

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY

TITLE 32

EMISSION STANDARDS

Section 32-001 Definitions

The definitions in title 12 and title 29 and this section apply to this title. If the same term is defined in this section and title 12 or title 29, the definition in this section applies to this title.

- (1) "Distillate fuel oil" means any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 1 or 2 fuel oils;
- (2) "Residual fuel oil" means any oil meeting the specifications of ASTM Grade 4, 5, or 6 fuel oils.
- (3) "Special control area" means an area designated in title 29 or OAR 340-204-0070.

Section 32-005 Highest and Best Practicable Treatment and Control Required

- (1) As specified in 32-006 through 32-009 and subsections (2) through (6), the highest and best practicable treatment and control of air contaminant emissions shall in every case be provided so as to maintain overall air quality at the highest possible levels, and to maintain contaminant concentrations, visibility reduction, odors, soiling and other deleterious factors at the lowest possible levels. In the case of sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, particularly those located in areas with existing high-level air quality degradation, the degree of treatment and control provided shall be such that further degradation of existing air quality is minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- (2) A source is in compliance with subsection (1) if the source is in compliance with all other applicable emission standards and requirements contained in LRAPA titles 32 through 51 and OAR 340 division 218.
- (3) LRAPA may adopt additional rules as necessary to ensure that the highest and best practicable treatment and control is provided as specified in subsection (1). Such rules may include, but are not limited to, the following requirements:
 - (a) Applicable to a source category, regulated pollutant or geographic area of Lane County;
 - (b) Necessary to protect public health and welfare for air contaminants that are not otherwise regulated by LRAPA; or
 - (c) Necessary to address the cumulative impact of sources on air quality.
- (4) LRAPA encourages the owner or operator of a source to further reduce emissions from the source beyond applicable control requirements where feasible.

- (5) Nothing in 32-005 through 32-009 revokes or modifies any existing permit term or condition unless or until LRAPA revokes or modifies the term or condition by a permit revision.
- (6) Compliance with a specific emission standard in these rules does not preclude the required compliance with any other applicable emission standard.

Section 32-006 Pollution Prevention

The owner or operator of a source is encouraged to take into account the overall impact of the control methods selected, considering risks to all environmental media and risks from all affected products and processes. The owner or operator of a source is encouraged, but not required, to utilize the following hierarchy in controlling air contaminant emissions:

- (1) Modify the process, raw materials or product to reduce the toxicity and/or quantity of air contaminants generated;
- (2) Capture and reuse air contaminants;
- (3) Treat to reduce the toxicity and/or quantity of air contaminants released; or
- (4) Otherwise control emissions of air contaminants.

Section 32-007 Operating and Maintenance Requirements

- (1) Operational, Maintenance and Work Practice Requirements:
 - (a) Where LRAPA has determined that specific operational, maintenance, or work practice requirements are appropriate to ensure that the owner or operator of a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control equipment and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions, LRAPA shall establish such requirements by permit condition or Notice of Construction (NOC) approval.
 - (b) Operational, maintenance and work practice requirements include, but are not limited to:
 - (A) Flow rates, temperatures, pressure drop, ammonia slip, and other physical or chemical parameters related to the operation of air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes;
 - (B) Monitoring, recordkeeping, testing and sampling requirements and schedules;
 - (C) Maintenance requirements and schedules; or
 - (D) Requirements that components of air pollution control devices be functioning properly.
- (2) Emission Action Levels

- (a) Where LRAPA has determined that specific operational, maintenance, or work practice requirements considered or required under subsection (1) are not sufficient to ensure that the owner or operator of a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness, LRAPA may establish, by permit or Notice of Construction (NOC) approval, specific emission action levels in addition to applicable emission standards. An emission action level shall be established at a level which ensures that air pollution control devices or an emission reduction process is operated at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions.
 - (b) If emissions from a source equal or exceed the applicable emission action level, the owner or operator of the source shall:
 - (A) Take corrective action as expeditiously as practicable to reduce emissions to below the emission action level;
 - (B) Maintain records at the plant site for five (5) years which document the exceedance, the cause of the exceedance, and the corrective action taken;
 - (C) Make such records available for inspection by LRAPA during normal business hours; and
 - (D) Submit such records to LRAPA upon request.
 - (c) LRAPA shall revise an emission action level if it finds that the level does not reflect the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness of air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes.
 - (d) An exceedance of an emission action level which is more stringent than an applicable emission standard shall not be a violation of the emission standard.
- (3) In determining the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness for purposes of this rule, LRAPA shall take into consideration operational variability and the capability of air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes. If the performance of air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes during start-up or shut-down differs from the performance under normal operating conditions, LRAPA shall determine the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness separately for these start-up and shut-down operating modes.

Section 32-008 Typically Achievable Control Technology (TACT)

For existing sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by emissions units similar in type and size. For new and modified sources, the emission limit established will be typical of the emission level achieved by well controlled new or modified emissions units similar in type and size that were recently installed. TACT determinations will be based on information known to LRAPA while considering pollution prevention, impacts on other environmental media, energy impacts, capital and operating costs, cost effectiveness, and the age and remaining economic life of existing emission control devices. LRAPA may consider emission control technologies typically applied to other types of emissions units where such technologies

could be readily applied to the emissions unit. If an emission limitation is not feasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be required.

- (1) Existing Sources. An existing emissions unit must meet TACT for existing sources if:
 - (a) The emissions unit is not already subject to emissions standards for the regulated pollutant under title 30, title 32, title 33, title 38, title 39 or title 46 at the time TACT is required;
 - (b) The source is required to have a permit;
 - (c) The emissions unit has emissions of criteria pollutants equal to or greater than five (5) tons per year of particulate or ten (10) tons per year of any gaseous pollutant; and
 - (d) LRAPA determines that air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes in use for the emissions unit do not represent TACT and that further emission control is necessary to address documented nuisance conditions, address an increase in emissions, ensure that the source is in compliance with other applicable requirements, or to protect public health or welfare or the environment.
- (2) New and Modified Sources. A new or modified emissions unit must meet TACT for new or modified sources if:
 - (a) The new or modified emissions unit is not subject to Major NSR in title 38, a Type A State NSR action under LRAPA title 38, an applicable Standard of Performance for New Stationary Sources in title 46, or any other standard applicable only to new or modified sources in title 32, title 33, or title 39 for the regulated pollutant emitted;
 - (b) The source is required to have a permit;
 - (c) The emissions unit:
 - (A) If new, would have emissions of any criteria pollutant equal to or greater than 1 ton per year, or of PM₁₀ equal to or greater than 500 pounds per year in a PM₁₀ nonattainment area; or
 - (B) If modified, would have an increase in emissions from the permitted level for the emissions unit of any criteria pollutant equal to or greater than 1 ton per year, or of PM₁₀ equal to or greater than 500 pounds per year in a PM₁₀ nonattainment area; and
 - (d) LRAPA determines that the proposed air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes do not represent TACT.
- (3) Before making a TACT determination, LRAPA will notify the owner or operator of a source of its intent to make such determination utilizing information known to LRAPA. The owner or operator of the source may supply LRAPA with additional information by a reasonable date set by LRAPA.

- (4) The owner or operator of a source subject to TACT shall submit, by a reasonable date established by LRAPA, compliance plans and specifications for LRAPA's approval. The owner or operator of the source must demonstrate compliance in accordance with a method and compliance schedule approved by LRAPA.

Section 32-009 Additional Control Requirements for Stationary Sources of Air Contaminants

LRAPA shall establish control requirements in addition to otherwise applicable requirements by permit, if necessary, as specified in subsections (1) through (5):

- (1) Requirements shall be established to prevent violation of an ambient air quality standard caused or projected to be caused substantially by emissions from the source as determined by modeling, monitoring or a combination thereof. For existing sources, the violation of an ambient air quality standard shall be confirmed by monitoring conducted by LRAPA.
- (2) Requirements shall be established to prevent significant impairment of visibility in Class I areas caused or projected to be caused substantially by a source as determined by modeling, monitoring or a combination thereof. For existing sources, the visibility impairment shall be confirmed by monitoring conducted by LRAPA.
- (3) A requirement applicable to major source shall be established if it has been adopted by EPA but has not otherwise been adopted by the EQC or the Board.
- (4) An additional control requirement shall be established if requested by the owner or operator of a source.
- (5) Additional controls may be required to achieve air contaminant reduction as part of a State Implementation Plan.

Section 32-010 Visible Air Contaminant Limitations

- (1) The emissions standards in this section do not apply to fugitive emissions from a source or part of a source.
- (2) For all visible emission standards in this section, the minimum observation period must be six minutes, though longer periods may be required by a specific rule or permit condition. Aggregate times (e.g., 3 minutes in any one hour) consist of the total duration of all readings during the observation period that are equal to or greater than the opacity percentage in the standard, whether or not the readings are consecutive. Each EPA Method 203B reading represents 15 seconds of time. Three-minute aggregate periods are measured by:
 - (a) EPA Method 203B;
 - (b) A continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) installed and operated in accordance with the DEQ Continuous Monitoring Manual or 40 CFR part 60; or
 - (c) An alternative monitoring method approved by LRAPA that is equivalent to EPA Method 203B.

- (3) For sources, other than wood-fired boilers, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour.
- (4) For wood-fired boilers that existed prior to June 1, 1970, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed:
 - (a) An average of 40 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour through December 31, 2019.
 - (b) An average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour on or after January 1, 2020, with one or more of the following exceptions:
 - (A) Visible emissions may equal or exceed 20 percent opacity but may not equal or exceed 40 percent opacity, as the average of all three-minute aggregate periods during grate cleaning operations provided the grate cleaning is performed in accordance with a grate cleaning plan approved by LRAPA; or
 - (B) LRAPA may approve, at the owner's or operator's request, a boiler specific limit greater than 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour, but not to equal or exceed 40 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour, based on the opacity measured during a source test that demonstrates compliance with 32-020(2) as provided below:
 - (i) Opacity must be measured for at least 60 minutes during each compliance source test run using any method included in subsection (2);
 - (ii) The boiler specific limit will be the average of at least 30 three-minute aggregate periods obtained during the compliance source test;
 - (iii) The boiler specific limit will include a higher limit for one three-minute aggregate period during any hour based on the maximum three-minute aggregate periods measured during the compliance source test; and
 - (iv) Specific opacity limits will be included in the permit for each affected source as a minor permit modification (simple fee) for sources with an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit or a Basic Technical Modification for sources with an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.
- (5) For wood-fired boilers installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970 but before April 16, 2015, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour.
- (6) For all wood-fired boilers installed, constructed, or modified after April 16, 2015, no person may emit or allow to be emitted any visible emissions that equal or exceed an average of 20 percent opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than three minutes in any one hour.

Section 32-015 Particulate Emission Limitations for Sources Other Than Fuel Burning Equipment, Refuse Burning Equipment and Fugitive Emissions

- (1) This section does not apply to fugitive emissions sources, fuel burning equipment, refuse burning equipment, or to solid fuel burning devices certified under OAR 340-262-0500.
- (2) No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any air contaminant source in excess of the following limits:
 - (a) For sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970:
 - (A) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot provided that all representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot;
 - (B) If any representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or if there are no representative compliance source test results, then:
 - (i) 0.24 grains per dry standard cubic foot prior to Dec. 31, 2019; and
 - (ii) 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot on or after Jan. 1, 2020; and
 - (C) In addition to the limits in subparagraphs (A) or (B), for equipment or a mode of operation that is used less than 876 hours per calendar year, 0.24 grains per dry standard cubic foot from April 16, 2015 through December 31, 2019, and 0.20 grains per dry standard cubic foot on or after Jan. 1, 2020.
 - (b) For sources installed, constructed, or modified on or after June 1, 1970 but prior to April 16, 2015:
 - (A) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot provided that all representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot; or;
 - (B) If any representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015 are greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or if there are no representative compliance source test results, then 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot.
 - (c) For sources installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot.
 - (d) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970 who is unable to comply with the standard in sub-subparagraph (a)(B)(ii) may request that LRAPA grant an extension allowing the source up to one additional year to comply with the standard. The request for an extension must be submitted no later than Oct. 1, 2019.
- (3) Compliance with the emissions standards in subsection (2) is determined using:

- (a) DEQ Method 5;
- (b) DEQ Method 8, as approved by LRAPA for sources with exhaust gases at or near ambient conditions;
- (c) DEQ Method 7 for direct heat transfer sources; or
- (d) An alternative method approved by LRAPA.
- (e) For purposes of this section, representative compliance source test results are data that was obtained:
 - (A) No more than ten years before April 16, 2015; and
 - (B) When a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions based on the current configuration of the emissions unit and pollution control equipment.

Section 32-020 Particulate Matter Weight Standards - Existing Combustion Sources

- (1) For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified before June 1, 1970, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of the following limits:
 - (a) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot provided that all representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot;
 - (b) If any representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or if there are no representative compliance source test results, then:
 - (A) 0.24 grains per dry standard cubic foot until Dec. 31, 2019; and
 - (B) 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot on and after Jan. 1, 2020; and
 - (c) In addition to the limits in paragraph (a) or (b), for equipment or a mode of operation (e.g., backup fuel) that is used less than 876 hours per calendar year, 0.24 grains per dry standard cubic foot from April 16, 2015 through December 31, 2019, and 0.20 grains per dry standard cubic foot on and after Jan. 1, 2020.
- (2) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed or modified before June 1, 1970 who is unable to comply with the standard in subparagraph (1)(b)(B) may request that LRAPA set a source specific limit of 0.17 grains per dry standard cubic foot. The owner or operator must submit an application for a permit modification to request the alternative limit by no later than Oct. 1, 2019 that demonstrates, based on a signed report prepared by a registered professional engineer that specializes in boiler/multiclone operation, that the

fuel burning equipment will be unable to comply with the standard in subparagraph (1)(b)(B) after either:

- (a) Maintenance or upgrades to an existing multiclone system; or
 - (b) Conducting a boiler tune-up if the boiler does not have a particulate matter emission control system.
- (3) If a source qualifies under subsection (2), LRAPA will add the 0.17 grains per dry standard cubic foot source specific limit as a significant permit modification (simple fee) for sources with an LRAPA Title V Operating Permit or a Simple Technical Modification for sources with an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit.
- (4) The owner or operator of a source installed, constructed or modified before June 1, 1970 may request that LRAPA grant an extension allowing the source up to one additional year to comply with the standard in subsection (2) provided that the owner or operator demonstrates, based on an engineering report signed by a registered professional engineer that specializes in boiler/multiclone operation, that the source cannot comply with the source specific limit established in 32-020(2) without making significant changes to the equipment or control equipment or adding control equipment. The request for an extension must be submitted no later than Oct. 1, 2019.
- (5) Compliance with the emissions standards in 32-020 is determined using Oregon Method 5, or an alternative method approved by LRAPA.
- (a) For fuel burning equipment that burns wood fuel by itself or in combination with any other fuel, the emission results are corrected to 12% CO₂.
 - (b) For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
 - (c) For purposes of this rule, representative compliance source test results are data that was obtained:
 - (A) No more than ten years before April 16, 2015; and
 - (B) When a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions based on the current configuration of the fuel burning equipment and pollution control equipment.

Section 32-030 Particulate Matter Weight Standards - New Combustion Sources

- (1) For fuel burning equipment sources installed, constructed, or modified after June 1, 1970, but prior to April 16, 2015, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of the following limits:
- (a) 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot provided that all representative compliance source test results prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions no greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot; or

- (b) If any representative compliance source test results collected prior to April 16, 2015 demonstrate emissions greater than 0.080 grains per dry standard cubic foot, or if there are no representative compliance source test results, then 0.14 grains per dry standard cubic foot.
- (2) For sources installed, constructed or modified after April 16, 2015, except solid fuel burning devices that have been certified under OAR 340-262-0500, no person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate matter emissions from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.10 grains per dry standard cubic foot.
 - (3) Compliance with the emissions standards in 32-030 is determined using DEQ Method 5, or an alternative method approved by LRAPA.
 - (a) For fuel burning equipment that burns wood fuel by itself or in combination with any other fuel, the emission results are corrected to 12% CO₂.
 - (b) For fuel burning equipment that burns fuels other than wood, the emission results are corrected to 50% excess air.
 - (c) For purposes of this section, representative compliance source test results are data that was obtained:
 - (A) No more than ten years before April 16, 2015; and
 - (B) When a source is operating and maintaining air pollution control devices and emission reduction processes at the highest reasonable efficiency and effectiveness to minimize emissions based on the current configuration of the fuel burning equipment and pollution control equipment.

Section 32-045 Process Weight Emission Limitations and Determination of Process Weight

- (1) No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emissions of particulate matter in any one hour from any process in excess of the amount shown in 32-8010, for the process weight rate allocated to such process.
- (2) Process weight is the total weight of all materials introduced into a piece of process equipment. Solid fuels charged are considered part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not.
 - (a) For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour is derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
 - (b) For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour is derived by dividing the process weight by a typical period of time, as approved by LRAPA.
- (3) Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment permits more than one interpretation of this rule, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission applies.

Section 32-050 Concealment and Masking of Emissions

- (1) No person shall willfully cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means which, without resulting in a reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate these rules.
- (2) No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or use of any means designed to mask the emission of an air contaminant which causes or tends to cause detriment to health, safety or welfare of any person.

Section 32-055 Particulate Fallout Limitation

No person may cause or permit the emission of particulate matter larger than 250 microns in size at such duration or quantity as to create an observable deposition upon the real property of another person.

Section 32-060 Air Conveying Systems

- (1) Affected Sources

Dry material air conveying systems located within PM₁₀ Nonattainment or Maintenance Areas which use a cyclone or other mechanical separating device and which have a baseline year emission rate of three (3) metric tons or more of particulate matter are affected sources.

- (2) Emission Limits for Affected Sources

Notwithstanding the general and specific emission standards and regulations contained in these rules, affected sources shall not emit particulate matter to the atmosphere in excess of the following amounts:

- (a) One (1) metric ton/year (1.10 tons/year)
- (b) 2.88 kg/day (6.24 lbs./day)

Gaseous Emission Limitations

Section 32-065 Sulfur Content of Fuels

- (1) Residual Fuel Oils

No person may sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any residual fuel oil containing more than 1.75 percent sulfur by weight.

- (2) Distillate Fuel Oils

No person may sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any distillate fuel oil or on-specification used oil containing more than the following percentages of sulfur:

- (a) ASTM Grade 1 fuel oil - 0.3 percent by weight
 - (b) ASTM Grade 2 fuel oil - 0.5 percent by weight
- (3) Coal
- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), no person may sell, distribute, use or make available for use, any coal containing greater than 1.0 percent sulfur by weight.
 - (b) No person may sell, distribute, use or make available for use any coal or coal-containing fuel with greater than 0.3 percent sulfur and five (5) percent volatile matter as defined in ASTM Method D3175 for direct space heating within PM10 nonattainment or maintenance areas. For coals subjected to a devolatilization process, compliance with the sulfur limit may be demonstrated on the sulfur content of coal prior to the devolatilization process.
 - (c) Distributors of coal or coal-containing fuel destined for direct residential space heating use must keep records for a five-year period which must be available for LRAPA inspection and which:
 - (A) Specify quantities of coal or coal-containing fuels sold;
 - (B) Contain name and address of customers who are sold coal or coal-containing fuels;
 - (C) Specify the sulfur and volatile content of coal or the coal-containing fuel sold to residences in PM10 nonattainment or maintenance areas.
- (4) Exemptions. Exempted from the requirements of 32-065(1) through (3), above, are:
- (a) Fuels used exclusively for the propulsion and auxiliary power requirements of vessels, railroad locomotives and diesel motor vehicles.
 - (b) With prior approval of LRAPA, fuels used in such a manner or control provided such that sulfur dioxide emissions can be demonstrated to be equal to or less than those resulting from the combustion of fuels complying with the limitations of 32-065.

Section 32-070 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Limitations

Fuel Burning Equipment: The following emissions standards are applicable to new sources (any air contaminant source installed, constructed or modified after January 1, 1972) except recovery furnaces regulated in LRAPA Title 33:

- (1) For fuel burning equipment having more than 150 million BTU per hour heat input, but not more than 250 million BTU per hour input, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide in excess of:
 - (a) 1.4 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum 3-hour average, when liquid fuel is burned.

- (b) 1.6 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum 3-hour average, when solid fuel is burned.
- (2) For fuel burning equipment having more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide in excess of:
 - (a) 0.8 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum 3-hour average, when liquid fuel is burned.
 - (b) 1.2 pounds per million BTU heat input, maximum 3-hour average, when solid fuel is burned.

Section 32-075 Federal Acid Rain Regulations Adopted by Reference

- (1) 40 CFR parts 72, 75, and 76 are by this reference adopted and incorporated herein, for purposes of implementing an acid rain program that meets the requirements of Title IV of the FCAA. The term "permitting authority" shall mean LRAPA, and the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States EPA.
- (2) If the provisions or requirements of 40 CFR part 72 conflict with or are not included in OAR divisions 218 and 220, the part 72 provisions and requirements must apply and take precedence.

Section 32-090 Other Emissions

- (1) No person shall discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants which cause injury or damage to any persons, the public, business or property. Such determination is to be made by LRAPA.
- (2) No person shall cause or permit emission of water vapor if the water vapor causes or tends to cause detriment to the health, safety or welfare of any person or causes, or tends to cause damage to property or business.

Section 32-100 Alternative Emission Controls (Bubble) [moved from 34-060(8)]

- (1) LRAPA may approve alternative emission controls for VOC and NO_x emissions in a Standard ACDP or LRAPA Title V Operating Permit for use within a single source such that a specific emission limit is exceeded, provided that:
 - (a) Such alternatives are not specifically prohibited by a rule or permit condition;
 - (b) Net total emissions for each regulated pollutant from all emissions units involved (i.e., "under the bubble") are not increased above the PSEL;
 - (c) The owner or operator of the source demonstrates the net air quality under 38-0520;

- (d) No other air contaminants including malodorous, toxic or hazardous pollutants are substituted;
 - (e) BACT and LAER, where required by a previously issued permit pursuant to LRAPA Title 38 (NSR), LRAPA Title 46 (NSPS), and LRAPA Title 44 (NESHAP), where required, are not relaxed;
 - (f) Specific emission limits are established for each emission unit involved (“under the bubble”) such that compliance with the PSEL can be readily determined;
 - (g) The owner or operator of the source applies for a permit or permit modification and such application is approved by LRAPA; and
 - (h) The emissions unit that reduces its emissions achieves the reductions by reducing its allowable emission rate, and not by reducing production, throughput, or hours of operation.
- (2) The permit will include a net total emissions limit on total emissions from all devices or emissions units involved (“under the bubble”).
- (3) Alternative emission controls, in addition to those allowed in subsection (1), may be approved by LRAPA and EPA as a source specific SIP amendment.

Section 32-8010

Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment					
Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr	Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr	Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr
50	0.24	2300	4.44	7500	8.39
100	0.46	2400	4.55	8000	8.71
150	0.66	2500	4.64	8500	9.03
200	0.85	2600	4.74	9000	9.36
250	1.03	2700	4.84	9500	9.67
300	1.20	2800	4.92	10000	10.00
350	1.35	2900	5.02	11000	10.63
400	1.50	3000	5.10	12000	11.28
450	1.63	3100	5.18	13000	11.89
500	1.77	3200	5.27	14000	12.50
550	1.89	3300	5.36	15000	13.13
600	2.01	3400	5.44	16000	13.74
650	2.12	3500	5.52	17000	14.36
700	2.24	3600	5.61	18000	14.97
750	2.34	3700	5.69	19000	15.58
800	2.43	3800	5.77	20000	16.19
850	2.53	3900	5.85	30000	22.22
900	2.62	4000	5.93	40000	28.30
950	2.72	4100	6.01	50000	34.30
1000	2.80	4200	6.08	60000	40.00
1100	2.97	4300	6.15	70000	41.30
1200	3.12	4400	6.22	80000	42.50
1300	3.26	4500	6.30	90000	43.60
1400	3.40	4600	6.37	100000	44.60
1500	3.54	4700	6.45	120000	46.30
1600	3.66	4800	6.52	140000	47.80
1700	3.79	4900	6.60	160000	49.00
1800	3.91	5000	6.67	200000	51.20

Particulate Matter Emissions Standards for Process Equipment					
Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr	Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr	Process lbs/hr	Emissions lbs/hr
1900	4.03	5500	7.03	1000000	69.00
2000	4.14	6000	7.37	2000000	77.60
2100	4.24	6500	7.71	6000000	92.70
2200	4.34	7000	8.05		

Interpolation and extrapolation of emissions above a process weight of 6,000,000 pounds/ hour shall be accomplished by the use of this equation:

$$E = (55.0 \times P^{0.11}) - 40,$$

where: P = process weight in tons/ hour, and

E = emission rate in pounds/hour.