacts on visibility. The preliminary determination that a source may affect air quality or visibility in a mandatory Class I federal area shall be made by the Department, based on screening criteria agreed upon by the Department and the Federal Land Manager.

- (E) In all instances wherein the aforesaid 40 CFR 51.301 and 40 CFR 52.21 refer to the Administrator or the Environmental Protection Agency, the reference, for the purposes of paragraph (A) of Reg. 19.904, shall be deemed to mean the Arkansas Department of

Environmental Quality, unless the context plainly dictates otherwise, except in the following sections:

- (1) Exclusion from increment consumption: 40 CFR 52.21(f)(1)(v), (f)(3), and (f)(4)(I);
 - (2) Redesignation: 40 CFR 52.21(g)(1), (g)(2), (g)(4), (g)(5), and (g)(6);
 - (3) Air quality models: 40 CFR 52.21 (2).
- (F) Redesignation of air quality areas in Arkansas shall comply with Arkansas Code Annotated 1987 Section 8-3-101 et seq.

CHAPTER 10: REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN PULASKI COUNTY

Reg. 19.1001 Title

This chapter, adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act [Arkansas Code Annotated Sections 8-4-101 et seq., as amended] and pursuant to the provisions of the federal Clean Air Act, shall be known as the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds.

Reg. 19.1002 Purpose

The Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are designed to provide for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone in those areas of Arkansas which have been designated as nonattainment areas by the EPA pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act and are further designed to bring the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control into compliance with the provisions of said Act.

Reg. 19.1003 Definitions

When used in these Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, the following definitions apply. Terms and phrases used in this chapter which are not explicitly defined herein shall have the same meaning as those terms used in Chapter 2 of Regulation 19 or, if not defined in Chapter 2 of Regulation 19, as those terms defined in the federal Clean Air Act.

Unless manifestly inconsistent therewith, terms and phrases used herein shall have the same meaning as used in the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act and the federal Clean Air Act.

"Clear coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity.

"Coating application system" means all operations and equipment which applies, conveys, and dries a surface coating.

"Control Technique Guideline" means any of the guideline series documents describing an emission control technology for a specific source or category of sources; which documents being published by the EPA.

"Cutback asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions, the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function.

"Crude oil" means a naturally occurring mixture consisting of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen, and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is a liquid in the reservoir and at standard conditions.

"Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

"Delivery vessel" means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.

"Existing source" means any source of volatile organic compounds other than a new source.

"External floating roof" means a storage vessel cover in an open tank top consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank shell.

"Extreme performance coating" means coatings designed for harsh exposure or extreme environmental conditions.

"Gasoline" means a petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilopascals (kPa) (4 pounds per square inch [psi]) or greater that is used as fuel for internal combustion engines.

"Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks from stationary storage tanks.

"Gasoline tank truck" means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks or to gasoline bulk facilities.

"Liquid-mounted" means a primary seal mounted so the bottom of the seal covers the liquid surface between the tank shell and the floating roof.

"Low solvent coating" means coatings which contain less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water borne, high solids, electrodeposition and powder coatings.

"Lowest Achievable Emission Rate" (LAER) means for any source, that rate of emissions which reflects the most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable, or the most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. In no event shall the application of this term permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under applicable New Source Standards of Performance.

"Major source" means any stationary source which has the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds.

"Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source which increases the amount of any volatile organic compound emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any other volatile organic compound not previously emitted.

"New source" means any stationary source of volatile organic compounds, the construction or modification of which is commenced after July 1, 1979.

"New Source Standard of Performance" (NSPS) means those standards which are adopted by the EPA pursuant to the provisions of Section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act [NSPS, 40 CFR Part 60].

"Operator" means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises any source, facility or equipment affected by these regulations.

"Owner" means any person who has legal or equitable title to any source, facility, or equipment affected by these regulations.

"Person" means any individual or other legal entity or their legal representative or assignee.

"Prime coat" means the first of two or more films of coating applied to a metal surface.

"Reasonably Available Control Technology" (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular source is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. It may require technology that has been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical source categories.

"Single coat" means one film coating applied to a metal surface.

"Top coat" means the final film or series of films or coatings applied in a two coat (or more) operation.

"True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute (API) Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks, 1980. The API procedure may not be applicable to some high viscosity or high pour crudes. Available estimates of true vapor pressure may be used in special cases such as these.

"Vapor collection system" means a vapor transport system which used direct displacement by the gasoline being transferred to force vapors from the vessel being loaded into either a vessel being unloaded or a vapor control system or vapor holding tank.

"Vapor control system" means a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of gasoline vapors in excess of 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded (4.7 grains per liter).

"Vapor-mounted" means a primary seal mounted so there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal. The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank shell, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

Reg. 19.1004 General Provisions

(A) Applicability and Effective Dates

- (1) Sources which are subject to provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds include:
 - (a) Any source for which controls are governed by Reg. 19.1005 hereof;
 - (b) Any source which is subject to the terms of a Commission order issued pursuant to Reg. 19.1004(D)(1) hereof, and
 - (c) Any new major source.
- (2) The provisions of Chapter 10, the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, shall be limited to sources located in Pulaski County, except as provided in Reg. 19.1004(D)(1) and shall go into full force and effect on the effective date provided, however, that the provisions of Reg. 19.1004(D)(1) shall go into full force and effect on April 1, 1979. The effective date for Reg. 19.1005(A)(B) and (C) is July 1, 1979, and for Reg. 19.1005(D) and (E) is October 1, 1980. The effective date for Reg. 19.1005(F) is April 1, 1981.

(B) Exemptions and Variances

- (1) [RESERVED]
- (2) The requirements of Reg. 19.1005 are based upon information presented in the Control Technique Guidelines as published by the EPA and are intended to be consistent with Reasonably Available Control Technology. The owner or operator of equipment affected by the provisions of Reg. 19.1005 may be granted a variance from the specific provisions of such section provided that such owner or operator can demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the Commission that full and strict compliance is technologically or economically infeasible or that alternative techniques to be employed by such owner or operator will result in substantially the same environmental benefits as would be achieved with full and strict compliance with the provisions of Reg. 19.1005. In no event, however, shall the Commission issue variances from the requirements of Reg. 19.1005 if

such variances will prevent reasonable further progress for the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone.

(C) Toxic Compounds

The Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are not intended as appropriate controls for sources which emit volatile organic compounds which are hazardous air pollutants.

(D) Determination of Reasonably Available Control Technology

- (1) Where the Department proposes the existence of Reasonably Available Control Technology for existing sources, other than the sources for which the provisions of Reg. 19.1005 are applicable, the Department shall give public notice of such determination and shall, in such notice, describe the nature of such technology and shall list by size, type, source, category or by individual source name, the affected sources. The public notice shall also give notice of public hearing concerning the subject proposals. If, after review of the information produced through the public hearing process, the Department determines that such technology does exist and that the application of such technology is necessary to maintain reasonable further progress toward the attainment and maintenance of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone, the Department shall issue an order requiring the installation of such technology.
- (2) Any order issued pursuant to Reg. 19.1004(D)(1) above may require the owner or operator of sources affected by such order to file such schedules and reports as the Department feels necessary to assure that the subject technology is placed into operation as expeditiously as practicable. The terms of such orders may be modified where the Department finds that such modifications are necessary to avoid economic hardship and where such modification would not interfere with reasonable further progress toward the attainment of the previously cited standards.

(E) Permits and Compliance Schedules

- (1) Existing Sources:

- (a) No person shall cause or permit the operation or use of an existing source to which any provision of Reg. 19.1005 applies unless the owner or operator of such source shall have submitted to the Department, prior to the applicable date below, a compliance schedule indicating what steps have been, or will be taken to bring the operation of such source into compliance with the provisions of Reg. 19.1005. The compliance schedule shall be of such form and contain such information as the Department may reasonably require. The applicable date for Reg. 19.1005(A)(B) and (C) is October 1, 1979. The applicable date for Reg. 19.1005(D) and (E) is January 1, 1981. The applicable date for Reg. 19.1005(F) is May 15, 1981.
- (b) No person shall cause the operation or use of an existing source which is affected by any provision of Reg. 19.1005 after the approval date if a compliance schedule of such source under Subsection (a) above has been disapproved by the Department. No compliance schedule for any source shall be approved by the Department unless the Department finds that the controls proposed by the owner or operator will be installed, placed in operation, and that the source will be in compliance with the provisions of Reg. 19.1005 prior to the final compliance date. Extensions beyond the final compliance date may be granted by the Department provided the Department finds that such extensions are necessary to avoid economic hardship and that such extensions will not prevent reasonable further progress toward the attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone. The approval date for Reg. 19.1005(A)(B) and (C) is February 1, 1981 and for Reg. 19.1005(D)(E) and (F) is February 1, 1982. The final compliance date for Reg. 19.1005(A)(B) and (C) is June 1, 1981, for Reg. 19.1005(D) is March 1, 1982, and for Reg. 19.1005(E) and (F) is July 1, 1982.
- (c) No person shall cause or permit the operation of an existing source in a manner which violates the terms of a compliance schedule which has been approved or amended by the Department or which violates the terms of a Department order issued pursuant to the provisions of Reg. 19.1004(D)(1).

(2) New Sources:

Except as provided herein, no person shall commence the construction, installation or modification of a new source after July 1, 1979, unless that person has first received a permit from the Department. Application for permit shall be of such form and contain such information as the Department may reasonably require.

(a) New Major Sources: No permit shall be issued for the construction, installation or modification of a new major source after July 1, 1979, unless the Department determines the following conditions to have been met:

- (i) The emissions resulting from the proposed source when considered together with all other existing and proposed emissions of volatile organic compounds in Pulaski County will not cause or contribute to emission levels which exceed the allowance permitted for volatile organic compounds under the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control, as revised to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act.
- (ii) The emissions resulting from the proposed new major source will comply with the requirements of the FCAA which are in effect as of the effective date of this regulation.
- (iii) The owner or operator of the proposed new or modified major source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Arkansas are in compliance, or on a schedule of compliance with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the federal Clean Air Act, including the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control.
- (iv) A permit may be issued to a new major source which would otherwise cause or contribute to emission levels which exceed the allowable levels for Pulaski County, as described in the State

Implementation Plan for Air Pollution Control, as amended, if the owner or operator of that source first submits legally binding agreements to the Department which reflect emission reductions from other sources in Pulaski County, or from sources within seventy-two (72) miles of the North Little Rock Municipal Airport, which would more than offset the emissions from such proposed new major source. Emission reductions claimed by such owner or operator may not include those emission reductions in Pulaski County which are necessary to reduce the total volatile organic compound emission to the allowable level in Pulaski County.

(b) Other New Sources:

- (i) No permit shall be issued for a new source of the size, type, class, or category for which the provisions of Reg. 19.1005 apply unless the Department finds that such new source incorporates Reasonably Available Control Technology developed for the kind and amount of volatile organic compounds to be emitted by the source and that, as a minimum, the source will be designed, constructed and operated such that the emissions therefrom, will not exceed the allowable emission rate provided by such section for existing sources.
- (ii) No permit shall be issued for a new source of the size, type, class or category for which a Department Order has been issued pursuant to Reg. 19.1004(D)(1), unless the Department finds that such source incorporates Reasonably Available Control Technology developed for the kind and amount of volatile organic compounds to be emitted by such source and that, as a minimum, the source will be designed, constructed, and operated such that the emissions therefrom will not exceed the rate required of existing sources by such order.

(F) Testing and Reporting Requirements

- (1) Any person owning or operating sources which are affected by the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds shall, upon the request of the Director, furnish such information as may be required to demonstrate compliance with said Regulations. For purposes of this chapter, the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control shall apply.
- (2) For purposes of administering the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, the Director shall not be limited to the results obtained from emission tests but may, where appropriate, determine the compliance status of any source with respect to the emission limitations contained herein by the results of engineering evaluations, by inspection reports or by such information submitted, and certified, by the source owner or operator. For purposes of this chapter, a source may be deemed to be in compliance with the emission limitations of said Regulations if the equipment of such source is designed and operated in accordance with the provisions of Reg. 19.1005 or, where Reg. 19.1005 is not applicable, is designed and operated in accordance with the provisions of a Department Order or a permit issued hereunder, provided however, where an emission limitation is applicable to a certain source and where emission testing has been conducted in a manner approved by the Department and where such test demonstrate compliance with such limitations, the source shall be deemed to be in compliance with such limitations.
- (3) To test the leak tightness of gasoline tank trucks as required in Reg. 19.1005(D), the following method and procedures should be followed:
 - (a) The owner or operator shall, at his or her own expense demonstrate compliance with Reg. 19.1005(D) by the methods of Part 3 of this subsection or an alternative method approved by the Director.
 - (b) The owner or operator of a tank truck subject to this regulation must notify the Director in writing of the date and location of a certification test at least thirty (30) days before the anticipated test date.

- (c) Test procedures to determine compliance with Reg. 19.1005(D) must be approved by the Director and consistent with the test procedures described in Appendix A or C of the OAQPS Guideline Series document, "Control of Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA-450/2-78-051.
 - (d) Monitoring to confirm the continuing existence of leak tight conditions shall be consistent with the procedures described in Appendix B of the OAQPS Guideline Series document, "Control of Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", EPA-450/2-78-051.
- (4) To test for compliance with Reg. 19.1005(E) procedures outlined in EPA guideline series document "Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds," EPA-450/2-78-041 and Appendix A of "Control of Volatile Organics from Existing Stationary Sources--Volume II--Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles and Light Trucks," EPA 450/2-77-008 shall be used.
 - (5) To test for compliance with Reg. 19.1005(F) a visual inspection must be conducted at an interval not to exceed one year. For tanks with vapor mounted primary seals, the secondary seal gap area should be determined by measuring the length and width of the gaps around the entire circumference of the secondary seal. Only gaps greater than or equal to 0.32 centimeter (cm) (1/8 inch) shall be used in computing the gap area. The area of the gaps shall be accumulated to determine the compliance with Reg. 19.1005(F)(1)(b). This data along with records of the throughput and type of volatile petroleum liquids for each vessel should be maintained by the owner or operator.

(G) Circumvention

- (1) No owner or operator subject to these Regulations may build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, process or method, the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of these Regulations.
- (2) The provisions of Reg. 19.1004(G)(1) above include, but are not limited to, the

use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance and the piecemeal carrying out of an operation to avoid coverage by a Regulation that applies only to operations larger than a specified size.

(H) Malfunctions, Breakdowns, Upsets

- (1) Emissions in excess of these Regulations which are temporary and result solely from a sudden and unavoidable breakdown, malfunction or upset of process or emission control equipment, or sudden and unavoidable upset of operation will not be considered a violation of these Regulations provided:
 - (a) the owner or operator notifies the Department of any such occurrence by the end of the next business day of the occurrence; and
 - (b) the owner or operator demonstrates to the Director that the suggested period of time for correction is as expeditious as practicable; and
 - (c) the breakdown or upset is determined by the Director to be unavoidable and not the result of negligence; and
 - (d) within five (5) days after the beginning of the occurrence, a written report is submitted to the Director which includes the cause and nature of the event, estimated quantity of volatile organic compounds emitted, time of emission and to prevent recurrence; and
 - (e) the Director is immediately notified when corrective measures have been accomplished.

(2) [RESERVED]

Reg. 19.1005 Provisions for Specific Processes

(A) Gasoline Storage and Marketing

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the loading of gasoline into a storage tank of a gasoline storage or marketing facility with a monthly throughput in excess of 10,000 gallons except through a submerged fill pipe or by bottom loading. This provision shall not apply to storage tanks of less than 4,000 liter capacity (approximately 1,000 gallons).
- (2) No person shall cause or permit the operation of a gasoline bulk facility of less than 87,000 liters (23,000 gallons) per day throughput unless all gasoline delivery vessels are loaded by submerged fill pipe or bottom filling.
- (3) No person shall cause or permit the operation of a gasoline bulk facility having a daily throughput equal to greater than 87,000 liters (23,000 gallons) per day unless a vapor control system is in place, is properly maintained and is used to prevent gasoline vapors from being emitted into the atmosphere at a rate in excess of 80 milligrams per liter of gasoline loaded (4.7 grains per gallon).

(B) Petroleum Liquid Storage

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the storage of volatile organic compounds having a true vapor pressure in excess of 10.5 kilopascals (1.52 pounds-force per square inch [psia]) in tanks having a capacity equal to or greater than 150,000 liters (approximately 39,000 gallons) unless such tanks:
 - (a) meet the equipment specifications and maintenance requirements of the federal Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources--Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids, 40 CFR 60.110, as amended by proposed rule change, *Federal Register*, May 18, 1978, pages 21617 through 21625; or
 - (b) are retrofitted with a floating roof or internal floating cover using a non-metallic resilient seal as a primary seal which meets the equipment specifications in the federal standards referred to in Reg. 19.1005(B)(1)(a), or its equivalent, or

- (c) have a covered floating roof or internal floating cover which is maintained in effective working order and which meets the manufacturer's equipment specifications in effect at the time it was installed.
- (2) All seals necessary to meet the requirements of Reg. 191005(B)(1)(b) and (c) are to be maintained in good operating condition.
- (3) All openings, except stub drains and those related to safety, are to be sealed with suitable closures when not in use.

(C) Cutback Asphalt

No person shall mix, use or apply cutback asphalt for roadway paving except where the cutback asphalt is used solely as a penetrating prime coat or when the maximum ambient temperature on the day of application is less than 15 degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) (59 degrees Fahrenheit [$^{\circ}\text{F}$]).

(D) Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems

- (1) No person shall allow a gasoline tank truck subject to this regulation to be filled or emptied unless the gasoline tank truck:
 - (a) is tested on a schedule acceptable to the Director according to the test procedure referenced in Reg. 19.1004(F)(3);
 - (b) sustains a pressure change of no more than 750 pascals (3 inches of water [in. of H_2O]) in five minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of 4,500 pascals (18 in. of H_2O) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of 1,500 pascals (6 in. of H_2O) during the testing required in Reg. 19.1005(D)(1)(a); and
 - (c) is repaired by the owner or operator and retested within 15 days of testing if it does not meet the criteria of Reg. 19.1005(D)(1)(b). subparagraph (1)(b) of this chapter.
- (2) The owner or operator of a vapor collection system subject to this regulation shall:

- (a) Design and operate the vapor collection system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:
 - (i) Gauge pressure from exceeding 4,500 pascals (18 in. of H₂O) and vacuum from exceeding 1,500 pascals (6 in. of H₂O) in the gasoline tank truck;
 - (ii) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at 2.5 centimeters from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in Reg. 19.1004(F)(3) during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals; and
 - (iii) Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals.
- (b) Within 15 days, repair and retest a vapor collection or control system that exceeds the limit in supporting Reg. 19.1005(D)(2)(a)(ii) above.
- (3) The Director may, at any time, monitor a gasoline tank truck, vapor collection system, or vapor control system by the method referenced in Reg. 19.1004(F)(3) to confirm continuing compliance with Reg. 19.1005(D)(1) or (2) of this section.

(E) Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products

- (1) No owner or operator of a major source engaged in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products may operate a coating application system subject to this regulation that emits VOC in excess of:
 - (a) 0.52 kg/liter (l) 4.3 pounds per gallon [lb/gal]) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;
 - (b) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that utilizes air or forced air dryers;

- (c) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies extreme performance coatings;
 - (d) 0.36 kg/l (3.0 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator for all other coatings and coating application systems; and
 - (e) The above emission limitations shall include all VOC emissions from both coating and solvent washing unless the solvent is directed into containers that prevent evaporation.
- (2) If more than one emission limitation in Reg. 19.1005(E)(1) applies to a specific coating, then the most stringent emission limitation shall be applied.
- (3) The emission limits set forth in Reg. 19.1005(E)(1) shall be achieved by:
- (a) The application of low solvent coating technology;
 - (b) An incineration system which oxidizes at least 90.0 percent of the non-methane VOC measured as total combustible carbon to carbon dioxide and water; or
 - (c) An equivalent means of VOC removal. The equivalent means must be certified by the owner or operator and approved by the Director.
- (4) A capture system must be used in conjunction with the emission control system in Reg. 19.1005(E)(3)(b) and (c). The design and operation of a capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice, and shall be required to provide for an overall VOC emission reduction efficiency of at least 80 percent.

(F) External Floating Roof

- (1) No person shall cause or permit the storage of volatile organic compounds having a true vapor pressure in excess of 10.5 kilo pascals (1.52 psia) in tanks having a capacity equal to or greater than 150,000 liters (approximately 39,000 gallons) equipped with an external floating roof unless:

- (a) The storage tank has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted) or an equivalent control device with an effectiveness equal to or greater than the secondary seal;
 - (b) All seal closure devices meet the following requirements:
 - (i) There shall be no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seals or seals fabric;
 - (ii) The seals must be intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and the tank walls; and
 - (iii) For vapor mounted seals, the gap area between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of inside tank diameter (1.0 square inch per foot of inside tank diameter);
 - (c) All openings in the external floating roof except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves provide a projection below the liquid surface and are sealed with a suitable closure when not in use;
 - (d) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports;
 - (e) Rim vents are set to open only when the roof is being floated off the leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended settings; and
 - (f) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers which cover at least 90 percent of the area of the opening.
- (2) The following are specifically exempted from the requirements of this subsection:

- (a) External floating roof tanks having capacities less than 1,600,000 liters (10,000 barrels [bbls]) used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to custody transfer;
- (b) A metallic-type shoe seal in a welded tank which has a secondary seal from the top of the shoe to the tank wall (a shoe-mounted secondary); and
- (c) External floating roof tanks storing waxy, heavy pour crudes.

Reg. 19.1006 Severability

If any provision of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of the Regulations for the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds are declared to be severable.

CHAPTER 11: MAJOR SOURCE PERMITTING PROCEDURES

Facilities subject to Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's, Regulation 26, Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program, Regulation 26 (Regulation 26) shall be required to have their permit applications processed in accordance with the procedures contained in Regulation 26 which are hereby incorporated by reference.

CHAPTER 12: [RESERVED]

CHAPTER 13: STAGE I VAPOR RECOVERY

Reg. 19.1301 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to limit emissions of VOC from gasoline stored in stationary dispensing tanks and from gasoline delivered into such tanks.

Reg. 19.1302 Applicability

This rule applies to all gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline service stations and to delivery vessels delivering gasoline to a gasoline dispensing facility or gasoline service station in a nonattainment area; and this rule applies to all persons owning or operating a gasoline distribution facility or gasoline service station in a nonattainment area.

Reg. 19.1303 Definitions

- (A) “Coaxial system” means the delivery of the product to the stationary storage tank and the recovery of vapors from the stationary storage tanks occurs through a single coaxial fill tube, which is a tube within a tube. Product is delivered through the inner tube, and vapor is recovered through the annular space between the walls of the inner tube and outer tube.
- (B) “Delivery vessel” means tank trucks or trailers equipped with a storage tank and used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of gasoline dispensing facilities.
- (C) “Dual point system” means the delivery of the product to the stationary storage tank and the recovery of vapors from the stationary storage tank occurs through two separate openings in the storage tank and two separate hoses between the tank truck and the stationary storage tank.
- (D) “Gasoline” means any petroleum distillate or blend of petroleum distillates with other combustible liquids that is used as a fuel for internal combustion engines and has a Reid vapor pressure of 4.0 psi or greater. This does not include diesel fuel or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

- (E) "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks from stationary storage tanks.
- (F) "Gasoline service station" means any gasoline dispensing facility where gasoline is sold to the motoring public from stationary storage tanks.
- (G) "Independent small business marketer" means a person engaged in the marketing of gasoline unless such person:
 - (1) (a) is a refiner, or
 - (b) controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, a refiner, or
 - (c) is otherwise directly or indirectly affiliated with a refiner or with a person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with a refiner, unless the sole affiliation referred to is by means of a supply contract or an agreement or contract to use a trademark, trade name, service mark, or other identifying symbol or name owned by such refiner or any such person; or
 - (2) receives less than 50 percent of his of her annual income from refining or marketing of gasoline.
 - (3) For purposes of this regulation, the term "refiner" shall not include any refiner whose total refinery capacity (including the refinery capacity of any person who controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such refiner) does not exceed 65,000 barrels per day. For purposes of this section, "control" of a corporation means ownership of more than 50 percent of its stock.
- (H) "Leak free" means a condition in which there is no liquid gasoline escape or seepage of more than three (3) drops per minute from gasoline storage, handling, and ancillary equipment, including, but not limited to, seepage and escapes from above ground fittings.
- (I) "Line" means any pipe suitable for transferring gasoline.

- (J) “Nonattainment area” means a county or counties designated by EPA as not meeting the NAAQS for ozone.
- (K) “Operator” means any person who leases, operates, controls, or supervises a facility at which gasoline is dispensed.
- (L) “Owner” means any person who has legal or equitable title to the gasoline storage tank at a facility.
- (M) “Poppeted vapor recovery adaptor” means a vapor recovery adaptor that automatically and immediately closes itself when the vapor return line is disconnected and maintains a tight seal when the vapor return line is not connected.
- (N) “Stationary storage tank” means a gasoline storage container that is a permanent fixture.
- (O) “Submerged fill pipe” means any fill pipe with a discharge opening which is entirely submerged when the pipe normally used to withdraw liquid from the tank can no longer withdraw any liquid, or which is entirely submerged when the level of the liquid is:
 - (1) Six inches above the bottom of the tank if the tank does not have a vapor recovery adaptor; or
 - (2) Twelve inches above the bottom of the tank if the tank has a vapor recovery adaptor. If the opening of the submerged fill pipe is cut at a slant, the distance is measured from the top of the slanted cut to the bottom of the tank.
- (P) “Throughput” means the amount of gasoline dispensed at a facility.
- (Q) “Vapor tight” means a condition in which an organic vapor analyzer or a combustible gas detector at a potential VOC leak source shows either less than 10,000 ppm when calibrated with methane, or less than 20% of the lower explosive limit when calibrated and operated according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Reg. 19.1304 Exemptions

This rule does not apply to:

- (A) Transfers made to storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities or gasoline service stations equipped with floating roofs or their equivalent.
- (B) Stationary storage tanks with a capacity of not more than 550 gallons, if the tanks are equipped with a submerged fill pipe.
- (C) Stationary storage tanks used exclusively for the fueling of implements of normal farm operations.
- (D) Facilities selling less than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month.
- (E) Independent small business marketers of gasoline selling less than 50,000 gallons per month.
- (F) Any other facility or use exempted by state or federal statute.

Reg. 19.1305 Prohibited Activities

No person may cause, allow or permit the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank unless such transfer complies with the following requirements:

- (A) The stationary storage tank is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and the vapors displaced from the tank during filling are controlled by a vapor control system as described herein;
- (B) The vapor control system is in good working order and is connected and operating with a vapor tight connection;
- (C) The vapor control system is properly maintained and any damaged or malfunctioning components or elements of design have been repaired, replaced or modified;
- (D) Gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices are maintained in proper working order;
- (E) All loading lines and vapor lines of delivery vessels and vapor collection systems are equipped with fittings which are leak tight and vapor tight;
- (F) All hatches on the delivery vessel are kept closed and securely fastened; and

- (G) The stationary storage tank has been tested, no less than annually, on a schedule acceptable to the Director according to the test methods required herein.

Reg. 19.1306 Record Keeping

The following records shall be maintained for not less than two (2) years and the same shall be made available for inspection by the Department:

- (A) The scheduled date for maintenance and testing, and the date that a malfunction was detected;
- (B) The date the maintenance and testing was performed or the malfunction corrected; and
- (C) The date the component or element of design of the control system was repaired, replaced, or modified.
- (D) Monthly totals of gallons of gasoline sold by the facility.

Reg. 19.1307 Inspections

- (A) The premises of any gasoline dispensing facility or gasoline service station shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Department.
- (B) The process of transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank shall be subject to observation and inspection by representatives of the Department.

Reg. 19.1308 Vapor Recovery Systems

- (A) The vapor control system required by Reg. 19.1305 of this rule shall include one or more of the following:
 - (1) A vapor-tight line from the stationary storage tank to the delivery vessel and:
 - (a) For a coaxial vapor recovery system, either a poppeted or unpoppeted vapor recovery adaptor;

- (b) For a dual point vapor recovery system, a popped vapor recovery adaptor;
- (2) A refrigeration-condensation system or equivalent designed to recover or destroy at least 90 percent by weight of the organic compounds in the displaced vapor.
- (B) If an unpopped vapor recovery adaptor is used, the tank liquid fill connection shall remain covered either with a vapor-tight cap or a vapor return line except when the vapor return line is being connected or disconnected.
- (C) If an unpopped vapor recovery adaptor is used, the unpopped vapor recovery adaptor shall be replaced with a popped vapor recovery adaptor when the tank is replaced or upgraded.
- (D) Where vapor lines from the storage tanks are manifolded, popped vapor recovery adaptors shall be used. No more than one tank is to be loaded at a time if the manifold vapor lines have a nominal pipe size of less than 3 inches. If the manifold vapor lines have a nominal pipe size of 3 inches or larger, then two tanks at a time may be loaded.
- (E) Vent lines on stationary storage tanks shall have pressure release valves or restrictors.

Reg. 19.1309 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

- (A) Gasoline delivery vessels shall be designed and maintained to be vapor-tight during loading and unloading operations and during transport.
- (B) Gasoline delivery vessels shall be tested, no less than annually, on a schedule acceptable to the Director according to the test methods required herein.
- (C) Gasoline delivery vessels shall sustain a pressure change of no more than 750 pascals (3 in. of H₂O) in five minutes when pressurized to a gauge pressure of 4,500 pascals (18 in. of H₂O) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of 1,500 pascals (6 in. of H₂O) during testing.

Reg. 19.1310 Owner/Operator Responsibility

- (A) It shall be the responsibility of owners and operators of gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline service stations to assure compliance with this rule and to disallow the transfer from any delivery vessel that does not comply with those requirements of this rule applicable to delivery vessels.
- (B) It shall be the responsibility of owners, operators and drivers of delivery vessels to assure compliance with this rule and to refuse to transfer from any delivery vessel that does not comply with those requirements of this rule applicable to delivery vessels.
- (C) It shall be the responsibility of owners and operators of gasoline dispensing facilities and gasoline service stations to properly maintain, repair, replace, modify, and test the vapor recovery system components of stationary storage tanks regulated herein.
- (D) It shall be the responsibility of owners and operators of gasoline dispensing facilities, gasoline service stations, and gasoline delivery vehicles to repair and retest equipment within (15) days of a test that exceeds the limitations set forth herein.

Reg. 19.1311 Test Methods

- (A) Test method for leak detection:
 - (1) Within four (4) hours prior to monitoring, the organic vapor analyzer or combustible gas detector shall be suitably calibrated in a manner and with the gas specified by the manufacturer for 20% of the lower explosive limit response, or calibrated with methane for a 10,000 ppm response.
 - (2) The probe inlet shall be 2.5 centimeters or less from the potential leak source when searching for leaks.
 - (3) The highest detector reading and location for each incident of detected leakage shall be recorded, along with the date, time and name of the person performing the testing. If no gasoline vapor is detected, that fact shall be recorded.

- (B) Control efficiency of vapor recovery systems and vapor collection/processing systems shall be determined according to EPA Method 2A and either EPA Method 25A or 25B. EPA Method 2B shall be used for vapor incineration devices.
- (C) Vapor pressure of gasoline shall be determined using American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D323-94 or ASTM Method D4953-93. Method D323-94 shall be used for gasoline either containing no oxygenates or MTBE (methyl ethyl butyl ether) as the sole oxygenate. Method D-4953-93 shall be used for oxygenated gasoline.

Reg. 19.1312 Effective Date

- (A) The requirements of this rule shall be effective within nonattainment areas one (1) year after the designation by EPA of an area as a nonattainment area.
- (B) In the case of an independent small business marketer with sales of 50,000 gallons or more per month, this rule shall be phased-in as follows:
 - (1) 33 percent of facilities shall be in compliance at the end of the first year;
 - (2) 66 percent at the end of the second year; and,
 - (3) 100 percent at the end of the third year.

CHAPTER 14: CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM GENERAL PROVISIONS

Reg. 19.1401 Adoption of Regulations

40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA-HHHH for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, as finalized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 12, 2005, and further revised by EPA on April 28, 2006, with correcting amendments on December 13, 2006, are herein incorporated by reference with the exception of Subpart EEEE (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations) and all references to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-in Units, which, along with Subpart IIII (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-in Units), are not incorporated. The following regulations replace 40 CFR 96 Subpart EEEE.

Reg. 19.1402 State Trading Budget

The Arkansas State trading budgets for annual allocations for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances have been set by EPA as follows: for the control periods of 2009 through 2014, 11,515 tons per control period; and for the control periods for 2015 and beyond, 9,596 tons per control period. The total number of allowances allocated by the State of Arkansas shall not exceed these budgets for their respective control periods.

Reg. 19.1403 Timing Requirements for CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations

- (A) For EGUs allocated allowances under Reg. 19.1404(B) and (C), the Department will determine and notify the Administrator of each unit's allocation of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances by April 30, 2007, for 2009, 2010, and 2011 and by October 31, 2008, and October 31 of each year thereafter for the 4th year after the notification deadline.
- (B) For EGUs allocated allowances under Reg. 19.1404(D), the Department will determine and notify the Administrator of each unit's allocation of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances by July 31 of the year for which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances are allocated.

Reg. 19.1404 CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations

- (A) The baseline gross electric generation (in MW) used with respect to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocations under Reg. 19.1404(B) for each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that has operated each calendar year during a period of 5 or more consecutive calendar years, the average of the 3 highest amounts of the unit's control period gross electrical output over the 5 years immediately preceding the year in which allocations are due to EPA, provided that gross electrical output of a generator served by two or more units will be attributed to each unit in proportion to each unit's share of the total control period heat input of such units for the year. For the allocations allocated for 2009, 2010, 2011, baseline data will be determined using gross electrical output for years 2000 through 2004.
- (B) With regard to the timing requirements contained in Reg. 19.1403, for each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the Department will allocate to all CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State that have baseline gross electric generation (as determined under Reg. 19.1404(A)) a total amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to 95 percent for a control period, of the tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under Reg. 19.1402 (except as provided in Reg. 19.1404(E)).
- (C) The Department will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit under Reg. 19.1404(B) in an amount determined by multiplying the total amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances allocated under paragraph (B) of this section by the ratio of the baseline gross electric generation of such CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit to the total amount of baseline gross electric generation of all such CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State and rounding to the nearest whole allowances as appropriate.
- (D) For each control period in 2009 and thereafter, the Department will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season units in the State that do not yet have a baseline gross electric generation (as determined under Reg. 19.1404(A)), in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (1) The Department will establish a separate new unit set-aside for each control period. Each new unit set-aside will be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to 5 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under Reg. 19.1402.

- (2) The CAIR designated representative of such a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit may submit to the Department a request, in a format specified by the Department, to be allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances, starting with the later of the control period in 2009 or the first control period after the control period in which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit commences commercial operation and until the first control period for the which the unit is allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under Reg. 19.1404(B). The CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocation request must be submitted on or before January 1 of the first control period for which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances are requested and after the date on which the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit commences commercial operation.
- (3) In a CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocation request under Reg.19.1404(D)(2), the CAIR designated representative may request for a control period CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in an amount not exceeding the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit's total tons of NO_x emissions during the control period immediately before such control period.
- (4) The Department will review each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowance allocation request under Reg. 19.1404(D)(2) and will allocate CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances for each control period pursuant to such request as follows:
 - (a) The Department will accept an allowance allocation request only if the request meets, or is adjusted by the Department as necessary to meet, the requirements of Reg. 19.1404(D)(2) and (3).
 - (b) On or after February 1 of the control period, the Department will determine the sum of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under Reg. 19.1404(D)(4)(a)) for the control period.
 - (c) If the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is greater than or equal to the sum under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(b), then the Department will allocate the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(a)) to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(a).

- (d) If the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period is less than the sum under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(b), then the Department will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by an allowance allocation request accepted under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(a) the amount of the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances requested (as adjusted under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(a)), multiplied by the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances in the new unit set-aside for the control period, divided by the sum determined under Reg. 19.1404 (D)(4)(b), and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.
 - (e) The Department will notify each CAIR designated representative that submitted an allowance allocation request of the amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances (if any) allocated for the control period to the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit covered by the request.
- (E) If, after completion of the procedures under Reg. 19.1404(D)(4) for a control period, any unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances remain in the new unit set-aside for the control period, the Department will allocate to each CAIR NO_x Ozone Season unit that was allocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances under Reg. 19.1404 (B) an amount of CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances equal to the total amount of such remaining unallocated CAIR NO_x Ozone Season allowances, multiplied by the unit's allocation under Reg. 19.1404(B), divided by 95 percent of the amount of tons of NO_x emissions in the State trading budget under Reg. 19.1402, and rounded to the nearest whole allowance as appropriate.

CHAPTER 15: REGIONAL HAZE

Reg. 19.1501 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish regional haze program requirements.

Reg. 19.1502 Definitions

For purposes of this chapter only the definitions contained in 40 CFR 51.301 as in effect on June 22, 2007, are hereby incorporated by reference.

Reg. 19.1503 BART Eligible Sources

The following are BART-eligible sources:

BART Source Category Number and Name	Facility Name	AFIN	Unit ID	Unit Description	
1. Fossil fuel-fired Electric Plants > 250 million British thermal units (MMbtu)/hour – Electric Generating Units (EGUs)	Arkansas Electric Coop – Carl E. Bailey	74-00024	SN-01	Boiler	
	Arkansas Electric Coop – John L. McClelland Generating Station	52-00055	SN-01	Boiler	
	Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – Lake Catherine Plant	30-00011	SN-03	Unit 4 Boiler	
	Entergy Arkansas – Ritchie	54-00017	SN-02	Unit 2	
	Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff			SN-01	Unit 1 Boiler
				SN-02	Unit 2 Boiler
				SN-05	Auxiliary Boiler
SWEPCO Flint Creek Power Plant	04-00107	SN-01	Boiler		

3. Kraft Pulp Mills	Domtar Industries, Inc. – Ashdown Mill	41-00002	SN-03	#1 Power Boiler
			SN-05	#2 Power Boiler
	Delta Natural Kraft and Mid America Packaging, LLC.	35-00017	SN-02	Recovery Boiler
	Evergreen Packaging Inc., Pine Bluff Mill	35-00016	SN-04	#4 Recovery Boiler
	Georgia-Pacific Corporation – Crossett Paper Operations	02-00013	SN-19	6A Boiler
			SN-22	9A Boiler
	Green Bay Packaging, Inc. – Arkansas Kraft Division	15-00001	SN-05A	Recovery Boiler
Potlatch Forest Products Corporation – Cypress Bend Mill	21-00036	SN-04	Power Boiler	
11. Petroleum Refineries	Lion Oil Company	70-00016	SN-809	#7 Catalyst Regenerator
15. Sulfur Recovery Plant	Albermarle Corporation – South Plant	14-00028	SR-01	Tail Gas Incinerator
19. Sintering Plants	Big River Industries	18-00082	SN-01	Kiln A
21. Chemical Processing Plants	Albermarle Corporation – South Plant	14-00028	BH-01	Boiler #1
			BH-02	Boiler #2
	FutureFuels Chemical Co.	32-00036	6M01-01	3 Coal Boilers
	El Dorado Chemical Company	70-00040	SN-08	West Nitric Acid Plant
			SN-09	East Nitric Acid Plant
		SN-10	Nitric Acid Concentrator	

Reg. 19.1504 Facilities Subject-to-BART

(A) The following sources are subject-to-BART:

AFIN	Facility Name	Source #	Source Name
74-00024	Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation Carl E. Bailey Generating Station	SN-01	Boiler
52-00055	Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation John L. McClellan Generating Station	SN-01	Boiler
41-00002	Domtar Industries, Inc. Ashdown Mill	SN-03	#1 Power Boiler
		SN-05	#2 Power Boiler
30-00011	Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – Lake Catherine Plant	SN-03	Unit 4 Boiler
35-00110	Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff	SN-01	Unit 1 Boiler
		SN-02	Unit 2 Boiler
		SN-05	Auxiliary Boiler
04-00107	SWEPCO Flint Creek Power Plant	SN-01	Boiler

(B) Each source subject-to-BART shall install and operate BART as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than 6 years after the effective date of this regulation or 5 years after EPA approval of the Arkansas Regional Haze State Implementation Plan, whichever comes first.

(C) Each source subject-to-BART shall maintain the control equipment required by this chapter and establish procedures to ensure such equipment is properly operated and maintained.

Reg. 19.1505 BART Requirements

(A) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), SWEPCO Flint Creek Power Plant, SN-01 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits:

- (1) 0.15 pounds of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.23 pounds of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) per million Btu of heat input (0.23 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) The existing particulate matter emission limit satisfies the BART particulate matter requirement.
- (B) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation Carl E. Bailey Generating Station, SN-01 shall comply with BART by burning fuel oil that has a 1% or less sulfur content by weight.
- (C) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corporation John L. McClellan Generating Station, SN-01 shall comply with BART by burning fuel oil that has a 1% or less sulfur content by weight.
- (D) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill, #1 Power Boiler, SN-03 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits:
- (1) 1.12 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (1.12 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.46 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.46 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) 0.07 pounds of PM₁₀ per million Btu of heat input (0.07 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average.
- (E) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Domtar Industries Inc. – Ashdown Mill, #2 Power Boiler, SN-05 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits:
- (1) 1.20 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (1.20 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.450 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.450lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) 0.10 pounds of PM₁₀ per million Btu of heat input (0.10 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average.
- (F) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff, Unit 1 Boiler, SN-01 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning bituminous coal:

- (1) 0.15 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.28 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.28 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) The existing particulate matter emission limit as of October 15, 2007, satisfies the BART particulate matter requirement.
- (G) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff, Unit 1 Boiler, SN-01 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning sub-bituminous coal:
- (1) 0.15 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.15 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) The existing particulate matter emission limit as of October 15, 2007, satisfies the BART particulate matter requirements.
- (H) When burning a mix of bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal in the Unit 1 Boiler at Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff the NO_x BART limits shall be prorated using the percentage of each of coal being burned.
- (I) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff, Unit 2 Boiler, SN-02 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning bituminous coal:
- (1) 0.15 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.28 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.28 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) The existing particulate matter emission limit as of October 15, 2007, satisfies the BART particulate matter requirements.
- (J) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff, Unit 2 Boiler, SN-02 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning sub-bituminous coal:
- (1) 0.15 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average;

- (2) 0.15 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30-day rolling average; and
 - (3) The existing particulate matter emission limit as of October 15, 2007, satisfies the BART particulate matter requirements.
- (K) When burning a mix of bituminous coal and sub-bituminous coal in the Unit 2 Boiler at Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff the NO_x BART limits shall be prorated using the percentage of each of coal being burned.
- (L) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – White Bluff, auxiliary boiler, SN-05 shall comply with BART by restricting operation to not more than 4360 hours annually.
- (M) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – Lake Catherine Plant, Unit 4 Boiler, SN-03 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning natural gas:
- (1) 0.15 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.15 lb/MMBtu) on a 30 day rolling average; and
 - (2) The existing particulate matter emission limit as of October 15, 2007, satisfies the BART particulate matter requirements.
- (N) On or before the compliance date required under Reg. 19.1504(B), Entergy Arkansas, Inc. – Lake Catherine Plant, Unit 4 Boiler, SN-03 shall comply with BART by meeting the following emission limits when burning oil:
- (1) 0.562 pounds of SO₂ per million Btu of heat input (0.562 lb/MMBtu) on a 30 day rolling average;
 - (2) 0.25 pounds of NO_x per million Btu of heat input (0.25 lb/MMBtu) on a 30 day rolling average; and
 - (3) 0.037 pounds of PM_{2.5} per million Btu of heat input (0.037 lb/MMBtu) on a 30 day rolling average.

Reg. 19.1506 Compliance Provisions

Each facility listed in Reg. 19.1504(A) as being subject to BART shall demonstrate compliance with the BART limits listed in 19.1505 in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7 of this regulation.

Reg. 19.1507 Permit Reopening

The Part 70 permit of each facility subject-to-BART shall be subject to re-opening in accordance with section 26.1011(A) of Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission Regulation 26.

CHAPTER 16: EFFECTIVE DATE

Reg. 19.1601 Effective Date

This regulation is effective ten (10) days after filing with the Secretary of State, the State Library and the Bureau of Legislative Research.

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
AND ECOLOGY COMMISSION**



REGULATION NO. 19

APPENDIX A

Insignificant Activities List

APPENDIX A: INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST

The following types of activities or emissions are deemed insignificant on the basis of size, emission rate, production rate, or activity. Certain of these listed activities include qualifying statements intended to exclude many similar activities. By such listing, the Department exempts certain sources or types of sources from the requirements to obtain a permit or plan under this regulation. Listing in this part has no effect on any other law to which the activity may be subject. Any activity for which a state or federal applicable requirement applies (such as NSPS, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants [NESHAP], or Maximum Achievable Control Technology [MACT]) is not insignificant, even if this activity meets the criteria below.

Group A

The following emission units, operations, or activities must either be listed as insignificant or included in the permit application as sources to be permitted. The listing of insignificant sources does not necessarily mean that the emissions from these sources must be quantified.

1. Fuel burning equipment with a design rate less than 10 MMBtu per hour, provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such units listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tons per year (tpy) of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
2. Storage tanks less than or equal to 250 gallons storing organic liquids having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 3.5 psia, provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such liquid storage tanks listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
3. Storage tanks less than or equal to 10,000 gallons storing organic liquids having a true vapor pressure less than or equal to 0.5 psia, provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such liquid storage tanks listed as insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.
4. Caustic storage tanks that contain no VOCs.
5. Emissions from laboratory equipment/vents used exclusively for routine chemical or physical analysis for quality control or environmental monitoring purposes provided that the aggregate pollutant specific emissions from all such equipment/vents considered

insignificant do not exceed 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs and 10 tpy of any other pollutant.

6. Non-commercial water washing operations of empty drums less than or equal to 55 gallons with less than three percent of the maximum container volume of material.
7. Welding or cutting equipment related to manufacturing activities that do not result in aggregate emissions of HAPs in excess of 0.1 tpy.
8. Containers of less than or equal to 5 gallons in capacity that do not emit any detectable VOCs or HAPs when closed. This includes filling, blending, or mixing of the contents of such containers by a retailer.
9. Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping, or spraying operations, provided the material used contains no more than 0.4 lb/gal VOCs, no hexavalent chromium, and no more than 0.1 tpy of all other HAPs.
10. Non-production equipment approved by the Department, used for waste treatability studies or other pollution prevention programs provided that the emissions are less than 10 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 2 tpy of a single HAP or 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs.¹
11. Operation of groundwater remediation wells, including emissions from the pumps and collection activities provided that the emissions are less than 10 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 2 tpy of a single HAP or 5 tpy of any combination of HAPs. This does not include emissions from air-stripping or storage.
12. Emergency use generators, boilers, or other fuel burning equipment that is of equal or smaller capacity than the primary operating unit, cannot be used in conjunction with the primary operating unit, and does not emit or have the potential to emit regulated air pollutants in excess of the primary operating unit and not operated more than 90 days a year. This does not apply to generators which provide electricity to the distribution grid.
13. Other activities for which the facility demonstrates that no enforceable permit conditions are necessary to insure compliance with any applicable law or regulation provided that

¹ The treatability study or pollution prevention program must be approved separately. The activity creating the emissions must also be determined to be insignificant as discussed in the introduction to this group.

the emissions are less than 5 tpy of any pollutant regulated under this regulation or less than 1 tpy of a single HAP or 2.5 tpy of any combination of HAPs. These emission limits apply to the sum of all activities listed under this group.

Group B

The following emission units, operations, or activities need not be included in a permit application:

1. Combustion emissions from propulsion of mobile sources and emissions from refueling these sources unless regulated by Title II and required to obtain a permit under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, as amended. This does not include emissions from any transportable units, such as temporary compressors or boilers. This does not include emissions from loading racks or fueling operations covered under any applicable federal requirements.
2. Air conditioning and heating units used for comfort that do not have applicable requirements under Title VI of the Act.
3. Ventilating units used for human comfort that do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing/industrial or commercial process.
4. Non-commercial food preparation or food preparation at restaurants, cafeterias, or caterers, etc.
5. Consumer use of office equipment and products, not including commercial printers or business primarily involved in photographic reproduction.
6. Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products.
7. Internal combustion engines used for landscaping purposes.
8. Laundry activities, except for dry-cleaning and steam boilers.
9. Bathroom/toilet emissions.
10. Emergency (backup) electrical generators at residential locations.
11. Tobacco smoking rooms and areas.

12. Blacksmith forges.
13. Maintenance of grounds or buildings, including: lawn care, weed control, pest control, and water washing activities.
14. Repair, up-keep, maintenance, or construction activities not related to the source's primary business activity, and not otherwise triggering a permit modification. This may include, but is not limited to such activities as general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, woodworking, plumbing, re-tarring roofs, installing insulation, paved/paving parking lots, miscellaneous solvent use, application of refractory, or insulation, brazing, soldering, the use of adhesives, grinding, and cutting.²
15. Surface-coating equipment during miscellaneous maintenance and construction activities. This activity specifically does not include any facility whose primary business activity is surface-coating or includes surface-coating or products.
16. Portable electrical generators that can be "moved by hand" from one location to another.³
17. Hand-held equipment for buffing, polishing, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, or machining wood, metal, or plastic.
18. Brazing or soldering equipment related to manufacturing activities that do not result in emission of HAPs.⁴
19. Air compressors and pneumatically operated equipment, including hand tools.
20. Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants.

² Cleaning and painting activities qualify if they are not subject to VOC or HAP control requirements. Asphalt batch plant owners/operators must get a permit.

³ "Moved by hand" means that it can be moved by one person without assistance of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, conveyance, or device.

⁴ Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities that emit HAP metals are more appropriate for treatment as insignificant activities based on size or production thresholds. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related directly to plant maintenance and upkeep and repair or maintenance shop activities that emit HAP metals are treated as trivial and listed separately in this appendix.

21. Storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that do not contain any VOCs or HAPs.⁵
22. Storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and no volatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are used and appropriate odor control is achieved.
23. Equipment used to mix and package soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and non-volatile aqueous salt solutions, provided appropriate lids and covers are used and appropriate odor control is achieved.
24. Drop hammers or presses for forging or metalworking.
25. Equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, but not including other equipment at slaughter-houses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment.
26. Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers.
27. Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities.
28. Hand-held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOCs in the adhesive.
29. Lasers used only on metals and other materials which do not emit HAPs in the process.
30. Consumer use of paper trimmers/binders.
31. Electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves, but not the emissions from the articles or substances being processed in the ovens or autoclaves or the boilers delivering the steam.
32. Salt baths using non-volatile salts that do not result in emissions of any air pollutant covered by this regulation.
33. Laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions.

⁵ Exemptions for storage tanks containing petroleum liquids or other volatile organic liquids are based on size and limits including storage tank capacity and vapor pressure of liquids stored and are not appropriate for this list.

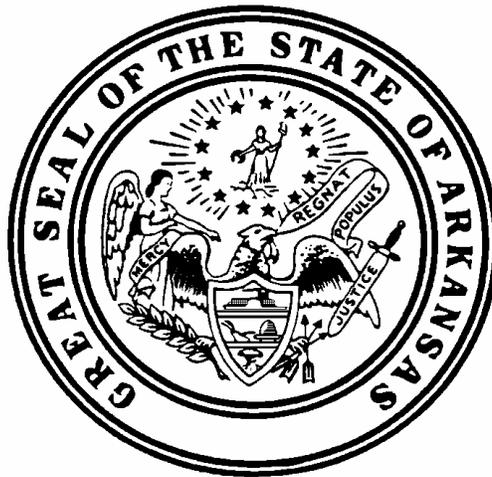
34. Bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis not including lab fume hoods or vents.
35. Routine calibration and maintenance of laboratory equipment or other analytical instruments.
36. Equipment used for quality control/assurance or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used to withdraw materials for analysis.
37. Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.
38. Environmental chambers not using hazardous air pollutant gases.
39. Shock chambers, humidity chambers, and solar simulators.
40. Fugitive emissions related to movement of passenger vehicles, provided the emissions are not counted for applicability purposes and any required fugitive dust control plan or its equivalent is submitted.
41. Process water filtration systems and demineralizers.
42. Demineralized water tanks and demineralizer vents.
43. Boiler water treatment operations, not including cooling towers.
44. Emissions from storage or use of water treatment chemicals, except for hazardous air pollutants or pollutants listed under regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Act as of July 1, 1997, for use in cooling towers, drinking water systems, and boiler water/feed systems.
45. Oxygen scavenging (de-aeration) of water.
46. Ozone generators.
47. Fire suppression systems.
48. Emergency road flares.
49. Steam vents and safety relief valves.
50. Steam leaks.

51. Steam cleaning operations.
52. Steam and microwave sterilizers.
53. Site assessment work to characterize waste disposal or remediation sites.
54. Miscellaneous additions or upgrades of instrumentation.
55. Emissions from combustion controllers or combustion shutoff devices but not combustion units itself.
56. Use of products for the purpose of maintaining motor vehicles operated by the facility, not including air cleaning units of such vehicles (i.e. antifreeze, fuel additives).
57. Stacks or vents to prevent escape of sanitary sewer gases through the plumbing traps.
58. Emissions from equipment lubricating systems (i.e. oil mist), not including storage tanks, unless otherwise exempt.
59. Residential wood heaters, cookstoves, or fireplaces.
60. Barbecue equipment or outdoor fireplaces used in connection with any residence or recreation.
61. Log wetting areas and log flumes.
62. Periodic use of pressurized air for cleanup.
63. Solid waste dumpsters.
64. Emissions of wet lime from lime mud tanks, lime mud washers, lime mud piles, lime mud filter and filtrate tanks, and lime mud slurry tanks.
65. Natural gas odoring activities unless the Department determines that emissions constitute air pollution.
66. Emissions from engine crankcase vents.
67. Storage tanks used for the temporary containment of materials resulting from an emergency reporting to an unanticipated release.

68. Equipment used exclusively to mill or grind coatings in roll grinding rebuilding, and molding compounds where all materials charged are in paste form.
69. Mixers, blenders, roll mills, or calendars for rubber or plastic for which no materials in powder form are added and in which no hazardous air pollutants, organic solvents, diluents, or thinners are used or emitted.
70. The storage, handling, and handling equipment for bark and wood residues not subject to fugitive dispersion offsite (this applies to the equipment only).
71. Maintenance dredging of pulp and paper mill surface impoundments and ditches containing cellulosic and cellulosic derived biosolids and inorganic materials such as lime, ash, or sand.
72. Tall oil soap storage, skimming, and loading.
73. Water heaters used strictly for domestic (non-process) purposes.
74. Facility roads and parking areas, unless necessary to control offsite fugitive emissions.
75. Agricultural operations, including onsite grain storage, not including internal combustion engines or grain elevators.
76. The following natural gas and oil exploration production site equipment: separators, dehydration units, natural gas fired compressors, and pumping units. This does not include compressors located on natural gas transmission pipelines.

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
and ECOLOGY COMMISSION**

**REGULATION NO. 26
REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS
OPERATING AIR PERMIT PROGRAM**



Adopted by the PC&E Commission: December 5, 2008

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CHAPTER 1: TITLE AND PURPOSE

Reg. 26.101 Title

The following rules and regulations of the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission, adopted in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Arkansas Water and Air Pollution Control Act A.C.A. §§8-4-101 *et seq.*, shall be known as the “Regulations of the Arkansas Operating Air Permit Program”, hereinafter referred to as the “program”, the “regulations”, and “Regulation No. 26”.

Reg. 26.102 Purpose

Promulgation and enforcement of these regulations is intended to meet the requirements of title V of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§7401, *et seq.*, and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 70, as promulgated July 21, 1992 and last modified November 27, 2001, by establishing a comprehensive state air quality permitting program for major sources of air contaminant emissions. Permits issued under this program will address all applicable air contaminant emissions and regulatory requirements in a single document.

Reg. 26.103 Severability

If any provision of Regulation No. 26 is determined to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of Regulation No. 26.

CHAPTER 2: DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to these regulations. Except as specifically provided in this section, terms used in this regulation retain the meaning accorded them under the applicable requirements of the federal Clean Air Act or the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's Regulation Number 19, Regulations of the Arkansas Plan of Implementation for Air Pollution Control (Regulation 19, Regulation No. 19 or SIP).

“Acid rain source” shall have the meaning of “affected source” as defined in title IV of the Act.

“Act” means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as amended by July 23, 1993.

“Administrator” or **“EPA”** means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or his/her designee.

“Affected States” are all States:

- (A) Whose air quality may be affected and that are contiguous to the State in which a part 70 permit, permit modification or permit renewal is being proposed; or
- (B) That are within 50 miles of the permitted source.

“Air contaminant” means any solid, liquid, gas, or combination thereof, other than water vapor, nitrogen (N₂), carbon dioxide (CO₂), and oxygen (O₂).

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

- (A) Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR part 52;
- (B) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under title I, including parts C or D, of the Act;
- (C) Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including section 111(d);
- (D) Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act;
- (E) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder;

- (F) Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act;
- (G) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act;
- (H) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act;
- (I) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under section 183(f) of the Act;
- (J) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under section 328 of the Act;
- (K) Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under title VI of the Act, unless the Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a title V permit; and
- (L) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under part C of title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act.

“Department” means Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality or its successor.

“Designated representative” shall have the meaning given to it in section 402(26) of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Draft permit” means the version of a permit for which the Department offers public participation and affected State review.

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

“Emissions unit” means any part or activity of a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant. This term is not meant to alter or affect the definition of the term “unit” for purposes of title IV of the Act.

“Existing part 70 source” means a part 70 source that is in operation on the effective date of these regulations.

“Final permit” means the version of a part 70 permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required by these regulations.

“Fugitive emissions” are those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

“Initial permit” means a part 70 permit issued to a part 70 source that is in existence on the effective date of these regulations.

“Major source” means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person [or persons under common control]) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and that are described in subsection (A), (B), or (C) of this definition. For the purposes of defining “major source,” a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

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

- (1) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the Administrator may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or
- (2) For radionuclides, “major source” shall have the meaning specified by the Administrator by rule.

(B) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any regulated air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by the Administrator). The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:

- (1) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- (2) Kraft pulp mills;
- (3) Portland cement plants;

- (4) Primary zinc smelters;
- (5) Iron and steel mills;
- (6) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- (7) Primary copper smelters;
- (8) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- (9) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- (10) Petroleum refineries;
- (11) Lime plants;
- (12) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- (13) Coke oven batteries;
- (14) Sulfur recovery plants;
- (15) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (16) Primary lead smelters;
- (17) Fuel conversion plant;
- (18) Sintering plants;
- (19) Secondary metal production plants;
- (20) Chemical process plants;
- (21) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (22) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- (23) Taconite ore processing plants;
- (24) Glass fiber processing plants;
- (25) Charcoal production plants;
- (26) Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input; or

- (27) Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.
- (C) A major stationary source as defined in part D of title I of the Act, including:
- (1) For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as “marginal” or “moderate,” 50 tpy or more in areas classified as “serious,” 25 tpy or more in areas classified as “severe,” and 10 tpy or more in areas classified as “extreme”; except that the references in this paragraph to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tpy of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which the Administrator has made a finding, under section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Act, that requirements under section 182(f) of the Act do not apply;
 - (2) For ozone transport regions established pursuant to section 184 of the Act, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds;
 - (3) For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas
 - (a) that are classified as “serious,” and
 - (b) in which stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules issued by the Administrator, sources with the potential to emit 50 tpy or more of carbon monoxide; and
 - (4) For particulate matter (PM₁₀) nonattainment areas classified as “serious,” sources with the potential to emit 70 tpy or more of PM₁₀.

“Part 70 permit” or **“permit”** (unless the context suggests otherwise) means any permit or group of permits covering a part 70 source that is issued, renewed, amended, or revised pursuant to this regulation.

“Part 70 program” or **“State program”** means a program approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 70, as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001.

“Part 70 source” means any source subject to the permitting requirements of this regulation.

“Permit modification” means a revision to a part 70 permit that meets the requirements of Chapter 10 of Regulation No. 26.

“Permit revision” means any permit modification or administrative permit amendment.

“Permitting authority” means either of the following:

- (A) The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality; or

(B) The Administrator, in the case of EPA-implemented programs.

“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation is enforceable by the Administrator. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term “capacity factor” as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.

“Proposed permit” means the version of a permit that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review.

“Recognized air contaminant emissions” shall mean those air contaminant emissions which may reasonably be assumed to be present according to mass balance calculations or applicable published literature on air contaminant emissions or those air contaminant emissions which characteristics, toxicity, rate and quantity of emission, and duration of their presence in the atmosphere cause or present a threat of harm to human health or the environment.

“Regulated air pollutant” means the following:

- (A) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;
- (B) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;
- (C) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Act;
- (D) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act; or
- (E) Any hazardous air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112 of the Act.

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

“Renewal permit” means a part 70 permit that is reissued at the end of its term.

“Responsible official” means one of the following:

- (A) For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

- (1) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 United States dollars); or
 - (2) The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department;
- (B) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- (C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this regulation, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or
- (D) For acid rain sources:
- (1) The designated representative insofar as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
 - (2) The designated representative for any other purposes under part 70.

“State” means any non-Federal permitting authority, including any local agency, interstate association, or statewide program. The term “State” also includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Where such meaning is clear from the context, “State” shall have its conventional meaning. For purposes of the acid rain program, the term “State” shall be limited to authorities within the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia as provided in section 402(14) of the Act.

“Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant.

“Title I modification” means any modification as defined under any regulation promulgated pursuant to Title I of the federal Clean Air Act. *De Minimis* changes under Regulation 19, changes to state only permit requirements, administrative permit amendments, and changes to the insignificant activities list are not Title I modifications.

CHAPTER 3: REQUIREMENT FOR A PERMIT, APPLICABILITY

Reg. 26.301 Requirement for a permit

- (A) No part 70 source may operate unless it is operating in compliance with a part 70 permit, or unless it has filed a timely and complete application for an initial or renewal permit as required under these regulations. Existing part 70 sources shall submit initial applications according to the provisions of section 4. If a part 70 source submits a timely and complete application for an initial or renewal permit, the source's failure to have a part 70 permit is not a violation of this regulation until the Department takes final action on the permit application, except as noted in this section. This protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the applicant fails to submit by the deadline specified in writing by the Department any additional information identified as being needed to process the application. If the Department fails to act in a timely way on a permit renewal, EPA may invoke its authority under section 505(e) of the Act to terminate or revoke and reissue the permit.
- (B) No proposed new part 70 source shall begin construction prior to obtaining a part 70 permit, unless the applicable permit application was submitted prior to the effective date of these regulations and the Department's draft permitting decision for such source has already proceeded to public notice in accordance with Regulation No. 19.
- (C) No part 70 source shall begin construction of a new emissions unit or begin modifications to an existing emissions unit prior to obtaining a modified part 70 permit. This applies only to significant modifications and does not apply to modifications that qualify as minor modifications or changes allowed under the operational flexibility provisions of a part 70 permit. An existing part 70 source shall be subject to the permit modification procedures of Regulation No. 19 until such time that an initial part 70 permit application is due from the source.

Reg. 26.302 Sources subject to permitting

The following sources shall be subject to permitting under these regulations, unless exempted by Reg. 26.303 below:

- (A) Any major source;
- (B) Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under section 111 of the Act (i.e., New Source Performance Standards [NSPS] regs.) However, nonmajor sources subject to section 111 of the Act are exempt from the obligation to obtain a part 70 permit until such time that the Administrator completes a rulemaking to determine how the program should be structured for nonmajor sources;

- (C) Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act (i.e., hazardous air pollutant regs.), except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to regulations or requirements under section 112(r) of the Act;
- (D) Any source subject to Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's Regulation 19, Chapter 9."
- (E) Any acid rain source (which shall be permitted in accordance with the provisions of the federal acid rain program); and
- (F) Any source in a source category designated by the Administrator pursuant to this section.

Reg. 26.303 Source category exemptions

The following source categories are exempted from the obligation to obtain a part 70 permit:

- (A) All sources listed in Reg. 26.302 that are not major sources, acid rain sources, or solid waste incineration units required to obtain a permit pursuant to section 129(e) of the Act, are exempted from the obligation to obtain a part 70 permit until such time as the Administrator completes a rulemaking to determine how the program should be structured for nonmajor sources.
- (B) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR part 60, Subpart AAA - Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters as of July 23, 1993; and
- (C) All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to 40 CFR part 61, Subpart M - National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos, section 61.145, Standard for Demolition and Renovation as of July 23, 1993.
- (D) Any other nonmajor sources subject to a standard or other requirement under either section 111 or 112 of the Act exempted by the Administrator.

Reg. 26.304 Emissions units subject to permitting

The Department shall include in the part 70 permit all applicable requirements for all relevant emissions units in the part 70 source. Some equipment with very small emission rates is exempt from permitting requirements as per Chapter 4 and Appendix A of Regulation No. 19.

Reg. 26.305 Emissions subject to permitting

All regulated air pollutant emissions and recognized air contaminant emissions from a part 70 source shall be included in a part 70 permit. However, only regulated air pollutants may trigger the need for a part 70 permit or a part 70 permit modification process. A permit modification involving only air contaminants other than regulated air pollutants shall be permitted according

to the procedure of Regulation No. 19. Such permits shall be incorporated into the part 70 permit by administrative permit amendment.

Reg. 26.306 Fugitive emissions subject to permitting

Fugitive emissions from a part 70 source shall be included in the permit application and the part 70 permit in the same manner as stack emissions, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source.

CHAPTER 4: APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

Reg. 26.401 Duty to apply

For each source subject to 40 CFR part 70, as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001, the owner or operator shall submit a timely and complete permit application (on forms supplied by the Department) in accordance with this section.

Reg. 26.402 Standard application form and required information

The Department shall provide a standard application form or forms and shall provide them to part 70 sources upon request. Information as described below for each emissions unit at a part 70 source shall be required by the application form and included by the applicant in the application.

- (A) Insignificant activities which are exempted because of size or production rate, a list of such insignificant activities must be included in the application.
- (B) An application may not omit information needed to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to evaluate the fee amount required by the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's Regulation Number 9, Fee Regulation (Regulation 9 or Regulation No. 9). The Department may use discretion in developing application forms that best meet program needs and administrative efficiency. The forms and attachments chosen, however, shall include the elements specified below:
 - (1) Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and telephone number and names of plant site manager/contact.
 - (2) A description of the source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code or the North American Industry Classification System) including any associated with alternate scenario identified by the source.
 - (3) The following emission-related information:
 - (a) A permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any emissions unit, except where such units are exempted under Reg. 26.402(A). The Department shall require additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable to the source, and other information necessary to collect any permit fees owed under the fee schedule in Regulation No. 9.

- (b) Identification and description of all points of emissions described above in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements of the Act.
 - (c) Emissions rate in tpy and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method.
 - (d) The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules.
 - (e) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.
 - (f) Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants at the part 70 source.
 - (g) Other information required by any applicable requirement (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to section 123 of the Act).
 - (h) Calculations on which the information in Reg. 26.402(B)(3) is based.
- (4) The following air pollution control requirements:
 - (a) Citation and description of all applicable requirements, and
 - (b) Description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.
 - (5) Other specific information that may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act, of this part or to determine the applicability of such requirements.
 - (6) An explanation of any proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements.
 - (7) Additional information as determined to be necessary by the Department to define alternative operating scenarios identified by the source pursuant to Reg. 26.701(I) or to define permit terms and conditions implementing Reg. 26.802 or Reg. 26.701(J).
 - (8) A compliance plan for all part 70 sources that contains all the following:

- (a) A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements.
- (b) A description as follows:
 - (i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements.
 - (ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis.
 - (iii) For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements.
- (c) A compliance schedule as follows:
 - (i) For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements.
 - (ii) For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet in a timely manner applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term shall satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
 - (iii) A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.

- (d) A schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every 6 months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.
 - (e) The compliance plan content requirements specified in this paragraph shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act with regard to the schedule and method(s) the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.
- (9) Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:
- (a) A certification of compliance with all applicable requirements by a responsible official consistent with Reg. 26.410 and section 114(a)(3) of the Act;
 - (b) A statement of methods used for determining compliance, including a description of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods;
 - (c) A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term, to be submitted no less frequently than annually, or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the Department; and
 - (d) A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the Act.
- (10) The use of nationally-standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act.

(C) Reserved

Reg. 26.403 Initial applications from existing part 70 sources

A timely application for a part 70 source existing on the effective date of these regulations is one that is submitted within 12 months after the source becomes subject to the permit program, or on or before such earlier date as the Department may establish. The earliest that the Department may require an initial application from such an existing part 70 source is 6 months after the Department notifies the source in writing of its duty to apply for an initial part 70 permit.

Reg. 26.404 Applications for proposed new part 70 sources

The owner or operator proposing to construct a new part 70 source shall apply for and obtain a part 70 permit prior to the construction of the source, unless the applicable permit application

was submitted prior to the effective date of these Regulations and the Department's draft permitting decision for such source has already proceeded to public comment in accordance with Regulation No. 19.

Reg. 26.405 Applications for proposed significant modifications at part 70 sources

Part 70 sources proposing to construct a new emissions unit or modify an existing emissions unit shall apply for and obtain a modified part 70 permit prior to the construction or modification of such emissions unit. This applies only to significant modifications and does not apply to modifications that qualify as minor modifications or changes allowed under the operational flexibility provisions of a part 70 permit.

Reg. 26.406 Permit renewal applications

For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is received by the Department at least 6 months prior to the date of permit expiration or such other longer time as may be approved by the Administrator that ensures that the term of the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. In no event shall this time be greater than 18 months. Renewal permits are subject to the same procedural requirements that apply to initial permit issuance. Permit expiration terminates a part 70 source's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been received by the Department, in which case the existing permit shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application. If the Department fails to act in a timely way on a permit renewal, EPA may invoke its authority under section 505(e) of the Act to terminate or revoke and reissue the permit.

Reg. 26.407 Complete application

To be deemed complete, an application must provide all information required by Reg. 26.402, except that applications for permit revision need supply only that information related to the proposed change. Unless the Department determines that an application is not complete within 60 days of receipt of the application, such application shall be deemed to be complete. If, while processing an application that has been determined or deemed to be complete, the Department determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application, it may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response.

Reg. 26.408 Confidential information

In the case where a source has submitted information to the State under a claim of confidentiality, the Department may also require the source to submit a copy of such information directly to the Administrator.

Reg. 26.409 Applicant's duty to supplement or correct application

Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become

applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a draft permit.

Reg. 26.410 Certification by responsible official

Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to these regulations shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under these regulations shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

CHAPTER 5: ACTION ON APPLICATIONS

Reg. 26.501 Action on part 70 permit applications

A permit, permit modification, or permit renewal may be issued only if all of the following conditions have been met:

- (A) The Department has received a complete application for a permit, permit modification, or permit renewal, except that a complete application need not be received before issuance of a general permit.
- (B) Except for modifications qualifying for minor permit modification procedures under Chapter 10 of Regulation No. 26, the Department has complied with the requirements under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26 for public participation and for notifying and responding to affected States.
- (C) The processing of the permit application and the conditions of the permit provide for compliance with all applicable requirements and the requirements of this regulation; and
- (D) The Administrator has received a copy of the proposed permit and any notices required under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26 and has not objected to issuance of the permit within the time period specified therein.

Reg. 26.502 Final action on permit application

The Department shall take final action on each permit application (including a request for permit modification or renewal) as expeditiously as practicable, but no later than 18 months after receiving a complete application, unless a different time period is provided for in these regulations (i.e., initial permitting of existing part 70 sources and minor permit modifications). Failure of the Department to act upon an application shall not constitute approval of the permit application. An aggrieved applicant may seek relief from Department inaction on a permit application in accordance with the procedures of Arkansas Code Annotated §§ 8-4-311 (b)(10)(F).

Reg. 26.503 Priority for application review

Priority shall be given by the Department to taking action on applications for construction and modification over applications for permit renewal to the extent practicable.

Reg. 26.504 Notification of application completeness

The Department shall promptly provide notice to the applicant of whether the application is complete. Unless the Department requests additional information or otherwise notifies the applicant of incompleteness within 60 days of receipt of an application, the application shall be deemed complete. For modifications processed through minor permit modification procedures,

the program shall not require a completeness determination, but shall be subject to an eligibility determination.

Reg. 26.505 Source's ability to operate prior to final permit action

A part 70 source's ability to operate without a permit prior to initial permit issuance (to existing part 70 sources) or permit renewal shall be in effect from the date the timely and complete application for initial permit or permit renewal is determined or deemed to be complete until the final permit is issued, provided that the applicant submits any requested additional information by the deadline specified by the Department. However, the installation of new emissions units and the modification of existing emissions units may not commence until a final permit for such activity is issued, unless such activity involves equipment exempt from permitting requirements or modifications eligible to be processed through minor permit modification procedures.

Reg. 26.50 Basis for draft permit conditions

The Department shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions (including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions). The Department shall send this statement to EPA and to any other person who requests it.

CHAPTER 6: PERMIT REVIEW BY THE PUBLIC, AFFECTED STATES, AND EPA

Reg. 26.601 Applicability

All initial permits, renewal permits, and significant permit modifications shall meet the permit review requirements of this chapter.

Reg. 26.602 Public participation

All initial permit issuances, significant modifications, minor modifications, and renewals shall afford the public the opportunity to comment.

(A) Public notice shall be given:

- (1) By publication of notice of application receipt by the Department, in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed facility or activity is to be located, in accordance with the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission's Regulation Number 8, Administrative Procedures (Regulation No. 8) (minor permit modification applications are exempt from this requirement). In the event the local newspaper is unable or unwilling to publish the notice, notice may be published in a newspaper in general circulation through the State;
- (2) By the availability for public inspection in at least one location in the area where the source is located and in the Department's central offices of the permit application submitted by the owner or operator and the Department's draft permitting decision and analysis of the effect of the proposed emissions on air quality;
- (3) By publication of a notice of the Department's draft permitting decision in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the proposed facility or activity is to be located, in accordance with Regulation No. 8. In the event the local newspaper is unable or unwilling to publish the notice, notice may be published in a newspaper in general circulation through the State;
- (4) To the mayor of the community in which the source is located;
- (5) To the county judge of the county in which the source is located;
- (6) To persons on a mailing list developed by the Department, including those who request in writing to be on the list; and
- (7) By other means if necessary to assure adequate notice to the affected public.

- (B) The notice of Reg. 26.602(A)(3) shall identify the affected facility; the name and address of the permittee; the name and address of the Department; the activity or activities involved in the permit action; the emissions change involved in any permit modification; the name, address, and telephone number of a person from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, all relevant supporting materials and all other materials available to the Department that are relevant to the permit decision; a brief description of the comment procedures required by this regulation; and a statement of procedures to request a hearing.
- (C) The Department shall provide such notice and opportunity for participation by affected States as is provided for in this section.
- (D) The Department shall provide at least 30 days for public comment on its draft permitting decision and shall give notice of any public hearing at least 30 days in advance of the hearing.
- (E) The Department shall keep a record of the commenters and also of the issues raised during the public participation process so that the Administrator may fulfill his obligation under section 505(b)(2) of the Act to determine whether a citizen petition may be granted, and such records shall be available to the public.

Reg. 26.603 Transmission of permit information to the Administrator

- (A) The Department shall provide to the Administrator a copy of each permit application (including any application for permit modification), each proposed permit, and each final part 70 permit. The applicant may be required by the Department to provide a copy of the permit application (including the compliance plan) directly to the Administrator. Upon agreement with the Administrator, the Department may submit to the Administrator a permit application summary form and any relevant portion of the permit application and compliance plan, in place of the complete permit application and compliance plan.
- (B) The Department shall keep for 5 years such records and submit to the Administrator such information as the Administrator may reasonably require to ascertain whether the State program complies with the requirements of the Act or of 40 CFR part 70, as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001.

Reg. 26.604 Review of draft permit by affected States

- (A) The Department shall give notice of each draft permit to any affected State on or before the time that the Department provides this notice to the public, except to the extent that minor permit modification procedures requires the timing of the notice to be different.
- (B) The Department, as part of the submittal of the proposed permit to the Administrator (or as soon as possible after the submittal for minor permit

modification procedures), shall notify the Administrator and any affected State in writing of any refusal by the Department to accept all recommendations for the proposed permit that the affected State submitted during the public or affected State review period. The notice shall include the Department's reasons for not accepting any such recommendation. The Department is not required to accept recommendations that are not based on applicable requirements or the requirements of 40 CFR part 70, as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001.

Reg. 26.605 EPA objection to proposed permit

- (A) The Administrator will object to the issuance of any proposed permit determined by the Administrator not to be in compliance with applicable requirements or requirements under this regulation. No permit for which an application is required to be transmitted to the Administrator may be issued if the Administrator objects to its issuance in writing within 45 days of receipt of the proposed permit and all necessary supporting information.
- (B) Any EPA objection shall include a statement of the Administrator's reasons for objection and a description of the terms and conditions that the permit must include to respond to the objections. The Administrator will provide the permit applicant a copy of the objection.
- (C) Failure of the Department to follow proper permit issuance procedural requirements or to submit required information necessary to review the proposed permit also shall constitute grounds for an objection.
- (D) If the Department fails, within 90 days after the date of an objection under Reg. 26.605(A) to revise and submit a proposed permit in response to the objection, the Administrator will issue or deny the permit in accordance with the requirements of the Federal program promulgated under title V of the Act.

Reg. 26.606 Public petitions to the Administrator

If the Administrator does not object in writing to a proposed part 70 permit, any person may petition the Administrator within 60 days after the expiration of the Administrator's 45-day review period to make such objection. Any such petition shall be based only on objections to the permit that were raised with reasonable specificity during the public comment period, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise such objections within such period, or unless the grounds for such objection arose after such period. If the Administrator objects to the permit as a result of a petition filed under this subsection, the Department shall not issue the permit until EPA's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day review period and prior to an EPA objection. If the Department has issued a permit prior to receipt of an EPA objection under this subsection, the Administrator will modify, terminate, or revoke such permit, and shall do so consistent with the procedures in Chapter 10 of Regulation No. 26 except in unusual circumstances, and the Department may thereafter issue only a revised

permit that satisfies EPA's objection. In any case, the source will not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

Reg. 26.607 Prohibition on default issuance

No part 70 permit (including a permit renewal or modification) shall be issued until affected States and EPA have had an opportunity to review the proposed permit as required under this chapter.

CHAPTER 7: PERMIT CONTENT

Reg. 26.701 Standard permit requirements

Each permit issued under this program shall include the following elements:

- (A) Emission limitations and standards, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance.
 - (1) The permit shall specify and reference the origin of and authority for each term or condition, and identify any difference in form as compared to the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based.
 - (2) The permit shall state that, where an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
 - (3) If an applicable implementation plan allows a determination of an alternative emission limit at a part 70 source, equivalent to that contained in the plan, to be made in the permit issuance, renewal, or significant modification process, and the Department elects to use such process, any permit containing such equivalency determination shall contain provisions to ensure that any resulting emissions limit has been demonstrated to be quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures.
- (B) The Department shall issue permits for a fixed term of 5 years in the case of acid rain sources, and for a term not to exceed 5 years in the case of all other part 70 sources. Notwithstanding this requirement, the Department shall issue permits for solid waste incineration units combusting municipal waste subject to standards under section 129(e) of the Act for a period not to exceed 12 years and shall review such permits at least every 5 years.
- (C) Monitoring and related recordkeeping and reporting requirements.
 - (1) Each permit shall contain the following requirements with respect to monitoring:
 - (a) All monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under applicable monitoring and testing requirements, including 40 CFR part 64 and any other procedures and methods that may be promulgated pursuant to sections 114(a)(3) or 504(b) of the Act. If more than one monitoring or testing requirement applies, the permit may specify a streamlined set of monitoring or testing provisions provided the specified monitoring or testing is adequate

to assure compliance at least to the same extent as the monitoring or testing applicable requirements that are not included in the permit as a result of such streamlining;

- (b) Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of recordkeeping designed to serve as monitoring), periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit, as reported pursuant to Reg. 26.701(C)(3). Such monitoring requirements shall assure use of terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement. Recordkeeping provisions may be sufficient to meet the requirements of this paragraph; and
 - (c) As necessary, requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and, where appropriate, installation of monitoring equipment or methods.
- (2) With respect to recordkeeping, the permit shall incorporate all applicable recordkeeping requirements and require, where applicable, the following:
- (a) Records of required monitoring information that include the following:
 - (i) The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (iii) The company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - (iv) The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (v) The results of such analyses; and
 - (vi) The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement;
 - (b) Retention of records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

- (3) With respect to reporting, the permit shall incorporate all applicable reporting requirements and require the following:
 - (a) Submittal of reports of any required monitoring at least every 6 months. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with Reg. 26.410 and section 114(a)(3) of the Act.
 - (b) Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. The Department shall define in each permit “prompt” in relation to the degree and type of deviation likely to occur and the applicable requirements.
- (D) A permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - (1) No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
 - (2) No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
 - (3) Any such allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act.
- (E) A severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portions of the permit.
- (F) Provisions stating the following:
 - (1) The permittee must comply with all conditions of the part 70 permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
 - (2) It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
 - (3) The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit

modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

- (4) The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
 - (5) The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Department copies of records required to be kept by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.
- (G) A provision to ensure that a part 70 source pays fees to the Department consistent with the fee schedule approved pursuant to Regulation No. 9.
- (H) A provision stating that no permit revision shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit.
- (I) Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in its application as approved by the Department. Such terms and conditions:
- (1) Shall require the source, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, to record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating;
 - (2) May extend the permit shield described in Reg. 26.704 to all terms and conditions under each such operating scenario; and
 - (3) Must ensure that the terms and conditions of each such alternative scenario meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of this part.
- (J) Terms and conditions, if the permit applicant requests them, for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the permitted facility, to the extent that the applicable requirements provide for trading such increases and decreases without a case-by-case approval of each emissions trade. Such terms and conditions:
- (1) Shall include all terms required under Reg. 26.701 and Reg. 26.703 to determine compliance;
 - (2) May extend the permit shield described in Reg. 26.704 to all terms and conditions that allow such increases and decreases in emissions; and

- (3) Must meet all applicable requirements and requirements of this part.

Reg. 26.702 Federally-enforceable requirements

- (A) All terms and conditions in a part 70 permit, including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act.
- (B) Notwithstanding Reg. 26.702(A), the Department shall specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in the permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements. Terms and conditions so designated are not subject to the requirements of Chapters 6 and 10 of Regulation No. 26, other than those contained in this section.

Reg. 26.703 Compliance requirements

All part 70 permits shall contain the following elements with respect to compliance:

- (A) Consistent with Reg. 26.701(C), compliance certification, testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Any document (including reports) required by a part 70 permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official consistent with Reg. 26.410 and section 114(a)(3) of the Act.
- (B) Inspection and entry requirements that require that, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Department or an authorized representative to perform the following:
 - (1) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a part 70 source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - (2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - (3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
 - (4) As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.
- (C) A schedule of compliance consistent with Reg. 26.402(B)(8).
- (D) Progress reports consistent with an applicable schedule of compliance and Reg. 26.402(B)(8) to be submitted at least semiannually, or at a more frequent period if

specified in the applicable requirement or by the Department. Such progress reports shall contain the following:

- (1) Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones or compliance were achieved; and
 - (2) An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.
- (E) Requirements for compliance certification with terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. Permits shall include each of the following:
- (1) The frequency (not less than annually or such more frequent periods as specified in the applicable requirement or by the Department) of submissions of compliance certifications;
 - (2) In accordance with Reg. 26.701(C), a means for monitoring the compliance of the source with its emissions limitations, standards, and work practices;
 - (3) A requirement that the compliance certification include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):
 - (a) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - (b) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period, and whether such methods or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under Reg. 26.701(C). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
 - (c) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in Reg. 26.703(E)(3)(b). The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which

compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance occurred; and

- (d) Such other facts as the Department may require to determine the compliance status of the source.
- (4) A requirement that all compliance certifications be submitted to the Administrator as well as to the Department.
- (F) Such other provisions as the Department may require.

Reg. 26.704 Permit shield

- (A) Except as provided in this regulation, the Department shall, if requested by the applicant, expressly include in a part 70 permit a provision stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:
 - (1) Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit; or
 - (2) The Department, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.
- (B) A part 70 permit that does not expressly state that a permit shield exists shall be presumed not to provide such a shield.
- (C) Nothing in this subsection or in any part 70 permit shall alter or affect the following:
 - (1) The provisions of section 303 of the Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section;
 - (2) The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
 - (3) The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with section 408(a) of the Act; or
 - (4) The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to section 114 of the Act.
- (D) Permit shield provisions shall not extend to minor permit modifications.

Reg. 26.705 General permits

- (A) The Department may, after notice and opportunity for public participation provided under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26, issue a general permit covering numerous similar sources. Any general permit shall comply with all requirements applicable to other part 70 permits and shall identify criteria by which sources may qualify for the general permit. To sources that qualify, the Department shall grant the conditions and terms of the general permit. Notwithstanding the permit shield provisions of this section, the source shall be subject to enforcement action for operation without a part 70 permit if the source is later determined not to qualify for the conditions and terms of the general permit. General permits shall not be authorized for acid rain sources under the acid rain program unless otherwise provided in regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act.
- (B) Part 70 sources that would qualify for a general permit must apply to the Department for coverage under the terms of the general permit or must apply for a part 70 permit consistent with Chapter 4 of Regulation No. 26. The Department may, in the general permit, provide for applications which deviate from the requirements of Chapter 4 of Regulation No. 26, provided that such applications meet the requirements of title V of the Act, and include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to assure compliance with, the general permit. Without repeating the public participation procedures, the Department may grant a source's request for authorization to operate under a general permit, but such a grant shall not be a final permit action for purposes of judicial review.

Reg. 26.706 Temporary sources

The Department may issue a single permit authorizing emissions from similar operations by the same source owner or operator at multiple temporary locations. The operation must be temporary and involve at least one change of location during the term of the permit. No acid rain source shall be permitted as a temporary source. Permits for temporary sources shall include the following:

- (A) Conditions that will assure compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations;
- (B) Requirements that the owner or operator notify the Department at least 10 days in advance of each change in location; and
- (C) Conditions that assure compliance with all other provisions of this section.

Reg. 26.707 Emergency provision

- (A) An “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency

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

- (B) An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based emission limitations if the following conditions are met. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) During the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
 - (4) The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Department by the next working day after the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.
- (C) In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
- (D) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

CHAPTER 8: OPERATIONAL FLEXIBILITY PROVISIONS

Reg. 26.801 Applicant's duty to apply for alternative scenarios

Any operating scenario allowed for in a permit may be implemented by the facility without the need for any permit revision or any notification to the Department. It is incumbent upon the permit applicant to apply for any reasonably anticipated alternative facility operating scenarios at the time of permit application. The Department shall include approved alternative operating scenarios in the permit.

Reg. 26.802 Changes resulting in no emissions increases

A permitted source may make changes within the facility that contravene permit terms without a permit revision if the changes:

- (A) Are not modifications under any provision of title I of the Act;
- (B) Do not exceed emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in the terms of total emissions);
- (C) Do not violate applicable requirements; and
- (D) Do not contravene federally enforceable permit terms and conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements;

provided that the facility provides the Administrator and the Department with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes, which shall be a minimum of 7 days, or such shorter time frame that Department allows for emergencies. The source, Department, and EPA shall attach each such notice to their copy of the relevant permit. For each such change, the written notification required above shall include a brief description of the change within the permitted facility, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change. The permit shield described in Chapter 7 of Regulation No. 26 does not apply to any change made pursuant to this subsection.

Reg. 26.803 Emissions trading in permit

The Department shall, if a permit applicant requests it, issue permits that contain terms and conditions, including all terms required under 40 CFR 70.6(a) and (c), as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001, to determine compliance, allowing for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the permitted facility solely for the purpose of complying with a federally-enforceable emissions cap that is established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements. The permit applicant shall include in its application proposed replicable procedures and permit terms that ensure the emissions trades are quantifiable and enforceable. The Department shall not be required to include in the emissions trading provisions any emissions units for which emissions are not quantifiable or for which there are no replicable

procedures to enforce the emissions trades. The permit shall also require compliance with all applicable requirements. The permittee shall provide 7-days written notice to the Department which shall state when the change will occur and shall describe the changes in emissions that will result and how these increases and decreases in emissions will comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. The permit shield described in Chapter 7 of Regulation No. 26 shall extend to terms and conditions that allow such increases and decreases in emissions.

Reg. 26.804 Emissions trading allowed under Regulation No. 19

A permitted part 70 source may trade increases and decreases in emissions within the permitted facility, where Regulation No. 19, the State Implementation Plan, provides for such emissions trades, without requiring a permit revision. The permittee shall provide 7-days written notice to the Department which shall state when the proposed change will occur, a description of such change, any change in emissions, the permit requirements with which the source will comply using the emissions trading provisions of the State Implementation Plan, and the pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade. The notice shall also refer to the provisions with which the source will comply in the State Implementation Plan and that provide for the emissions trade. The permit shield described in Chapter 7 of Regulation No. 26 shall not extend to any change made pursuant to this subsection. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined according to requirements of the State Implementation Plan authorizing the emissions trade.

CHAPTER 9: ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENTS

Reg. 26.901 Administrative permit amendment applicability

An “administrative permit amendment” is a permit revision, requested by the permittee, that:

- (A) Corrects typographical errors;
- (B) Identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;
- (C) Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
- (D) Allows for a change in ownership or operational control of a source, which has been permitted under Regulation No. 19, where the Department determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the Department;
- (E) Incorporates a change in the permit involving air contaminants other than regulated air pollutants which has been processed under permitting provisions of Regulations the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission’s Regulation Number 18, Arkansas Air Pollution Control Code (Regulation 18) and Regulation No. 19.
- (F) Incorporates a change in the permit solely involving the retiring of an emissions unit.
- (G) Incorporates a change to the facilities’ insignificant activities list.

Reg. 26.902 Acid Rain administrative permit amendments

Administrative permit amendments for purposes of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act.

Reg. 26.903 Administrative permit amendment procedures

An administrative permit amendment shall be made by the Department consistent with the following:

- (A) The Department shall take no more than 60 days from receipt of a request for an administrative permit amendment to take final action on such request, and may incorporate such changes without providing notice to the public or affected States provided that it designates any such permit revisions as having been made pursuant to this section.

- (B) The Department shall submit a copy of the revised permit to the Administrator.
- (C) The source may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request.

CHAPTER 10: PERMIT MODIFICATIONS, REOPENINGS

Reg. 26.1001 Permit modification

A permit modification is any revision to a part 70 permit that cannot be accomplished under the program's provisions for administrative permit amendments. A permit modification for purposes of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act.

Reg. 26.1002 Minor permit modification applicability

The minor permit modification process is an expedited procedure that allows a source to make changes involving limited emissions increases without a public notice process or a preconstruction permit. Minor permit modification procedures may be used only for those permit modifications that:

- (A) Involve emissions increases of less than:
 - (1) 75 tons per year of carbon monoxide (CO)
 - (2) 40 tons per year of nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
 - (3) 40 tons per year of sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
 - (4) 25 tons per year of particulate matter (PM)
 - (5) 15 tons per year of PM₁₀
 - (6) 40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - (7) 0.6 tons per year of lead
- (B) Involve the installation or modification of emissions units which do not require a title I emissions netting procedure to determine eligibility;
- (C) Do not violate any applicable requirement;
- (D) Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the permit;
- (E) Do not require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;
- (F) Do not seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:

- (1) A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under any provision of title I; and
 - (2) An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the Act;
- (G) Are not modifications under any provision of title I of the Act.

Reg. 26.1003 Prohibition on multiple related minor permit modification application submittals

A part 70 source may not submit multiple minor permit modification applications that are designed to conceal a larger modification that would not be eligible for minor permit modification procedures. The Department may, in its discretion, require that multiple related minor permit modification applications be processed as a significant permit modification.

Reg. 26.1004 Minor permit modification application

An application requesting the use of minor permit modification procedures shall meet the standard part 70 permit application requirements and shall additionally include the following:

- (A) A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;
- (B) The source's suggested draft permit conditions;
- (C) Certification by a responsible official that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and
- (D) Completed forms for the Department to use to notify the Administrator and affected States as required under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26.

Reg. 26.1005 EPA and affected State notification of minor permit modification application

Within 5 working days of receipt of a complete minor permit modification application, the Department shall meet its obligation to notify the Administrator and affected States of the requested permit modification. The Department promptly shall send any notice required under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26 to the Administrator.

Reg. 26.1006 Timetable for issuance of minor permit modification

The Department may not issue a final minor permit modification until after EPA's 45-day review period or until EPA has notified the Department that EPA will not object to issuance of the permit modification, although the Department can approve the permit modification prior to that time. Within 90 days of the Department's receipt of an application under minor permit modification procedures or 15 days after the end of the Administrator's 45-day review period under Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26, whichever is later, the Department shall:

- (A) Issue the permit modification as proposed;
- (B) Deny the permit modification application;
- (C) Determine that the requested modification does not meet the minor permit modification criteria and should be reviewed under the significant modification procedures; or
- (D) Revise the draft permit modification and transmit to the Administrator the new proposed permit modification as required by Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26.

Reg. 26.1007 Source's ability to make minor modification

A source may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification application upon receipt of written notification from the Department. The Department shall have 15 days after its receipt of the application to determine if the minor permit modification application is complete and is eligible for minor permit modification procedures. If the Department does not respond within this 15-day period, the source may proceed with the proposed modification at its own risk. After the source makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the Department takes action on the application, the source must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and conditions. During this time period, the source need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. However, if the source fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

Reg. 26.1008 Group processing of minor permit modifications

Multiple applications for different minor permit modifications may be processed as a single minor permit modification by the Department if the group of multiple permit applications as a whole meets the eligibility requirements of Reg. 26.1002.

Reg. 26.1009 Permit shield not applicable to minor permit modifications

The permit shield under Chapter 7 of Regulation No. 26 does not extend to minor permit modifications.

Reg. 26.1010 Significant modification procedures

Significant modifications involving the procedures of Chapter 6 of Regulation No. 26 shall be used for applications that:

- (A) Involve new applicable requirements;
- (B) Are modifications under any provision of title I of the Act;
- (C) Involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping requirements in the permit;

- (D) Require or change a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination for temporary sources of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;
- (E) Involve an increase in regulated air pollutant emissions that cannot be processed under minor permit modification procedures.
- (F) Seek to establish or change a permit term or condition for which there is no corresponding underlying applicable requirement and that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and conditions include:
 - (1) A federally enforceable emissions cap assumed to avoid classification as a modification under any provision of title I and
 - (2) An alternative emissions limit approved pursuant to regulations promulgated under section 112(i)(5) of the Act.

Reg. 26.1011 Reopening for cause by the Department

- (A) Each issued permit shall include provisions specifying the conditions under which the permit will be reopened prior to the expiration of the permit. A permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) Additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable to a major part 70 source with a remaining permit term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended due to failure of the Department to take action on a renewal permit.
 - (2) Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an acid rain source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.
 - (3) The Department or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
 - (4) The Administrator or the Department determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
- (B) Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for

which cause to reopen exists. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.

- (C) Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the part 70 source by the Department at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the Department may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

Reg. 26.1012 Reopenings for cause by EPA

- (A) If the Administrator finds that cause exists to terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue a permit, the Administrator shall notify the Department and the permittee of such finding in writing.
- (B) The Department shall, within 90 days after receipt of such notification, forward to EPA a proposed determination of termination, modification, or revocation and reissuance, as appropriate. The Administrator may extend this 90-day period for an additional 90 days if he finds that a new or revised permit application is necessary or that the Department must require the permittee to submit additional information.
- (C) The Administrator will review the proposed determination from the Department within 90 days of receipt.
- (D) The Department shall have 90 days from receipt of an EPA objection to resolve any objection that EPA makes and to terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue the permit in accordance with the Administrator's objection.
- (E) If the Department fails to submit a proposed determination pursuant to this subsection, or fails to resolve any objection pursuant to this subsection, the Administrator will terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue the permit after the following actions:
 - (1) Providing at least 30 days notice to the permittee in writing of the reasons for any such action.
 - (2) Providing the permittee an opportunity for comment on the Administrator's proposed action and an opportunity for a hearing.

Reg. 26.1013 Permit Flexibility

- (A) The Department may grant an extension to any testing, compliance or other dates in the permit. No extensions shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
 - (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 15 days in advance of the deadline specified in the facility's permit;

- (2) The extension does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) The permittee of the facility demonstrates the need for the extension; and
 - (4) The permittee of the facility documents that all reasonable measures have been taken to meet the current deadline and documents reasons the current deadline cannot be met.
- (B) The Department may grant a request to allow temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
- (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the date that temporary emissions and/or testing that would otherwise exceed a permitted emission rate, throughput requirement or other limit in a facility's permit;
 - (2) Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;
 - (3) Such a request is temporary in nature;
 - (4) Such a request will not result in a condition of air pollution;
 - (5) The request contains such information necessary for the Department to evaluate the request, including but not limited to, quantification of such emissions and the date and time such emission will occur;
 - (6) Such a request will result in increased emissions less than five tons of any individual criteria pollutant, one ton of any single HAP and 2.5 tons of total HAPs; and
 - (7) The permittee of the facility maintains records of the dates and results of such temporary emissions and/or testing.
- (C) The Department may grant a request to allow an alternative to the monitoring specified in a facility's operating permit. No such activities shall be authorized until the permittee of the facility receives written approval from the Department. The Department may grant such a request, at its discretion, in the following circumstances:
- (1) The permittee of the facility makes such a request in writing at least 30 days in advance of the first date that the monitoring alternative will be used at the facility;
 - (2) Such a request does not violate a federal requirement;

- (3) The monitoring alternative provides an equivalent or greater degree of actual monitoring to the requirements in the facility's operating permit; and
- (4) Any such request, if approved by the Department, is incorporated into the next permit modification application by the permittee of the facility.

CHAPTER 11: PERMIT FEES

Reg. 26.1101 Fee requirement

In accordance with 40 CFR 70.9, as promulgated July 21, 1992, and last modified November 27, 2001, the owners or operators of part 70 sources shall pay initial and annual fees that are sufficient to cover the permit program costs. The Department shall ensure that any fee required by these regulations will be used solely for permit program costs.

Reg. 26.1102 Fee schedule

The fee schedule for part 70 permits is contained in Regulation No. 9.

CHAPTER 12: ACID RAIN SOURCES PROVISIONS

Reg. 26.1201 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to ensure that acid rain sources located within the state will be permitted in accordance with the regulations promulgated pursuant to title IV of the federal Clean Air Act.

Reg. 26.1202 Adoption by reference

The Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission hereby adopts and incorporates by reference those provisions of 40 CFR parts 72 and 76 (including all provisions of parts 73, 74, 75, 77, and 78 referenced therein) as in effect on October 15, 1999, for purposes of implementing an Acid Rain Program that meets the requirements of title IV of the Clean Air Act. The term “permitting authority” shall mean the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, and the term “Administrator” shall mean the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. If the provisions or requirements of 40 CFR parts 72 or 76 conflict with or are not included in Regulation No. 26, the part 72 or 76 provisions and requirements shall apply and take precedence.

CHAPTER 13: EFFECTIVE DATE

Reg. 26.1301 Effective Date

This regulation is effective ten (10) days after filing with the Secretary of State, the State Library and the Bureau of Legislative Research.