

Dear Senators SCHROEDER, Bair & Stennett, and
Senators LODGE, Broadsword & LeFavour and
Representatives RAYBOULD, Harwood & Elaine Smith:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of the Department of Environmental Quality:

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho – Docket No. 58-0101-0904

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho – Docket No. 58-0101-1002

IDAPA 58.01.05 - Rules And Standards For Hazardous Waste (*) – Docket No. 58-0105-1001.

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 9/1/10. If a meeting is called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 9/30/10.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement, and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4845, or send a written request to the address or FAX number indicated on the memorandum attached.



Legislative Services Office Idaho State Legislature

Serving Idaho's Citizen Legislature

Jeff Youtz
Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Resources and Environment Committee, the Senate Health and Welfare Committee (*) and the House Environment, Energy and Technology Committee

FROM: Principal Legislative Research Analyst, Katharine Gerrity *KAG*

DATE: August 13, 2009

SUBJECT: Department of Environmental Quality

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho – Docket No. 58-0101-0904

IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho – Docket No. 58-0101-1002

IDAPA 58.01.05 - Rules And Standards For Hazardous Waste (*) – Docket No. 58-0105-1001

1. IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho

The Department of Environmental Quality submits notice of proposed rule at IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho. According to the Department, the rulemaking has occurred in response to a Petition for Initiation of Rulemaking filed by the Idaho Conservation League and P4 Production, LLS (Monsanto's wholly owned subsidiary). The Petition requested that the Board of Environmental Quality direct DEQ to initiate negotiated rulemaking to solicit public comment and involvement in developing air quality rules designed to limit and control mercury emissions from certain facilities. The Petition was granted by the Board on July 29, 2009. Negotiated rulemaking was conducted.

In compliance with Section 39-107D, Idaho Code, the Department has provided detailed information set forth within its Notice of Rulemaking. In summary, the Department indicates that Idaho's current rules incorporate EPA regulations that address mercury. Sources within a source category subject to regulation under federal mercury rules are specifically exempt from the rule. However, the Department notes that the

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proposed rule does address mercury emissions from sources whose mercury emissions are not regulated under federal law and requires that best available control technology be installed on new or modified sources with the potential to emit mercury, or existing sources with actual emissions of mercury at certain threshold levels. Therefore, the Department states that an argument could be made that the proposed rule is broader in scope than federal law and regulates an activity not regulated by federal law. Based on that fact, the Department has provided additional information as required by Section 39-107D, Idaho Code.

The Department cites to various specific studies relating to the scientific recognition that mercury is a toxic element with significant health effects, particularly in utero. Mercury has been recognized as a hazardous air pollutant by Congress and both federal and state regulations have been promulgated to minimize emissions. An additional study is cited relating to the scientific study finding that deposition of mercury air emissions can lead to human exposure from fish consumption.

The Department states that all data collected to characterize the extent of mercury contamination throughout Idaho have followed a Quality Assurance Project Plan and that fish sampling performed by DEQ has resulted in 19 fish advisories across the state.

In identifying the population at risk for public health or environmental effects, the Department states that those who eat fish caught in the state with particular concern for women of childbearing age, and women who are pregnant, planning to become pregnant or nursing as well as children under the age of 15 years. The Department also notes that there is an ecological risk to fish and other species that eat fish.

The expected risks from mercury exposure are neurological as reflected in federal and other state analyses. In terms of the upper bound or lower bound estimate of risk, the Department notes that it depends on a number of factors including the amount of fish consumed, the size of the fish and the source of the fish.

In identifying each significant uncertainty identified in the process of the assessment of public health or environmental effects and any studies that would assist in resolving the uncertainty, the Department states that there are three major studies that have documented the health outcomes from eating fish contaminated with methyl mercury. Two studies document evidence of in utero neurological impacts from low level exposures to mercury and a third study does not support that conclusion. The Department indicates that the National Research Council believes that when all of the data is considered there is still enough evidence to minimize low-level exposure to mercury.

Finally, the Department states that it acknowledges that one cannot technologically conclude that a specific reduction of mercury emissions from a local source will result in a specific reduction of mercury in Idaho's fish. The Department notes

that this rule is its best effort to ensure that significant sources of mercury emissions employ the best available control measures.

We contacted the Department to inquire about the primary source of mercury emissions in Idaho. According to Department personnel, mercury is emitted from anything that combusts where the fuel contains mercury, e.g., coal fired combustion.

The committees may want to carefully consider this rule based on the fact that the Department states that an argument could be made that the proposed rule is broader in scope than federal law. However, the Department has complied with Section 39-107D, Idaho Code and the rulemaking appears to be authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

2. IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules For The Control Of Air Pollution In Idaho

The Department of Environmental Quality submits notice of proposed rule at IDAPA 58.01.01 - Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho. According to the Department, the rulemaking is proposed to ensure that Idaho's rules are consistent with federal regulations as mandated by the EPA for approval of Idaho's Title V Operating Permit Program and to fulfill the requirements of Idaho's delegation agreement with the EPA. The Department states that the proposed rule updates citations to federal regulations that are incorporated by reference which were revised as of July 1, 2010, and revises ambient air quality standards and prevention of significant deterioration increments provisions by deleting text that has become obsolete or unnecessary due to the update of the federal regulations. Negotiated rulemaking was not conducted.

We have no specific comments or suggestions based on our review of this rule. The proposed rule appears to be authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

3. IDAPA 58.01.05 - Rules And Standards For Hazardous Waste

The Department of Environmental Quality submits notice of proposed rule at IDAPA 58.01.05 - Rules And Standards For Hazardous Waste. According to the Department, this rule is updated annually to maintain consistency with the EPA's federal regulations implementing RCRA as directed by the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act. The Department notes that the proposed rule updates the federal regulations incorporated by reference to include those revised as of July 1, 2010. The Department states that the rule also revises identification and listing of hazardous waste provisions which are necessary due to corrections made to the federal regulations under the Hazardous Waste Technical Corrections and Clarification Rule. The Department also indicates that the rule deletes interim status surface impoundments provisions because the permitting requirements have been included in other sections of the rule, as well as the fact that the state of Idaho does not have interim status surface impoundments that receive

hazardous waste. Negotiated rulemaking was not conducted.

We have no specific comments or suggestions based on our review of this rule. The proposed rule appears to be authorized by chapters 44 and 58, Title 39, Idaho Code, and 40 CFR 271.21(e).

cc: Department of Environmental Quality

Paula J. Wilson

Martin Bauer

John Brueck

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-0904

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency.

Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before August 19, 2010. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has initiated this rulemaking in response to a Petition for Initiation of Rulemaking filed by Idaho Conservation League (ICL) and P4 Production, LLC (P4). In the petition, ICL and P4 requested that the Board of Environmental Quality direct DEQ to initiate negotiated rulemaking to solicit public comment and involvement in developing air quality rules designed to limit and control mercury emissions from certain facilities. The petition was granted by the Board on July 29, 2009.

By August 11, 2010, a "white paper" providing assistance in understanding and achieving compliance with the requirements of these rules is available for review and may be obtained at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/rules/air/58_0101_0904_proposed.cfm or by contacting the undersigned.

Members of the regulated community who may be subject to Idaho's air quality rules as well as special interest groups, public officials, or members of the public who have an interest in the regulation of air emissions from sources in Idaho may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality at the October 2010 Board meeting for adoption as a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2011 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the materials cited are being incorporated by reference into this rule: N/A

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: The text of the proposed rule has been drafted based on discussions held and concerns raised during negotiations conducted pursuant to Idaho Code Section 67-5220 and IDAPA 58.01.23.810-815. On October 7, 2009, the Notice of Negotiated Rulemaking was published in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin, Vol. 09-10, page 496, and a preliminary draft negotiated rule was made available for public review. Meetings were held on October 28, 2009, January 6, 2010, April 29, 2010, and June 10, 2010. Several members of the public participated in this negotiated rulemaking process by attending the meetings and by submitting written comments. A record of the negotiated rule drafts, written comments received, and documents distributed during the negotiated rulemaking process is available at http://www.deq.idaho.gov/rules/air/58_0101_0904_proposed.cfm.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: *(1) The legislature directs that any rule formulated and recommended by the department to the board which is broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations, or proposes to regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, is subject to the following additional requirements: the notice of proposed rulemaking and rulemaking record requirements under [chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code](#), must clearly specify that the proposed rule, or portions of the proposed rule, are broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations, or regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, and delineate which portions of the proposed rule are broader in scope or more stringent than federal law or regulations, or regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government.*

The proposed rule is not more stringent than federal law. IDAPA 58.01.01, "Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho," incorporates U.S. EPA regulations that address mercury. See IDAPA 58.01.107.03.i. Sources within a source category subject to regulation under federal mercury rules are specifically exempt from this proposed rule. See IDAPA 58.01.01.215.01 and 401.02.b. (proposed rule). Thus, the proposed rule does not propose a more stringent standard, emission limit or control technology requirement than specifically prescribed by the federal Clean Air Act or the U.S. EPA. The proposed rule does address mercury emissions from sources whose mercury emissions are not regulated under federal law. It requires that best available control technology be installed on new or modified sources with the potential to emit mercury, or existing sources with actual emissions of mercury, at certain threshold levels. An argument could be made that the proposed rule is broader in scope than federal law, as it does regulate an activity not regulated by federal law.

(2) To the degree that a department action is based on science, in proposing any rule or portions of any rule subject to this section, the department shall utilize:

(a) The best available peer reviewed science and supporting studies conducted in accordance with sound and objective scientific practices; and

Mercury is widely recognized as a toxic element with significant health effects (particularly neurological effects on developing fetuses) (Clarkston 2006, EPA 2001, EPA 2009). It has been recognized as a hazardous air pollutant by Congress (under the Clean Air Act) and EPA. Regulations have been promulgated at the federal and state level to minimize mercury emissions. (EPA 2005b, NDEP 2006, DNR 2008) Deposition of mercury air emissions can eventually lead to bio-accumulation of mercury (as methylmercury) in fish which can lead to human exposure from fish consumption. (Mason, 1995)

(b) Data collected by accepted methods or best available methods if the reliability of the method and the nature of the decision justify use of the data.

Idaho DEQ has collected data in order to characterize the extent of mercury contamination throughout Idaho. (DEQ 2007b, DEQ 2008, DEQ 2009). All data collection events have followed a Quality Assurance Project Plan. The fish sampling performed by IDEQ has resulted in 19 fish advisories across the state.

(3) Any proposed rule subject to this section which proposes a standard necessary to protect human health and the environment shall also include in the rulemaking record requirements under [chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code](#), the following additional information:

(a) Identification of each population or receptor addressed by an estimate of public health effects or environmental effects; and

The population at risk are those who eat fish caught in the state of Idaho. Of particular concern are women of childbearing age, those pregnant, planning to become pregnant, or nursing; and children under the age of 15. (IFCAP 2009) There is also an ecological risk to fish and other species that eat fish.

(b) Identification of the expected risk or central estimate of risk for the specific population or receptor; and

The expected risk from mercury exposure are neurological. This is consistent with recent federal and other state analyses. Several studies have been performed that evaluate the IQ decrements among kids of fish eating populations.

(c) Identification of each appropriate upper bound or lower bound estimate of risk; and

A person's risk depends on a number factors including: the amount of Idaho fish consumed, the size of the fish, and the source of the fish. (IFCAP 2009) There is also risk from eating non-Idaho fish including store-bought fish.

(d) Identification of each significant uncertainty identified in the process of the assessment of public health effects or environmental effects and any studies that would assist in resolving the uncertainty; and

There are three major studies that have documented the health outcomes from eating fish contaminated with methyl mercury. Two of them (Faroe Islands and New Zealand) document evidence of in utero neurological impacts from low level exposures to methyl mercury.(Grandjean 1997, Crump 1998) Another study from the Seychelles does not support this conclusion. (Myers 2003) The National Research Council believes that when all of the data is

considered there is still enough evidence to minimize low-level exposure to methyl mercury. (Stern 2004) This is the position taken by EPA when they promulgated CAMR and when they developed an oral reference dose for mercury. (EPA 2005b, EPA 2009) There have also been recent articles that discuss the mitigation of the neurological effects of mercury by selenium. This is an area of active research and no scientific consensus has been determined. (Peterson 2009)

DEQ acknowledges that one cannot technologically conclude that a specific reduction of mercury emissions from a local source will result in a specific reduction of mercury in Idaho's fish. This proposed rule constitutes Idaho's best effort to ensure that significant sources of mercury emissions employ the best available control measures. As a result, the state can conclude it is doing its best to reduce its impact on the global pool of mercury emissions, which do in fact impact Idaho's resources.

(e) Identification of studies known to the department that support, are directly relevant to, or fail to support any estimate of public health effects or environmental effects and the methodology used to reconcile inconsistencies in the data.

The studies known to DEQ are listed above. See response to (d) above.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Martin Bauer at (208) 373-0440 or martin.bauer@deq.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 1, 2010.

DATED this 6th day of July, 2010.

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Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
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THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT FOR DOCKET NO. 58-0101-0904

006. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

01. Accountable. Any SIP emission trading program must account for the aggregate effect of the emissions trades in the demonstration of reasonable further progress, attainment, or maintenance. (4-5-00)

02. Act. The Environmental Protection and Health Act of 1972 as amended (Sections 39-101 through 39-130, Idaho Code). (5-1-94)

03. Actual Emissions. The actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit as determined in accordance with the following: (4-5-00)

a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. (4-5-00)

b. The Department may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to actual emissions of the unit. (4-5-00)

c. For any emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit as specified below) which has not yet begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. (4-5-00)

d. For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the Department, on an annual basis for a period of five (5) years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed ten (10) years may be required by the Department if it determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations. (4-5-00)

04. Adverse Impact on Visibility. Visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I Area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with: (3-30-07)

a. Times of visitor use of the Federal Class I Area; and (3-30-07)

b. The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility. (3-30-07)

c. This term does not include affects on integral vistas when applied to 40 CFR 51.307. (3-30-07)

05. Air Pollutant/Air Contaminant. Any substance, including but not limited to, dust, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, soot, carbon or particulate matter or any combination thereof. (4-5-00)

06. Air Pollution. The presence in the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutant or combination thereof in such quantity of such nature and duration and under such conditions as would be injurious to human health or welfare, to animal or plant life, or to property, or to interfere unreasonably with the enjoyment of life or property. (4-5-00)

07. Air Quality. The specific measurement in the ambient air of a particular air pollutant at any given time. (5-1-94)

08. Air Quality Criterion. The information used as guidelines for decisions when establishing air quality goals and air quality standards. (5-1-94)

09. Allowable Emissions. The allowable emissions rate of a stationary source or facility calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source or facility (unless the source or facility is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following: (4-5-00)

a. The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR part 60 and 61; (4-5-00)

- b.** Any applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or (4-5-00)
- c.** The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date. (4-5-00)
- 10. Ambient Air.** That portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access. (5-1-94)
- 11. Ambient Air Quality Violation.** Any ambient concentration that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a national ambient air quality standard as determined by 40 CFR Part 50. (4-11-06)
- 12. Atmospheric Stagnation Advisory.** An air pollution alert declared by the Department when air pollutant impacts have been observed and/or meteorological conditions are conducive to additional air pollutant buildup. (4-11-06)
- 13. Attainment Area.** Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as having ambient concentrations equal to or less than national primary or secondary ambient air quality standards for a particular air pollutant or air pollutants. (4-11-06)
- 14. BART-Eligible Source.** Any of the following stationary sources of air pollutants, including any reconstructed source, which was not in operation prior to August 7, 1962, and was in existence on August 7, 1977, and has the potential to emit two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of any air pollutant. In determining potential to emit, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, must be counted. (3-30-07)
- a.** Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
- b.** Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (3-30-07)
- c.** Kraft pulp mills; (3-30-07)
- d.** Portland cement plants; (3-30-07)
- e.** Primary zinc smelters; (3-30-07)
- f.** Iron and steel mill plants; (3-30-07)
- g.** Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (3-30-07)
- h.** Primary copper smelters; (3-30-07)
- i.** Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (3-30-07)
- j.** Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (3-30-07)
- k.** Petroleum refineries; (3-30-07)
- l.** Lime plants; (3-30-07)
- m.** Phosphate rock processing plants; (3-30-07)
- n.** Coke oven batteries; (3-30-07)
- o.** Sulfur recovery plants; (3-30-07)

- p. Carbon black plants (furnace process); (3-30-07)
- q. Primary lead smelters; (3-30-07)
- r. Fuel conversion plants; (3-30-07)
- s. Sintering plants; (3-30-07)
- t. Secondary metal production facilities; (3-30-07)
- u. Chemical process plants; (3-30-07)
- v. Fossil-fuel boilers of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (3-30-07)
- w. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (3-30-07)
- x. Taconite ore processing facilities; (3-30-07)
- y. Glass fiber processing plants; and (3-30-07)
- z. Charcoal production facilities. (3-30-07)
- 15. Baseline (Area, Concentration, Date).** See Section 579. (5-1-94)
- 16. Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART).** Means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology. (3-30-07)
- 17. Board.** Idaho Board of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
- 18. Breakdown.** An unplanned failure of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)
- 19. BTU.** British thermal unit. (5-1-94)
- 20. Clean Air Act.** The federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671q. (5-1-94)
- 21. Collection Efficiency.** The overall performance of the air cleaning device in terms of ratio of materials collected to total input to the collector unless specific size fractions of the contaminant are stated or required. (5-1-94)
- 22. Commence Construction or Modification.** In general, this means initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change. (4-5-00)
- 23. Complete.** A determination made by the Department that all information needed to process a permit application has been submitted for review. (5-1-94)
- 24. Construction.** Fabrication, erection, installation, or modification of a stationary source or facility.

- (5-1-94)
25. **Control Equipment.** Any method, process or equipment which removes, reduces or renders less noxious, air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
26. **Controlled Emission.** An emission which has been treated by control equipment to remove all or part of an air pollutant before release to the atmosphere. (5-1-94)
27. **Criteria Air Pollutant.** Any of the following: PM-10; sulfur oxides; ozone, nitrogen dioxide; carbon monoxide; lead. (4-5-00)
28. **Deciview.** A measurement of visibility impairment. A deciview is a haze index derived from calculated light extinction, such that uniform changes in haziness correspond to uniform incremental changes in perception across the entire range of conditions, from pristine to highly impaired. The deciview haze index is calculated based on the following equation (for the purposes of calculating deciview, the atmospheric light extinction coefficient must be calculated from aerosol measurements): Deciview Haze Index = $10 \ln_e (b_{\text{ext}} / 10 \text{Mm}^{-1})$ where b_{ext} = the atmospheric light extinction coefficient, expressed in inverse megameters (Mm^{-1}). (3-30-07)
29. **Department.** The Department of Environmental Quality. (5-1-94)
30. **Designated Facility.** Any of the following facilities: (5-1-94)
- a. Fossil-fuel fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
- b. Coal cleaning plants (thermal dryers); (5-1-94)
- c. Kraft pulp mills; (5-1-94)
- d. Portland cement plants; (5-1-94)
- e. Primary zinc smelters; (5-1-94)
- f. Iron and steel mill plants; (5-1-94)
- g. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants; (5-1-94)
- h. Primary copper smelters; (5-1-94)
- i. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than two hundred and fifty (250) tons of refuse per day; (5-1-94)
- j. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants; (5-1-94)
- k. Petroleum refineries; (5-1-94)
- l. Lime plants; (5-1-94)
- m. Phosphate rock processing plants; (5-1-94)
- n. Coke oven batteries; (5-1-94)
- o. Sulfur recovery plants; (5-1-94)
- p. Carbon black plants (furnace process); (5-1-94)
- q. Primary lead smelters; (5-1-94)

- r. Fuel conversion plants; (5-1-94)
- s. Sintering plants; (5-1-94)
- t. Secondary metal production facilities; (5-1-94)
- u. Chemical process plants; (5-1-94)
- v. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) of more than two hundred and fifty (250) million BTU's per hour heat input; (5-1-94)
- w. Petroleum storage and transfer facilities with a capacity exceeding three hundred thousand (300,000) barrels; (5-1-94)
- x. Taconite ore processing facilities; (5-1-94)
- y. Glass fiber processing plants; and (5-1-94)
- z. Charcoal production facilities. (5-1-94)
- 31. Director.** The Director of the Department of Environmental Quality or his designee. (5-1-94)
- 32. Effective Dose Equivalent.** The sum of the products of absorbed dose and appropriate factors to account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the quality of radiation and its distribution in the body of reference man. The unit of the effective dose equivalent is the rem. It is generally calculated as an annual dose. (5-1-94)
- 33. Emission.** Any controlled or uncontrolled release or discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of any air pollutants or combination thereof. Emission also includes any release or discharge of any air pollutant from a stack, vent, or other means into the outdoor atmosphere that originates from an emission unit. (5-1-94)
- 34. Emission Standard.** A permit or regulatory requirement established by the Department or EPA which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of 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. (4-5-00)
- 35. Emissions Unit.** An identifiable piece of process equipment or other part of a facility which emits or may emit any air pollutant. This definition does not alter or affect the term "unit" for the purposes of 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o. (5-1-94)
- 36. EPA.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency and its Administrator or designee. (5-1-94)
- 37. Environmental Remediation Source.** A stationary source that functions to remediate or recover any release, spill, leak, discharge or disposal of any petroleum product or petroleum substance, any hazardous waste or hazardous substance from any soil, ground water or surface water, and shall have an operational life no greater than five (5) years from the inception of any operations to the cessation of actual operations. Nothing in this definition shall be construed so as to actually limit remediation projects to five (5) years or less of total operation. (5-1-95)
- 38. Excess Emissions.** Emissions that exceed an applicable emissions standard established for any facility, source or emissions unit by statute, regulation, rule, permit, or order. (4-11-06)
- 39. Existing Stationary Source or Facility.** Any stationary source or facility that exists, is installed, or is under construction on the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter. (5-1-94)

- 40. Facility.** All of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one (1) or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same Major Group (i.e. which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)
- 41. Federal Class I Area.** Any federal land that is classified or reclassified "Class I." (3-30-07)
- 42. Federal Land Manager.** The Secretary of the department with authority over the Federal Class I Area (or the Secretary's designee). (3-30-07)
- 43. Federally Enforceable.** All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA and the Department under the Clean Air Act, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61 requirements within any applicable State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, or 63. (3-30-07)
- 44. Fire Hazard.** The presence or accumulation of combustible material of such nature and in sufficient quantity that its continued existence constitutes an imminent and substantial danger to life, property, public welfare or adjacent lands. (5-1-94)
- 45. Fuel-Burning Equipment.** Any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. (5-1-94)
- 46. Fugitive Dust.** Fugitive emissions composed of particulate matter. (5-1-94)
- 47. Fugitive Emissions.** Those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. (5-1-94)
- 48. Garbage.** Any waste consisting of putrescible animal and vegetable materials resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food including, but not limited to, waste materials from households, markets, storage facilities, handling and sale of produce and other food products. (5-1-94)
- 49. Gasoline.** Any mixture of volatile hydrocarbons suitable as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats. Gasoline also means aircraft engine fuels when used for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles or motor boats and includes gasohol, but does not include special fuels. (3-29-10)
- 50. Gasoline Cargo Tank.** Any tank or trailer used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to underground gasoline storage tanks. (3-29-10)
- 51. Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF).** Any facility with underground gasoline storage tanks used for dispensing gasoline. (3-29-10)
- 52. Grain Elevator.** Any plant or installation at which grain is unloaded, handled, cleaned, dried, stored, or loaded. (5-1-94)
- 53. Grain Storage Elevator.** Any grain elevator located at any wheat flour mill, wet corn mill, dry corn mill (human consumption), rice mill, or soybean extraction plant which has a permanent grain storage capacity of thirty five thousand two hundred (35,200) cubic meters (ca. 1 million bushels). (5-1-94)
- 54. Grain Terminal Elevator.** Any grain elevator which has a permanent storage capacity of more than eighty-eight thousand one hundred (88,100) cubic meters (ca. 2.5 million bushels), except those located at animal food manufacturers, pet food manufacturers, cereal manufacturers, breweries, and livestock feedlots. (5-1-94)
- 55. Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP).** Any air pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. Hazardous Air Pollutants are regulated air pollutants. (4-11-06)

56. Hazardous Waste. Any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous form which, because of its quantity, concentration or characteristics (physical, chemical or biological) may: (5-1-94)

a. Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses; or (5-1-94)

b. Pose a substantial threat to human health or to the environment if improperly treated, stored, disposed of, or managed. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, materials which are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, or reactive, or materials which may have mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic properties; provided that such wastes do not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges which are allowed under a national pollution discharge elimination system permit, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by 42 U.S.C. Sections 2014(e),(z) or (aa). (5-1-94)

57. Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant. Those facilities conveying proportioned quantities or batch loading of cold aggregate to a drier, and heating, drying, screening, classifying, measuring and mixing the aggregate and asphalt for the purpose of paving, construction, industrial, residential or commercial use. (5-1-94)

58. Incinerator. Any source consisting of a furnace and all appurtenances thereto designed for the destruction of refuse by burning. "Open Burning" is not considered incineration. For purposes of these rules, the destruction of any combustible liquid or gaseous material by burning in a flare stack shall be considered incineration. (5-1-94)

59. Indian Governing Body. The governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government. (5-1-94)

60. Integral Vista. A view perceived from within the mandatory Class I Federal Area of a specific landmark or panorama located outside the boundary of the mandatory Class I Federal Area. (3-30-07)

61. Kraft Pulping. Any pulping process which uses, for a cooking liquor, an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide. (5-1-94)

62. Least Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the lowest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

63. Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). For any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following: (4-5-00)

a. The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in any State Implementation Plan for such class or category of facility, unless the owner or operator of the proposed facility demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or (4-5-00)

b. The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of facilities. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within the facility. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified facility to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance. (4-5-00)

64. Mandatory Class I Federal Area. Any area identified in 40 CFR 81.400 through 81.437. (3-30-07)

65. Member of the Public. For purposes of Subsection 006.103.a.xvi., a person located at any off-site point where there is a residence, school, business or office. (3-30-07)

66. Mercury. Total mercury including elemental mercury and mercury compounds. ()

67. Mercury Best Available Control Technology (MBACT). An emission standard for mercury based on the maximum degree of reduction practically achievable as specified by the Department on an individual case-by-case basis taking into account energy, economic and environmental impacts, and other relevant impacts specific to the source. A Department approved MBACT shall be valid until the source subject to the MBACT is modified. If the proposed modification to the source subject to MBACT occurs within ten (10) years of the MBACT determination, a new MBACT review shall not be triggered as long as the source can meet the existing MBACT requirements. If the proposed modification occurs more than ten (10) years after the MBACT determination, then the proposed modification shall be subject to a new MBACT review. ()

668. Modification. (4-11-06)

a. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an emission increase as defined in Section 007 or which results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

b. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source or facility which results in an increase in the emissions rate of any state only toxic air pollutant, or emissions of any state only toxic air pollutant not previously emitted. (4-11-06)

c. Fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required for a modification unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)

d. For purposes of this definition of modification, routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes and the following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation: (3-30-07)

i. An increase in the production rate if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected stationary source, and if a more restrictive production rate is not specified in a permit; (5-1-94)

ii. An increase in hours of operation if more restrictive hours of operation are not specified in a permit; and (5-1-94)

iii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material if the stationary source is specifically designed to accommodate such fuel or raw material and use of such fuel or raw material is not specifically prohibited in a permit. (4-5-00)

679. Monitoring. Sampling and analysis, in a continuous or noncontinuous sequence, using techniques which will adequately measure emission levels and/or ambient air concentrations of air pollutants. (5-1-94)

6870. Most Impaired Days. The average visibility impairment (measured in deciviews) for the twenty percent (20%) of monitored days in a calendar year with the highest amount of visibility impairment. (3-30-07)

6971. Multiple Chamber Incinerator. Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. (5-1-94)

702. Natural Conditions. Includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration. (3-30-07)

743. New Stationary Source or Facility. (5-1-94)

a. Any stationary source or facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the original effective date of any applicable provision of this chapter; or (5-1-94)

- b.** The restart of a nonoperating facility shall be considered a new stationary source or facility if: (5-1-94)
- i.** The restart involves a modification to the facility; or (5-1-94)
- ii.** After the facility has been in a nonoperating status for a period of two (2) years, and the Department receives an application for a Permit to Construct in the area affected by the existing nonoperating facility, the Department will, within five (5) working days of receipt of the application notify the nonoperating facility of receipt of the application for a Permit to Construct. Upon receipt of this Departmental notification, the nonoperating facility will comply with the following restart schedule or be considered a new stationary source or facility when it does restart: Within thirty (30) working days after receipt of the Department's notification of the application for a Permit to Construct, the nonoperating facility shall provide the Department with a schedule detailing the restart of the facility. The restart must begin within sixty (60) days of the date the Department receives the restart schedule. (5-1-94)
- 724. Nonattainment Area.** Any area which is designated, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d), as not meeting (or contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant. (5-1-94)
- 735. Noncondensibles.** Gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise specified. (5-1-94)
- 746. Odor.** The sensation resulting from stimulation of the human sense of smell. (5-1-94)
- 757. Opacity.** A state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view, expressed as percent. (5-1-94)
- 768. Open Burning.** The burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct or chimney. (5-1-94)
- 779. Operating Permit.** A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 300 through 386 and/or 400 through 461. (4-5-00)
- 780. Particulate Matter.** Any material, except water in uncombined form, that exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions. (5-1-94)
- 7981. Particulate Matter Emissions.** All particulate matter emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or any equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)
- 802. Permit to Construct.** A permit issued by the Director pursuant to Sections 200 through 228. (7-1-02)
- 843. Person.** Any individual, association, corporation, firm, partnership or any federal, state or local governmental entity. (5-1-94)
- 824. PM-10.** All particulate matter in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers as measured by a reference method based on Appendix J of 40 CFR Part 50 and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53. (5-1-94)
- 835. PM-10 Emissions.** All particulate matter, including condensible particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method in accordance with Section 157. (4-5-00)
- 846. Potential to Emit/Potential Emissions.** The maximum capacity of a facility or stationary source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity

of the facility or 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 or the effect it would have on emissions is state or federally enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a facility or stationary source. (3-30-07)

857. Portable Equipment. Equipment which is designed to be dismantled and transported from one (1) job site to another job site. (5-1-94)

868. PPM (parts per million). Parts of a gaseous contaminant per million parts of gas by volume. (5-1-94)

879. Prescribed Fire Management Burning. The controlled application of fire to wildland fuels in either their natural or modified state under such conditions of weather, fuel moisture, soil moisture, etc., as will allow the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and at the same time produce the intensity of heat and rate of spread required to accomplish planned objectives, including: (5-1-94)

- a. Fire hazard reduction; (5-1-94)
- b. The control of pests, insects, or diseases; (5-1-94)
- c. The promotion of range forage improvements; (5-1-94)
- d. The perpetuation of natural ecosystems; (5-1-94)
- e. The disposal of woody debris resulting from a logging operation, the clearing of rights of way, a land clearing operation, or a driftwood collection system; (5-1-94)
- f. The preparation of planting and seeding sites for forest regeneration; and (5-1-94)
- g. Other accepted natural resource management purposes. (5-1-94)

889. Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard. That ambient air quality which, allowing an adequate margin of safety, is requisite to protect the public health. (5-1-94)

891. Process or Process Equipment. Any equipment, device or contrivance for changing any materials whatever or for storage or handling of any materials, and all appurtenances thereto, including ducts, stack, etc., the use of which may cause any discharge of an air pollutant into the ambient air but not including that equipment specifically defined as fuel-burning equipment or refuse-burning equipment. (5-1-94)

902. Process Weight. The total weight of all materials introduced into any source operation which may cause any emissions of particulate matter. Process weight includes solid fuels charged, but does not include liquid and gaseous fuels charged or combustion air. Water which occurs naturally in the feed material shall be considered part of the process weight. (5-1-94)

913. Process Weight Rate. The rate established as follows: (5-1-94)

a. For continuous or long-run steady-state source operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof; (4-5-00)

b. For cyclical or batch source operations, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete cycle of operation or an integral number of cycles, divided by the hours of actual process operation during such a period. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one (1) interpretation of this definition, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply. (4-5-00)

924. Quantifiable. The Department must be able to determine the emissions impact of any SIP trading

programs requirement(s) or emission limit(s). (4-5-00)

935. Radionuclide. A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay. (5-1-94)

946. Regional Haze. Visibility impairment that is caused by the emission of air pollutants from numerous sources located over a wide geographic area. Such sources include, but are not limited to, major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources. (3-30-07)

957. Regulated Air Pollutant. (4-11-06)

a. For purposes of determining applicability of major source permit to operate requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 300 through 397, and in accordance with Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Section 7661 et seq., “regulated air pollutant” shall have the same meaning as in Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, 40 CFR Part 70; (4-11-06)

b. For purposes of determining applicability of any other operating permit requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 400 through 410, the federal definition of “regulated air pollutant” as defined in Subsection 006.94.a. shall also apply; (3-30-07)

c. For purposes of determining applicability of permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to Sections 200 through 228, except Section 214, and in accordance with Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7501 et seq., “regulated air pollutant” shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in non-attainment areas pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act and applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part D of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 51.165; and (4-11-06)

d. For purposes of determining applicability of any other major or minor permit to construct requirements, issuing, and modifying permits pursuant to 200 through 228, except Section 214, “regulated air pollutant” shall mean those air contaminants that are regulated in attainment and unclassifiable areas pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 40 CFR 52.21, and any applicable federal regulations promulgated pursuant to Part C of Subchapter I of the federal Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 7470 et seq. (4-11-06)

968. Replicable. Any SIP procedures for applying emission trading shall be structured so that two (2) independent entities would obtain the same result when determining compliance with the emission trading provisions. (4-5-00)

979. Responsible Official. One (1) of the following: (5-1-94)

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 (1) or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either: (5-1-94)

i. The facilities employ more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or (4-5-00)

ii. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Department. (5-1-94)

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (5-1-94)

c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of Section 123, 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). (4-5-00)

- d.** For Phase II sources: (5-1-94)
- i.** The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and (5-1-94)
- ii.** The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR Part 70. (5-1-94)
- 99100. Safety Measure.** Any shutdown (and related startup) or bypass of equipment or processes undertaken to prevent imminent injury or death or severe damage to equipment or property which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)
- 99101. Salvage Operation.** Any source consisting of any business, trade or industry engaged in whole or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material, such as, but not limited to, reprocessing of used motor oils, metals, chemicals, shipping containers, or drums, and specifically including automobile graveyards and junkyards. (5-1-94)
- 1002. Scheduled Maintenance.** Planned upkeep, repair activities and preventative maintenance on any air pollution control equipment or emissions unit, including process equipment, and including shutdown and startup of such equipment. (3-20-97)
- 1043. Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard.** That ambient air quality which is requisite to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects associated with the presence of air pollutants in the ambient air. (5-1-94)
- 1024. Secondary Emissions.** Emissions which would occur as a result of the construction, modification, or operation of a stationary source or facility, but do not come from the stationary source or facility itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and affect the same general area as the stationary source, facility, or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the primary stationary source, facility or modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source regulated under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7521 through 7590. (3-30-07)
- 1035. Shutdown.** The normal and customary time period required to cease operations of air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit beginning with the initiation of procedures to terminate normal operation and continuing until the termination is completed. (5-1-94)
- 1046. Significant.** In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following: (4-11-06)
- a.** Pollutant and emissions rate: (4-11-06)
- i.** Carbon monoxide, one hundred (100) tons per year; (5-1-94)
- ii.** Nitrogen oxides, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
- iii.** Sulfur dioxide, forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
- iv.** Particulate matter, twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter emissions; fifteen (15) tons per year of PM₁₀ emissions; (4-11-06)
- v.** Ozone, forty (40) tons per year of volatile organic compounds; (4-11-06)
- vi.** Lead, six-tenths (0.6) of a ton per year; (5-1-94)
- vii.** Fluorides, three (3) tons per year; (5-1-94)

- viii. Sulfuric acid mist, seven (7) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - ix. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - x. Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xi. Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S), ten (10) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xii. Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans), thirty-five ten-millionths (0.0000035) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiii. Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter), fifteen (15) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xiv. Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride), forty (40) tons per year; (5-1-94)
 - xv. Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds), fifty (50) tons per year; or (4-11-06)
 - xvi. Radionuclides, a quantity of emissions, from source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H, that have been determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 61, Appendix D and by Department approved methods, that would cause any member of the public to receive an annual effective dose equivalent of at least one tenth (0.1) mrem per year, if total facility-wide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of less than three (3) mrem per year; or any radionuclide emission rate, if total facility-wide radionuclide emissions contribute an effective dose equivalent of greater than or equal to three (3) mrem per year. (5-1-95)
- b.** In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source or facility to emit a regulated air pollutant not listed in Subsection 006.103.a. above and not a toxic air pollutant, any emission rate; or (3-30-07)
- c.** For a major facility or major modification which would be constructed within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area, the emissions rate which would increase the ambient concentration of an emitted regulated air pollutant in the Class I area by one (1) microgram per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average, or more. (4-5-00)
- 1057. Significant Contribution.** Any increase in ambient concentrations which would exceed the following: (5-1-94)
- a.** Sulfur dioxide: (5-1-94)
 - i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Five (5) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - iii. Twenty-five (25) micrograms per cubic meter, three (3) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - b.** Nitrogen dioxide, one (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)
 - c.** Carbon monoxide: (5-1-94)
 - i. One-half (0.5) milligrams per cubic meter, eight (8) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - ii. Two (2) milligrams per cubic meter, one (1) hour average; (5-1-94)
 - d.** PM-10: (5-1-94)
 - i. One (1.0) microgram per cubic meter, annual average; (5-1-94)

- ii. Five (5.0) micrograms per cubic meter, twenty-four (24) hour average. (5-1-94)
- 1068. Small Fire.** A fire in which the material to be burned is not more than four (4) feet in diameter nor more than three (3) feet high. (5-1-94)
- 1079. Smoke.** Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon and other combustible material. (5-1-94)
- 10810. Smoke Management Plan.** A document issued by the Director to implement Sections 606 through 616, Categories of Allowable Burning. (5-1-94)
- 10911. Smoke Management Program.** A program whereby meteorological information, fuel conditions, fire behavior, smoke movement and atmospheric dispersal conditions are used as a basis for scheduling the location, amount and timing of open burning operations so as to minimize the impact of such burning on identified smoke sensitive areas. (5-1-94)
- 1102. Source.** A stationary source. (5-1-94)
- 1143. Source Operation.** The last operation preceding the emission of air pollutants, when this operation:
- a. Results in the separation of the air pollutants from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air pollutants, as in the case of fuel combustion; and (5-1-94)
- b. Is not an air cleaning device. (5-1-94)
- 1124. Special Fuels.** All fuel suitable as fuel for diesel engines; a compressed or liquefied gas obtained as a by-product in petroleum refining or natural gasoline manufacture, such as butane, isobutane, propane, propylene, butylenes, and their mixtures; and natural gas, either liquid or gas, and hydrogen, used for the generation of power for the operation or propulsion of motor vehicles. (3-29-10)
- 1135. Stack.** Any point in a source arranged to conduct emissions to the ambient air, including a chimney, flue, conduit, or duct but not including flares. (5-1-94)
- 1146. Stage 1 Vapor Collection.** Used during the refueling of underground gasoline storage tanks to reduce hydrocarbon emissions. Vapors in the tank, which are displaced by the incoming gasoline, are routed through a hose into the gasoline cargo tank and returned to the terminal for processing. Two (2) types of Stage 1 systems exist: coaxial and dual point. (3-29-10)
- a. Coaxial System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that requires only one (1) tank opening. The tank opening is usually four (4) inches in diameter with a three (3) inch diameter product fill tube inserted into the opening. Fuel flows through the inner tube while vapors are displaced through the annular space between the inner and outer tubes. (3-29-10)
- b. Dual Point System. A Stage 1 vapor collection system that consists of two (2) separate tank openings, one (1) for delivery of the product and the other for the recovery of vapors. (3-29-10)
- 1157. Standard Conditions.** Except as specified in Subsection 576.02 for ambient air quality standards, a dry gas temperature of twenty degrees Celsius (20C) sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (68F) and a gas pressure of seven hundred sixty (760) millimeters of mercury (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute. (4-5-00)
- 1168. Startup.** The normal and customary time period required to bring air pollution control equipment or an emissions unit, including process equipment, from a nonoperational status into normal operation. (5-1-94)
- 1179. Stationary Source.** Any building, structure, facility, emissions unit, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a permit is required

- unless required by federal law. (4-11-06)
- 11920. Tier I Source.** Any of the following: (5-1-94)
- a.** Any source located at any major facility as defined in Section 008; (4-5-00)
 - b.** Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard, limitation, or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 or 40 CFR Part 60, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit; (4-11-06)
 - c.** Any source, including an area source, subject to a standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, and required by EPA to obtain a Part 70 permit, except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to requirements under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(r); (4-11-06)
 - d.** Any Phase II source; and (5-1-94)
 - e.** Any source in a source category designated by the Department. (5-1-94)
- 11921. Total Suspended Particulates.** Particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50 Appendix B. (4-5-00)
- 1202. Toxic Air Pollutant.** An air pollutant that has been determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation and listed in Section 585 or 586. (5-1-94)
- 1213. Toxic Air Pollutant Carcinogenic Increments.** Those ambient air quality increments based on the probability of developing excess cancers over a seventy (70) year lifetime exposure to one (1) microgram per cubic meter (1 ug/m³) of a given carcinogen and expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 586. (5-1-94)
- 1224. Toxic Air Pollutant Non-carcinogenic Increments.** Those ambient air quality increments based on occupational exposure limits for airborne toxic chemicals expressed in terms of a screening emission level or an acceptable ambient concentration for a non-carcinogenic toxic air pollutant. They are listed in Section 585. (5-1-94)
- 1235. Toxic Substance.** Any air pollutant that is determined by the Department to be by its nature, toxic to human or animal life or vegetation. (5-1-94)
- 1246. Trade Waste.** Any solid, liquid or gaseous material resulting from the construction or demolition of any structure, or the operation of any business, trade or industry including, but not limited to, wood product industry waste such as sawdust, bark, peelings, chips, shavings and cull wood. (5-1-94)
- 1257. TRS (Total Reduced Sulfur).** Hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide and any other organic sulfide present. (5-1-94)
- 1268. Unclassifiable Area.** An area which, because of a lack of adequate data, is unable to be classified pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7407(d) as either an attainment or a nonattainment area. (5-1-94)
- 1279. Uncontrolled Emission.** An emission which has not been treated by control equipment. (5-1-94)
- 12830. Upset.** An unplanned disruption in the normal operations of any equipment or emissions unit which may cause excess emissions. (4-5-00)
- 12931. Visibility Impairment.** Any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions. (3-30-07)
- 1302. Visibility in Any Mandatory Class I Federal Area.** Includes any integral vista associated with that area. (3-30-07)

~~1343.~~ **Wigwam Burner.** Wood waste burning devices commonly called teepee burners, silos, truncated cones, and other such burners commonly used by the wood product industry for the disposal by burning of wood wastes. (5-1-94)

~~1344.~~ **Wood Stove Curtailment Advisory.** An air pollution alert issued through local authorities and/or the Department to limit wood stove emissions during air pollution episodes. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

215. MERCURY EMISSION STANDARD FOR NEW OR MODIFIED SOURCES.

No owner or operator may commence construction or modification of a stationary source or facility that results in an increase in annual potential emissions of mercury of twenty-five (25) pounds or more unless the owner or operator has obtained a permit to construct under Sections 200 through 228 of these rules. The permit to construct application shall include an MBACT analysis for the new or modified source or sources for review and approval by the Department. A determination of applicability under Section 215 shall be based upon the best available information. Fugitive emissions shall not be included in a determination of applicability under Section 215. ()

01. Exemptions. New or modified stationary sources within a source category subject to 40 CFR Part 63 are exempt from the requirements of Section 215. ()

02. Applicability. Except as provided in Subsection 215.01, Section 215 applies to all new or modified sources for which an application for a permit to construct was submitted to the Department on or after July 1, 2011. ()

~~2156.~~ -- 219. (RESERVED).

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

221. CATEGORY I EXEMPTION.

No permit to construct is required for a source that satisfies the criteria set forth in Section 220 and the following: (4-5-00)

01. Below Regulatory Concern. The maximum capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant under its physical and operational design considering limitations on emissions such as air pollution control equipment, restrictions on hours of operation and restrictions on the type and amount of material combusted, stored or processed shall be less than ten percent (10%) of the significant emission rates set out in the definition of significant at Section 006. (4-5-00)

02. Radionuclides. The source shall have potential emissions that are less than one percent (1%) of the applicable radionuclides standard in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H. (4-5-00)

03. Toxic Air Pollutants. The source shall comply with Section 223. (4-5-00)

04. Mercury. The source shall have potential emissions that are less than twenty-five (25) pounds per year of mercury. Fugitive emissions shall not be included in the calculation of potential mercury emissions. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

401. TIER II OPERATING PERMIT.

01. Optional Tier II Operating Permits. The owner or operator of any stationary source or facility which is not subject to (or wishes to accept limitations on the facility's potential to emit so as to not be subject to) Sections 300 through 399 may apply to the Department for an operating permit to: (7-1-02)

- a. Authorize the use of alternative emission limits (bubbles) pursuant to Section 440; (5-1-94)
- b. Authorize the use of an emission offset pursuant to Sections 204.02.b. or 206; (4-6-05)
- c. Authorize the use of a potential to emit limitation, an emission reduction or netting transaction to exempt a facility or modification from certain requirements for a permit to construct; (4-5-00)
- d. Authorize the use of a potential to emit limitation to exempt the facility from Tier I permitting requirements. (4-5-00)
- e. Bank an emission reduction credit pursuant to Section 461; (5-1-94)

02. Required Tier II Operating Permits. ()

a. A Tier II operating permit is required for any stationary source or facility which: ()

i. ~~Is~~ is not subject to Sections 300 through 399 with a permit to construct which establishes any emission standard different from those in these rules. (~~7-1-02~~)()

ii. Has annual actual mercury emissions in excess of sixty-two (62) pounds. Fugitive emissions shall not be included in a determination of the actual mercury emissions. The owner or operator of the stationary source or facility shall submit a Tier II permit application for review and approval by the Department, no later than twelve (12) months after becoming subject to Subsection 401.02.a.ii., that includes an MBACT analysis for all sources that emit mercury. A determination of applicability under Subsection 401.02 shall be based upon best available information. An MBACT analysis for review and approval by the Department shall be included in a Tier II renewal application for any mercury emitting source not otherwise subject to MBACT. ()

b. Stationary sources within a source category subject to 40 CFR Part 63 are exempt from the requirements of Subsection 401.02.a.ii. ()

03. Tier II Operating Permits Required by the Department. The Director may require or revise a Tier II operating permit for any stationary source or facility whenever the Department determines that: (5-1-94)

- a. Emission rate reductions are necessary to attain or maintain any ambient air quality standard or applicable prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) increment; or (4-5-00)
- b. Specific emission standards, or requirements on operation or maintenance are necessary to ensure compliance with any applicable emission standard or rule. (5-1-94)

04. Multiple Tier II Operating Permits. Subject to approval by EPA, the Director may issue one (1) or more Tier II operating permits to a facility which allow any specific stationary source or emissions unit within that facility a future compliance date of up to three (3) years beyond the compliance date of any provision of these rules, provided the Director has reasonable cause to believe such a future compliance date is warranted. (4-5-00)

05. Tier II Operating Permits Establishing a Facility Emissions Cap. The owner or operator of any stationary source or facility may request a Tier II operating permit establishing a Facility Emissions Cap (FEC) pursuant to Sections 175 through 181. (4-11-06)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

585. TOXIC AIR POLLUTANTS NON-CARCINOGENIC INCREMENTS.

The screening emissions levels (EL) and acceptable ambient concentrations (AAC) for non-carcinogens are as provided in the following table. The AAC in this section are twenty-four (24) hour averages. (6-30-95)

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
60-35-5	Acetamide (NY)	--	0.002	0.0003
64-19-7	Acetic acid	25	1.67	1.25
108-24-7	Acetic anhydride	20	1.33	1
67-64-1	Acetone	1780	119	89
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	67	4.47	3.35
540-59-0	Acetylene dichloride, See 1,2-Dichloroethylene			
79-27-6	Acetylene tetrabromide	15	1	.75
107-02-8	Acrolein	0.25	0.017	0.0125
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	30	2	1.5
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	5	0.333	.25
106-92-3	Allyl glycidyl ether	22	1.47	1.1
2179-59-1	Allyl propyl disulfide	12	0.8	0.6
7429-90-5	Aluminum Including:			
NA	Metal & Oxide	10	0.667	0.5
NA	Pyro powders	5	0.333	0.25
NA	Soluble salts	2	0.133	0.10
NA	Alkyls not otherwise classified	2	0.133	0.10
141-43-5	2-Aminoethanol, See Ethanolamine			
504-29-0	2-Aminopyridine	2	0.133	0.10
7664-41-7	Ammonia	18	1.2	0.9
12125-02-9	Ammonium chloride fume	10	0.667	0.5
3825-26-1	Ammonium perfluoro-octanoate	0.1	0.007	0.05
7773-06-0	Ammonium sulfamate	10	0.667	0.5
628-63-7	n-Amyl acetate	530	35.3	26.5
626-38-0	Sec-Amyl acetate	665	44.3	33.25
7440-36-0	Antimony & compounds, as Sb (handling & use)	0.5	0.033	0.025
86-88-4	ANTU	0.3	0.02	0.015
7784-42-1	Arsine	0.2	0.013	0.01
86-50-0	Azinphos-methyl	0.2	0.013	0.01
7440-39-3	Barium, soluble compounds, as Ba	0.5	0.033	0.025

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
17804-35-2	Benomyl	10	0.67	0.5
7106-51-4	p-Benzoquinone, See Quinone			
94-36-0	Benzoyl peroxide	5	0.333	0.25
92-52-4	Biphenyl	1.5	0.1	0.075
1304-82-1	Bismuth telluride undoped	10	0.667	0.05
NA	Bismuth telluride if selenium doped	5	0.333	0.25
1303-96-4	Borates, tetra odium salts - Including:			
NA	Anhydrous	1	0.067	0.05
NA	Decahydrate	5	0.333	0.25
NA	Pentahydrate	1	0.067	0.05
1303-86-2	Boron oxide	10	0.667	0.5
10294-33-4	Boron tribromide	10	0.667	0.5
7637-07-2	Boron trifluoride	3	0.2	0.25
314-40-9	Bromacil	10	0.667	0.5
7726-95-6	Bromine	0.7	0.047	0.035
7789-30-2	Bromine penta-fluoride	0.7	0.047	0.035
75-25-2	Bromoform	5	0.333	0.25
109-79-5	Butanethiol, see Butyl mercaptan			
78-93-3	2-Butanone, see Methyl ethyl ketone			
112-87-2	2-butoxyethyl acetate	---	8.33	1.25
111-76-2	2-Butoxyethanol (EGBG)	120	8	6
123-86-4	n-Butyl acetate	710	47.3	35.5
105-46-4	sec-Butyl acetate	950	63.3	47.5
540-88-5	tert-Butyl acetate	950	63.3	47.5
141-32-2	Butyl acrylate	55	3.67	2.75
71-36-3	n-Butyl alcohol	150	10	7.5
78-92-2	Sec-Butyl alcohol	305	20.3	15.25
75-65-0	tert-Butyl alcohol	300	20	15
109-73-9	Butylamine	15	1	.75
124-17-4	Butyl carbitol acetate (ID)	---	0.846	.625
1189-85-1	tert-Butyl chromate, as CrO3	0.1	0.007	.005
2426-08-6	n-Butyl glycidyl ether	135	9	6.75
138-22-7	n-Butyl lactate	25	1.67	1.25
109-79-5	Butyl mercaptan	1.8	0.12	0.09

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
89-72-5	o-sec-Butylphenol	30	2	1.5
98-51-1	p-tert-Butyltoluene	60	4	3
13765-19-0	Calcium carbonate	10	0.667	0.5
156-62-7	Calcium cyanamide	0.5	0.033	0.025
1305-62-0	Calcium hydroxide	5	0.333	0.25
1305-78-8	Calcium oxide	2	0.133	0.1
1344-95-2	Calcium silicate (synthetic)	10	0.667	0.5
13397-24-5	Calcium sulfate	10	0.667	0.5
76-22-2	Camphor, synthetic	12	0.8	0.6
105-60-2	Caprolactam - Including:			
	Dust	1	0.067	0.05
	Vapor	20	1.33	1.0
1333-86-4	Carbon black	3.5	0.23	0.175
2425-06-1	Captafol	0.1	0.007	0.005
133-06-2	Captan	5	0.333	0.25
463-58-1	Carbonyl sulfide	0.4	0.027	0.02
63-25-2	Carbaryl	5	0.333	0.25
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	0.1	0.007	0.005
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	30	2	1.5
558-13-4	Carbon tetrabromide	1.4	0.093	0.07
75-44-5	Carbonyl chloride, See Phosgene			
353-50-4	Carbonyl fluoride	5	0.333	0.25
120-80-9	Catechol	20	1.33	1.0
21351-79-1	Cesium hydroxide	2	0.133	0.10
133-90-4	Chloramben (PL)	---	887	133
8001-35-2	Chlorinated camphene	0.5	0.0333	0.025
31242-93-0	Chlorinated diphenyl oxide	0.5	0.033	0.025
7782-50-5	Chlorine	3	0.2	0.15
10049-04-4	Chlorine dioxide	0.3	0.02	0.015
7790-91-2	Chlorine trifluoride (CL)	0.38	0.025	0.002
107-20-0	Chloroacetaldehyde	0.32	0.021	0.015
78-95-5	Chloroacetone	0.38	0.0253	0.019
532-27-4	a-Chloroacetophenone	0.32	0.021	0.016
79-04-9	Chloroacetyl chloride	0.2	0.013	0.01

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	350	23.3	17.5
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate (PL1)	---	0.047	0.035
2698-41-1	O-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile (CL)	0.4	0.0027	0.03
126-99-8	2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene, see B-Chloroprene			
107-07-3	2-Chloroethanol, see Ethylene chlorohydrin			
600-25-9	1-Chloro-1-nitro propane	10	0.667	0.5
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol (and all isomers) (ID)	---	0.033	0.025
76-06-2	Chloropicrin	0.7	0.047	0.037
126-99-8	B-chloroprene	36	2.4	1.8
2039-87-4	o-Chlorostyrene	285	19	14.25
95-49-8	o-Chlorotoluene	250	16.7	12.5
1929-82-4	2-Chloro-6-(tri-chloromethyl) pyridine, see Nitrapyrin			
2921-88-2	Chlorpyrifos	0.2	0.013	0.01
7440-47-3	Chromium metal - Including:	0.5	0.033	0.025
7440-47-3	Chromium (II) compounds, as Cr	0.5	0.033	0.025
7440-47-3	Chromium (III) compounds, as Cr	0.5	0.033	0.025
2971-90-6	Clopidol	10	0.667	0.5
NA	Coal dust (<5% silica)	2	0.133	0.1
10210-68-1	Cobalt carbonyl as Co	0.1	0.007	0.005
16842-03-8	Cobalt hydrocarbonyl as Co	0.1	0.007	0.005
7440-48-4	Cobalt metal, dust, and fume	0.05	0.0033	0.0025
7440-50-8	Copper:			
7440-50-8	Fume	0.2	0.013	0.01
7440-50-8	Dusts & mists, as Cu	1	0.067	0.05
95-48-7	o-Cresol	22	1.47	1.1
108-39-4	m-Cresol	22	1.47	1.1
106-44-5	p-Cresol	22	1.47	1.1
1319-77-3	Cresols/Cresylic Acid (isomers and mixtures)	22	1.47	1.1
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde	5.7	0.38	0.285
299-86-5	Cruformate	5	0.333	0.25
98-82-8	Cumene	245	16.3	12.25
420-04-2	Cyanamide	2	0.133	0.1
592-01-8	Cyanide and compounds as CN	5	0.333	0.25
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1050	70	52.5

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
108-93-0	Cyclohexanol	200	13.3	10
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	100	6.67	5
110-83-8	Cyclohexene	1015	67.7	50.75
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	41	2.73	2.05
121-82-4	Cyclonite	1.5	0.1	0.075
542-92-7	Cyclopentadiene	200	13.3	10
287-92-3	Cyclopentane	1720	114.667	86
94-75-7	2,4-D	10	0.667	0.5
17702-41-9	Decaborane	0.3	0.02	0.015
8065-48-3	Demeton	0.1	0.007	0.005
123-42-2	Diacetone alcohol	240	16	12
39393-37-8	Dialkyl phthalate (ID)	---	16.4	2.46
107-15-3	1,2-Diaminoethane, See Ethylenediamine			
333-41-5	Diazinon	0.1	0.007	0.005
334-88-3	Diazomethane	0.34	0.023	0.017
19287-45-7	Diborane	0.1	0.007	0.005
102-81-8	2-N-Dibutylamino ethanol	14	0.933	0.7
2528-36-1	Dibutyl phenyl phosphate	3.5	0.233	0.175
107-66-4	Dibutyl phosphate	8.6	0.573	0.43
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	5	0.333	0.25
7572-29-4	Dichloroacetylene	0.39	0.0026	0.0195
95-50-1	o-Dichlorobenzene	300	20	15
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	450	30	22.5
118-52-5	1,3-Dichloro-5, 5-dimethyl hydantoin	0.2	0.013	0.025
75-34-3	Dichloroethane	405	27	20.25
540-59-0	1,2-Dichloroethylene	790	52.7	39.5
111-44-4	Dichloroethyl ether	30	2	1.5
75-43-4	Dichlorofluoromethane	40	2.67	2
594-72-9	1, 1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	10	0.667	0.5
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane, see Propylene dichloride			
75-99-0	2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	6	0.4	0.3
62-73-7	Dichlorvos	1	0.067	0.05
141-66-2	Dicrotophos	0.25	0.017	0.125
77-73-6	Dicyclopentadiene	30	2	1.5

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
102-54-5	Dicyclopentadienyl iron	10	0.667	0.5
111-42-2	Diethanolamine	15	1	0.75
109-89-7	Diethylamine	30	2	1.5
100-37-8	2-Diethylamino-ethanol	50	3.33	2.5
111-40-0	Diethylene triamine	4	0.267	0.2
60-29-7	Diethyl ether, see Ethyl ether			
96-22-0	Diethyl Ketone	705	47	35.25
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	5	0.333	0.25
2238-07-5	Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	0.53	0.035	0.0265
123-31-9	Dihydroxybenzene, see Hydroquinone			
108-83-8	Diisobutyl ketone	145	9.67	7.25
108-18-9	Diisopropylamine	20	1.33	1
127-19-5	Dimethyl acetamide	35	2.33	1.75
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	9.2	0.613	0.46
60-11-7	Dimethyl aminoazo-benzene (NY)	---	0.002	0.0003
1300-73-8	Dimethylamino-benzene, see Xylidine			
121-69-7	Dimethylaniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)	25	1.67	1.25
1330-20-7	Dimethylbenzene, see Xylene			
300-76-5	Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo-2-dichloroethyl phosphate, see Naled			
68-12-2	Dimethylformamide	30	2	1.5
108-83-8	2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone, see Diisobutyl ketone			
131-11-3	Dimethylphthalate	5	0.333	0.25
148-01-6	Dinitolmide	5	0.333	0.25
528-29-0	Dinitrobenzene	1	0.067	0.05
99-65-0	m (or) 1,3-Dinitrobenzene	1	0.067	0.05
100-25-4	p (or) 1,4-Dinitrobenzene	1	0.067	0.05
534-52-1	Dinitro-o-cresol	0.2	0.013	0.01
148-01-6	3,5-Dinitro-o-toluamide, see Dinitolmide			
117-84-0	N-Dioctyl Phthalate	5	0.333	0.25
78-34-2	Dioxathion	0.2	0.013	0.01
92-52-4	Diphenyl, see Biphenyl			
122-39-4	Diphenylamine	10	0.667	0.5

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
	Diphenyl methane diisocyanate, see Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate			
34590-94-8	Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	600	40	30
123-19-3	Dipropyl ketone	235	15.7	11.75
85-00-7	Diquat	0.5	0.033	0.01
97-77-8	Disulfiram	2	0.133	0.1
298-04-4	Disulfoton	0.1	0.007	0.005
128-37-0	2,6-Ditert. butyl-p-cresol	10	0.667	0.5
330-54-1	Diuron	10	0.667	0.5
108-57-6	Divinyl benzene	50	3.33	2.5
1302-74-5	Emery (corundum) total dust (> 1% silica)	10	0.667	0.5
115-29-7	Endosulfan	0.1	0.007	0.005
72-20-8	Endrin	0.1	0.007	0.005
13838-16-9	Enflurane	566	37.7	28.3
1395-21-7	Enzymes, see Subtilisins			
2104-64-5	EPN (Ethoxy-4-Nitro-phenoxy phenylphosphine)	0.5	0.033	0.025
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane (MI)	---	0.8	0.6
75-56-9	1,2-Epoxypropane, see Propylene oxide			
556-52-5	2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol, see Glycidol			
75-08-1	Ethanethiol, see Ethyl mercaptan			
141-43-5	Ethanolamine	8	0.533	0.4
563-12-2	Ethion	0.4	0.027	0.02
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	19	1.27	0.95
111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (EGEEA)	27	1.8	1.35
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	1400	93.3	70
64-17-5	Ethyl alcohol	1880	125	94
75-04-7	Ethylamine	18	1.2	0.9
541-85-5	Ethyl amyl ketone	130	8.67	6.5
100-41-4	Ethyl benzene	435	29	21.75
74-96-4	Ethyl bromide	22	1.47	1.1
106-35-4	Ethyl butyl ketone	230	15.3	11.5
51-79-6	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane) (WA)	---	0.002	0.0015
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride	2640	176	132
107-07-3	Ethylene chlorohydrin	3	0.2	0.15

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
107-15-3	Ethylenediamine	25	1.67	1.25
107-06-2	Ethylene dichloride	40	2.667	2
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol vapor (CL)	127	0.846	6.35
628-96-6	Ethylene glycol denigrate	0.31	0.021	0.016
110-49-6	Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate, see 2-Methoxyethyl acetate			
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea (PL2)	---	0.047	0.035
109-94-4	Ethyl formate	300	20	15
16219-75-3	Ethylidene norbornene (CL)	25	0.167	1.25
75-08-1	Ethyl mercaptan	1	0.067	0.05
100-74-3	N-Ethylmorpholine	23	1.53	1.15
78-10-4	Ethyl silicate	85	5.67	4.25
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos	0.1	0.007	0.005
115-90-2	Fensulfothion	0.1	0.007	0.005
55-38-9	Fenthion	0.2	0.013	0.01
14484-64-1	Ferbam	10	0.667	0.5
12604-58-9	Ferrovandium dust	1	0.067	0.05
NA	Fibrous glass dust	10	0.667	0.5
NA	Fine Mineral Fibers - Including: mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less. (ID)	--	0.661	0.5
NA	Fluorides, as F	2.5	0.167	0.125
7782-41-4	Fluorine	2	0.133	0.1
944-22-9	Fonofos	0.1	0.007	0.005
75-12-7	Formamide	30	2	1.5
64-18-6	Formic acid	9.4	0.627	0.47
98-01-1	Furfural	8	0.533	0.4
98-00-0	Furfuryl alcohol	40	2.67	2
7782-65-2	Germanium tetrahydride	0.6	0.04	0.03
NA	Glass, Fibrous or dust, see Fibrous glass dust			
111-30-8	Glutaraldehyde (CL)	0.82	0.0047	0.041
556-52-5	Glycidol	75	5	3.75
110-80-5	Glycol monoethyl ether, see 2-Ethoxyethanol			
7440-58-6	Hafnium	0.5	0.033	0.025

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
110-43-0	2-Heptanone, see Methyl n-amyl ketone			
106-35-4	3-Heptanone, see Ethyl butyl ketone			
151-67-7	Halothane	404	26.9	20.2
142-82-5	Heptane (n-Heptane)	1640	109	82
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.1	0.007	0.005
1335-87-1	Hexachloronaphthalene	0.2	0.013	0.010
684-16-2	Hexafluoroacetone	0.7	0.047	0.035
822-06-0	Hexamethylene diisocyanate	0.03	0.002	0.0015
680-31-9	Hexamethylphosphoramide (WA)	---	0.002	0.0015
110-54-3	Hexane (n-Hexane)	180	12	9
591-78-6	2-Hexanone, see Methyl n-butyl ketone			
108-10-1	Hexone, see Methyl isobutyl ketone			
108-84-9	sec-Hexyl acetate	300	20	15
107-41-5	Hexylene glycol (CL)	121	0.806	6.05
37275-59-5	Hydrogenated terphenyls	5	0.333	0.25
10035-10-6	Hydrogen bromide (CL)	10	0.0667	0.5
7647-01-0	Hydrogen chloride (CL)	7.5	0.05	0.375
7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide	1.5	0.1	0.075
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	14	0.933	0.7
123-31-9	Hydroquinone	2	0.133	0.1
123-42-2	4-Hydroxy-4-Methyl-2-pentanone, see Diacetone alcohol			
996-61-1	2 -Hydroxypropyl acrylate	3	0.2	0.15
95-13-6	Indene	45	3	2.25
7440-74-6	Indium & compounds as In	0.1	0.007	0.005
7553-56-2	Iodine (CL)	0.1	0.0067	0.005
75-47-8	Iodoform	10	0.667	0.5
1309-37-1	Iron oxide fume (Fe2O3) as Fe	5	0.333	0.25
13463-40-6	Iron pentacarbonyl as Fe	0.8	0.053	0.04
7439-89-6	Iron salts, soluble, as Fe	1	0.067	0.05
123-92-2	Isoamyl acetate	525	35	26.25
123-51-3	Isoamyl alcohol	360	24	18
110-19-0	Isobutyl acetate	700	46.7	35
78-83-1	Isobutyl alcohol	150	10	6
26952-21-6	Isooctyl alcohol	270	18	13.5

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
78-59-1	Isophorone	28	1.867	1.4
4098-71-9	Isophorone diisocyanate	0.09	0.006	0.0045
109-59-1	Isopropoxyethanol	105	7	5.25
108-21-4	Isopropyl Acetate	1040	69.3	52
67-63-0	Isopropyl alcohol	980	65.3	49
75-31-0	Isopropylamine	12	0.8	0.6
643-28-7	N-Isopropylaniline	10	0.667	0.5
108-20-3	Isopropyl ether	1040	69.3	52
4016-14-2	Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	240	16	12
1332-58-7	Kaolin (respirable dust)	2	0.133	0.1
463-51-4	Ketene	0.9	0.06	0.045
7580-67-8	Lithium hydride	0.025	0.002	0.00125
546-93-0	Magnesite	10	0.667	0.5
1309-48-4	Magnesium oxide fume	10	0.667	0.5
121-75-5	Malathion	10	0.667	0.5
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	1	0.067	0.05
7439-96-5	Manganese as Mn Including:			
7439-96-5	Dust & compounds	5	0.333	0.25
7439-96-5	Fume	1	0.067	0.05
101-68-8	MDI, see Methylene diphenyl isocyanate			
NA	Mercaptans not otherwise listed (ID)	---	0.033	0.025
7439-97-6	Mercury - Including:-			
NA	Mercury (Aryl & inorganic compounds as Hg)	0.1	0.007	0.005
NA	Mercury (Alkyl compounds as Hg)	0.01	0.004	0.0005
NA	Mercury (vapors except Alkyl as Hg)	0.05	0.003	0.0025
141-79-7	Mesityl oxide	60	4	3
79-41-4	Methacrylic acid	70	4.67	3.5
74-93-1	Methanethiol, see Methyl mercaptan			
67-56-1	Methanol	260	17.3	13
16752-77-5	Methomyl	2.5	0.17	0.125
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	10	0.667	0.5
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	16	1.07	0.8
110-49-6	2-Methoxyethyl acetate	24	1.6	1.2
150-76-5	4-Methoxyphenol	5	0.333	0.25

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
108-65-6	1-methoxy-2-proanol acetate (ID)	n/a	24	3.6
79-20-9	Methyl acetate	610	40.7	30.5
74-99-7	Methyl acetylene	1640	109	82
NA	Methyl acetylene-propadiene mix (MAPP)	1640	109	82
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	35	2.33	1.75
126-98-7	Methylacrylonitrile	3	0.2	0.15
74-89-5	Methylamine	12	0.8	0.6
108-11-2	Methyl emyl alcohol, see Methyl isobutyl carbinol			
110-43-0	Methyl n-amyl ketone	235	15.7	11.75
100-61-8	N-Methyl aniline	2	0.133	0.1
74-83-9	Methyl bromide	19	1.27	0.95
591-78-6	Methyl n-butyl ketone	20	1.33	1
109-86-4	Methyl cellosolve (2-Methoxyethanol)	15.6	1.04	0.78
74-87-3	Methyl chloride	103	6.867	5.15
71-55-6	Methyl chloroform	1910	127	95.5
137-05-3	Methyl 2-cyano-acrylate	8	0.533	0.4
25639-42-3	Methylcyclohexanol	235	15.7	11.75
583-60-8	o-Methylcyclohexanone	230	15.3	11.5
8022-00-2	Methyl demeton	0.5	0.033	0.01
101-68-8	Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)	0.05	0.003	0.0025
5124-30-1	Methylene bis (4-cyclohexyl isocyanate)	0.11	0.007	0.0055
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	590	39.3	29.5
1338-23-4	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (CL)	1.5	0.01	0.0075
107-31-3	Methyl formate	246	16.4	12.3
541-85-5	5-Methyl-3-heptanone, see Ethyl amyl ketone			
110-12-3	Methyl isoamyl ketone	240	16	12
108-11-2	Methyl isobutyl carbinol	104	6.93	5.2
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	205	13.7	10.25
624-83-9	Methyl isocyanate	0.05	0.003	0.0025
563-80-4	Methyl isopropyl ketone	705	47	35.25
74-93-1	Methyl mercaptan	0.5	0.033	0.025
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	410	27.3	20.5
298-00-0	Methyl parathion	0.2	0.013	0.01
107-87-9	Methyl propyl ketone	700	46.7	35

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
681-84-5	Methyl silicate	6	0.4	0.3
98-83-9	a-Methyl styrene	240	16	10.20
109-87-5	Methylal (dimethoxymethane)	3110	207	155.5
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	1610	107	80.5
21087-64-9	Metribuzin	5	0.333	0.25
7786-34-7	Mevinphos	0.1	0.007	0.005
12001-26-2	Mica (Respirable dust)	3	0.2	0.15
NA	Mineral Wool Fiber (no asbestos)	10	0.667	0.5
7439-98-7	Molybdenum as Mo - Including:			
NA	Soluble compounds	5	0.333	0.25
NA	Insoluble compounds	10	0.667	0.5
108-90-7	Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene			
6923-22-4	Monocrotophos	0.25	0.017	0.0125
110-91-8	Morpholine	70	4.67	0.35
300-76-5	Naled	3	0.2	0.15
91-20-3	Naphthalene	50	3.33	2.5
54-11-5	Nicotine	0.5	0.033	0.025
1929-82-4	Nitrapyrin	10	0.667	0.5
7697-37-2	Nitric acid	5	0.333	0.25
100-01-6	p-Nitroaniline	3	0.2	0.15
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	5	0.333	0.25
100-00-5	p-Nitrochlorobenzene	3	0.2	0.15
79-24-3	Nitroethane	310	20.7	15.5
7783-54-2	Nitrogen trifluoride	29	1.93	1.45
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	0.46	0.031	0.023
75-52-5	Nitromethane	50	3.333	2.5
108-03-2	1-Nitropropane	90	6	4.5
99-08-1	m (or) 3-Nitrotoluene	11	0.733	0.55
88-72-2	o (or) 2-Nitrotoluene	11	0.733	0.55
99-99-0	p (or) 4-Nitrotoluene	11	0.733	0.55
76-06-2	Nitrotrichloromethane, see Chloropicrin			
10024-97-2	Nitrous oxide	90	6	4.5
111-84-2	Nonane	1050	70	52.5
2234-13-1	Octachloronaphthalene	0.1	0.007	0.005

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
111-65-9	Octane	1400	93.3	70
NA	Oil mist, mineral	5	0.333	0.25
20816-12-0	Osmium tetroxide as Os	0.002	0.0001	0.0001
144-62-7	Oxalic acid	1	0.067	0.05
7783-41-7	Oxygen difluoride (CL)	0.11	0.0007	0.0005
8002-74-2	Paraffin wax fume	2	0.133	0.1
4685-14-7	Paraquat	0.1	0.007	0.007
NA	Paraquat, all Compounds	0.1	0.007	0.005
56-38-2	Parathion	0.1	0.007	0.005
19624-22-7	Pentaborane	0.01	0.001	0.0005
1321-64-8	Pentachloronaphthalene	0.5	0.033	0.025
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	0.5	0.0333	0.025
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	0.5	0.033	0.025
109-66-0	Pentane	1770	118	88.5
107-87-9	2-Pentanone, see Methyl propyl ketone			
594-42-3	Perchloromethyl mercaptan	0.8	0.053	0.04
7616-94-6	Perchloryl Fluoride	13	0.867	0.65
93763-70-3	Perlite	10	0.667	0.5
532-27-4	Phenacyl chloride, see a-Chloroacetophenone			
108-95-2	Phenol	19	1.27	0.95
92-84-2	Phenothiazine	5	0.333	0.25
108-45-2	m-Phenylenediamine	0.1	0.0067	0.005
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	0.1	0.007	0.005
101-84-8	Phenyl ether, vapor	7	0.467	0.035
122-60-1	Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	6	0.4	0.3
108-98-5	Phenyl mercaptan	2	0.133	0.1
638-21-1	Phenylphosphine (CL)	0.25	0.0017	0.00125
298-02-2	Phorate	0.05	0.003	0.001
7786-34-7	Phosdrin, see Mevinphos			
75-44-5	Phosgene	0.4	0.027	0.02
7803-51-2	Phosphine	0.4	0.027	0.02
7664-38-2	Phosphoric acid	1	0.067	0.05
7723-14-0	Phosphorus	0.1	0.007	0.005
10025-87-3	Phosphorus oxychloride	0.6	0.04	0.030

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
10026-13-8	Phosphorus penta-chloride	1	0.067	0.05
1313-80-3	Phosphorus penta-sulfide	1	0.067	0.05
1314-56-3	Phosphorus pentoxide (ID)	--	0.067	0.05
7719-12-2	Phosphorus trichloride	1.5	0.1	0.075
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	6	0.4	0.3
626-17-5	m-Phthalodinitrile	5	0.333	0.25
1918-02-1	Picloram	10	0.667	0.5
88-89-1	Picric acid	0.1	0.006	0.005
83-26-1	Pindone	0.1	0.007	0.005
142-64-3	Piperazine dihydro-chloride	5	0.333	0.25
83-26-1	2-Pivaloyl-1,3-indandione, see Pindone			
7440-06-4	Platinum - Including:			
7440-06-4	Metal	1	0.067	0.05
NA	Soluble salts, as Pt	0.002	0.0001	0.0001
65997-15-1	Portland cement	10	0.667	0.5
1310-58-3	Potassium hydroxide	2	0.133	0.1
107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	2.3	0.153	0.115
123-38-6	Propionaldehyde (LA)	0.43	0.0287	0.0215
79-09-4	Propionic acid	30	2	1.5
114-26-1	Propoxur (Baygon)	0.5	0.033	0.025
109-60-4	n-Propyl acetate	840	56	42
71-23-8	Propyl alcohol	500	33.3	25
78-87-5	Propylene dichloride	347	23.133	17.35
6423-43-4	Propylene glycol dinitrate	0.34	0.023	0.017
107-98-2	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	360	24	18
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	48	3.2	2.4
627-13-4	n-Propyl nitrate	105	7	5.25
8003-34-7	Pyrethrum	5	0.333	0.25
110-86-1	Pyridine	15	1	0.75
120-80-9	Pyrocatechol, see Catechol			
106-51-4	Quinone	0.4	0.027	0.02
121-84-4	RDX, see Cyclonite			

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
NA	Refractory Ceramic Fibers (see entry for specific content of emissions, ex: silica)			
108-46-3	Resorcinol	45	3	2.25
7440-16-6	Rhodium - Including:			
7440-16-6	Metal	1	0.067	0.05
NA	Insoluble compounds, as Rh	1	0.067	0.05
NA	Soluble compounds, as Rh	0.01	0.001	0.0005
299-84-3	Ronnel	10	0.667	0.5
83-79-4	Rotenone (commercial)	5	0.333	0.25
8030-30-6	Rubber solvent (Naphtha)	1590	106	79.5
14167-96-1	Salcoine as CO	0.1	0.007	0.005
7782-49-2	Selenium	0.2	0.013	0.010
NA	Selenium and compounds as Se	0.2	0.013	0.01
136-78-7	Sesone	10	0.667	0.5
7803-62-5	Silane, see silicon tectrahydride			
NA	Silica - amorphous - Including:			
61790-53-2	Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined)	10	0.667	0.5
112926-00-8	Precipitated silica	10	0.667	0.5
112926-00-8	Silica gel	10	0.667	0.5
NA	Silica, crystalline - Including:			
14464-46-1	Cristobalite	0.05	0.0033	0.0025
14808-60-7	quartz	0.1	0.0067	0.005
60676-86-0	silica, fused	0.1	0.0067	0.005
15468-32-3	tridymite	0.05	0.0033	0.0025
1317-95-9	Tripoli	0.1	0.0067	0.005
7440-21-3	Silicon	10	0.667	0.5
409-21-2	Silicon carbide	10	0.667	0.5
7803-62-5	Silicon tetrahydride	7	0.467	0.35
7440-22-4	Silver - Including			
7440-22-4	Metal	0.1	0.007	0.005
7440-22-4	Soluble compounds, as Ag	0.01	0.001	0.005
26628-22-8	Sodium azide (CL)	0.3	0.002	0.0015
7631-90-5	Sodium bisulfite	5	0.333	0.25

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m ³)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m ³)
136-78-7	Sodium 2,4-dichloro-phenoxyethyl sulfate, see Sesone			
62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate	0.05	0.003	0.0025
1310-73-2	Sodium hydroxide	2	0.133	0.1
7681-57-4	Sodium metabisulfite	5	0.333	0.25
NA	Stearates (not including toxic metals)	10	0.667	0.5
7803-52-3	Stibine	0.5	0.033	0.025
8052-41-3	Stoddard solvent	525	35	26.25
57-24-9	Strychnine	0.15	0.01	0.0075
60-41-3	Strychnine sulfate as strichnine	0.15	0.01	0.01
100-42-5	Styrene monomer (ID)	--	6.67	1
1395-21-7	Subtilisins (Proteolytic enzymes as 100% pure crystalline enzyme)	0.00006	4.OE-07	3.0E-7
3689-24-5	Sulfotep	0.2	0.013	0.01
7664-93-9	Sulfuric acid	1	0.067	0.05
10025-67-9	Sulfur monochloride (CL)	6	0.04	0.03
5714-22-7	Sulfur pentafluoride (CL)	0.1	0.0007	0.0005
7783-60-0	Sulfur tetrafluoride (CL)	0.4	0.0027	0.002
2699-79-8	Sulfuryl fluoride	20	1.33	1
35400-43-2	Sulprofos	1	0.067	0.05
8065-48-3	Systox, see Demeton			
93-76-5	2,4,5-Trichlorophen-oxyacetic acid (2,4,5,-T)	10	0.667	0.05
7440-25-7	Tantalum	5	0.333	0.25
3689-24-5	TEDP, see Sulfotep			
13494-80-9	Tellurium & Compounds as Te	0.1	0.007	0.005
7783-80-4	Tellurium hexafluoride as Te	0.2	0.013	0.01
3383-96-8	Temephos	10	0.667	0.5
107-49-3	TEPP (Tetraethyl-pyrophosphate)	0.05	0.003	0.0025
26140-60-3	Terphenyls	4.7	0.313	0.235
1335-88-2	Tetrachloronaphthalene	2	0.133	0.10
78-00-2	Tetraethyl Lead	0.1	0.007	0.005
597-64-8	Tetraethyltin as organic tin	0.1	0.007	0.005
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	590	39.3	29.5
75-74-1	Tetramethyl lead, as Pb	0.15	0.01	0.0075
3333-52-6	Tetramethyl succinonitrile	3	0.2	0.15

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
509-14-8	Tetranitromethane	8	0.533	0.4
7722-88-5	Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	5	0.333	0.25
479-45-8	Tetryl	1.5	0.1	0.075
7440-28-0	Thallium, soluble Compounds, as TI	0.1	0.007	0.005
96-69-5	4,4-Thiobis (6 tert, butyl-m-cresol)	10	0.667	0.5
68-11-1	Thioglycolic acid	4	0.267	0.2
7719-09-7	Thionyl chloride (CL)	4.9	0.0327	0.245
137-26-8	Thiram	5	0.333	0.25
7440-31-5	Tin - Including:			
7440-31-5	Metal	2	0.133	0.1
NA	Oxide & inorganic compounds, except SnH4, as Sn	2	0.133	0.1
NA	Organic compounds as Sn	0.1	0.007	0.005
108-88-3	Toluene (toluol)	375	25	18.75
584-84-9	Toluene-2,4-di-isocyanate (TDI)	0.04	0.003	0.002
10-41-54	p-Toluenesulfonic acid (ID)	n/a	0.067	0.05
126-73-8	Tributyl phosphate	2.2	0.147	0.11
76-03-9	Trichloroacetic acid	7	0.467	0.35
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (CL)	37	2.47	1.85
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	269	17.93	13.45
1321-65-9	Trichloronaphthalene	5	0.333	0.25
76-06-2	Trichloronitromethane, See Chloropicrin			
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (MA)	---	---	0.0016
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	60	4	3
121-44-8	Triethylamine	4.1	0.27	0.2
1582-09-8	Trifluralin (PL3)	---	7.7	1.15
552-30-7	Trimellitic anhydride	0.04	0.003	0.002
75-50-3	Trimethylamine	12	0.8	0.6
25551-13-7	Trimethyl benzene (mixed and individual isomers)	123	8.2	6.15
540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethyl-pentane	350	23.3	17.5
121-45-9	Trimethyl phosphite	10	0.667	0.5
479-45-8	2,4,6-Trinitrophenyl-methylnitramine, see Tetryl			
78-30-8	Triorthocresyl phosphate	0.1	0.007	0.005
603-34-9	Triphenyl amine	5	0.333	0.25
115-86-6	Triphenyl phosphate	3	0.2	0.15

CAS NUMBER	SUBSTANCE	OEL (mg/m3)	EL (lb/hr)	AAC (mg/m3)
7440-33-7	Tungsten - Including:			
NA	Insoluble compounds	5	0.333	0.25
NA	Soluble compounds	1	0.067	0.05
8006-64-2	Turpentine	560	37.3	28
7440-61-1	Uranium (natural) Soluble & insoluble compounds as U	0.2	0.013	0.01
110-62-3	n-Valeraldehyde	175	11.7	8.75
1314-62-1	Vanadium, as V2O5 Respirable Dust & fume	0.05	0.003	0.0025
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate (ID)	0.2		
25013-15-4	Vinyl toluene	240	16	12
8032-32-4	VM & P Naphtha	1370	91.3	68.5
81-81-2	Warfarin	0.1	0.007	0.005
1330-20-7	Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)	435	29	21.75
1477-55-0	m-Xylene a, a-diamine (CL)	0.1	0.0007	0.0005
1300-73-8	Xylidine	2.5	1.67	0.125
7440-65-5	Yttrium (Metal and compounds as Y)	1	0.067	0.05
7440-66-6	Zinc metal (ID)	--	0.667	0.5
7646-85-7	Zinc chloride fume	1	0.067	0.05
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide fume	5	0.333	0.05
1314-13-2	Zinc oxide dust	10	0.667	0.5
7440-67-7	Zirconium compounds as Zr	5	0.333	0.25

(6-30-95)()

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.01 - RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION IN IDAHO

DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1002

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Sections 39-105 and 39-107, Idaho Code. This rulemaking updates citations to the federal regulations incorporated by reference as mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval of the state's Title V Operating Permit Program pursuant to 40 CFR Part 70 and fulfilling the requirements of Idaho's delegation agreement with EPA under Section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: A public hearing concerning this proposed rulemaking will be held as follows:

Wednesday, September 8, 2010 at 3:30 p.m.

**Department of Environmental Quality
Conference Room B
1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho**

The hearing site(s) will be accessible to persons with disabilities. Requests for accommodation must be made no later than five (5) days prior to the hearing. For arrangements, contact the undersigned at (208) 373-0418.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: This rulemaking is necessary to ensure that the Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in Idaho are consistent with federal regulations. This proposed rule updates citations to federal regulations incorporated by reference at Sections 008 and 107 to include those revised as of July 1, 2010. In addition, this proposed rule revises Section 577, Ambient Air Quality Standards, and Section 581, Prevention of Significant Deterioration Increments, by deleting rule text that has become obsolete or unnecessary due to the update of federal regulations incorporated by reference in Section 107.

Members of the regulated community who may be subject to Idaho's air quality rules, special interest groups, public officials, and members of the public who have an interest in the regulation of air emissions from sources in Idaho may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality at the October 2010 Board meeting for adoption as a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon adjournment of the 2011 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary:

Incorporation by reference is necessary to ensure that the state rules are consistent with federal regulations. An electronic copy of the federal regulations incorporated by reference can be obtained at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html>.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Due to the nature of this rulemaking, negotiations were not held.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS AND SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning this rulemaking, contact Martin Bauer at (208) 373-0440 or martin.bauer@deq.idaho.gov.

Anyone may submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. DEQ will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 8, 2010.

DATED this 29th day of June, 2010.

Paula J. Wilson, Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT FOR DOCKET NO. 58-0101-1002

008. DEFINITIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF SECTIONS 300 THROUGH 386.

- 01. Affected States.** All States: (5-1-94)
- a.** Whose air quality may be affected by the emissions of the Tier I source and that are contiguous to Idaho; or (5-1-94)
- b.** That are within fifty (50) miles of the Tier I source. (5-1-94)
- 02. Allowance.** An authorization allocated to a Phase II source by the EPA to emit during or after a specified calendar year, one (1) ton of sulfur dioxide. (5-1-94)
- 03. Applicable Requirement.** All of the following if approved or promulgated by EPA as they apply to emissions units in a Tier I source (including requirements that have been promulgated through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but which have future-effective compliance dates): (5-1-94)
- a.** Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable state implementation plan, including any revisions to that plan that are specified in 40 CFR Parts 52.670 through 52.690. (5-1-94)
- b.** Any term or condition of any permits to construct issued by the Department pursuant to Sections 200 through 223 or by EPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7515; provided that terms or conditions relevant only to toxic air pollutants are not applicable requirements. (4-5-00)
- c.** Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7411 including 40 CFR Part 60; (5-1-94)
- d.** Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Section 7412 including 40 CFR Part 61 and 40 CFR Part 63; (5-1-94)
- e.** Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7651 through 7651o; (5-1-94)
- f.** Any requirements established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7414(a)(3), 42 U.S.C. Section 7661c(b) or Sections 120 through 128 of these rules; (3-23-98)
- g.** Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under 42 U.S.C. Section 7429; (5-1-94)
- h.** Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products and tank vessels, under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7511b(e) and (f); and (5-1-94)

i. Any standard or other requirement under 42 U.S.C. Sections 7671 through 7671q including 40 CFR Part 82. (5-1-94)

j. Any ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement provided in 42 U.S.C. Sections 7470 through 7492, but only as applied to temporary sources receiving Tier I operating permits under Section 324. (5-1-94)

04. Designated Representative. A responsible person or official authorized by the owner or operator of a Phase II unit to represent the owner or operator in matters pertaining to the holding, transfer, or disposition of allowances allocated to a Phase II unit, and the submission of and compliance with permits, permit applications, and compliance plans for the Phase II unit. (5-1-94)

05. Draft Permit. The version of a Tier I operating permit that is made available by the Department for public participation and affected State review. (5-1-94)

06. Emergency. For the purposes of Section 332, an emergency is any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner or operator, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the Tier I source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the Tier I operating 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. (4-5-00)

07. Final Permit. The version of a Tier I permit issued by the Department that has completed all review procedures required in Sections 364 and 366. (5-1-94)

08. General Permit. A Tier I permit issued pursuant to Section 335. (3-23-98)

09. Insignificant Activity. Those activities that qualify as insignificant in accordance with Section 317. (3-23-98)

10. Major Facility. A facility (as defined in Section 006) is major if the facility meets any of the following criteria: (3-23-98)

a. For hazardous air pollutants: (3-23-98)

i. The facility emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant, other than radionuclides, which has been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar emission units within the facility. (5-1-94)

ii. The facility emits or has the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tpy or more of any combination of any hazardous air pollutants, other than radionuclides, which have been listed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7412(b); provided that emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any oil or gas pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar emission units within the facility. (5-1-94)

b. For non-attainment areas: (3-23-98)

i. The facility is located in a "serious" particulate matter (PM-10) nonattainment area and the facility has the potential to emit seventy (70) tpy or more of PM-10. (5-1-94)

ii. The facility is located in a "serious" carbon monoxide nonattainment area in which stationary sources are significant contributors to carbon monoxide levels and the facility has the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of carbon monoxide. (5-1-94)

iii. The facility is located in an ozone transport region established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 7511c and the facility has the potential to emit fifty (50) tpy or more of volatile organic compounds. (5-1-94)

iv. The facility is located in an ozone nonattainment area and, depending upon the classification of the nonattainment area, the facility has the potential to emit the following amounts of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen; provided that oxides of nitrogen shall not be included if the facility has been identified in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 7411a(f)(1) or (2) if the area is "marginal" or "moderate," one hundred (100) tpy or more, if the area is "serious," fifty (50) tpy or more, if the area is "severe," twenty-five (25) tpy or more, and if the area is "extreme," ten (10) tpy or more. (3-23-98)

c. The facility emits or has the potential to emit one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant. The fugitive emissions shall not be considered in determining whether the facility is major unless the facility belongs to one (1) of the following categories: (4-11-06)

i. Designated facilities. (3-23-98)

ii. All other source categories regulated by 40 CFR Part 60, 40 CFR Part 61 or 40 CFR Part 63, but only with respect to those air pollutants that have been regulated for that category and only if determined by rule by the Administrator of EPA pursuant to Section 302(j) of the Clean Air Act. (4-5-00)

11. Part 70. Unless specified otherwise in this chapter, all definitions adopted under 40 CFR Part 70, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~, are hereby incorporated by reference. (~~3-29-10~~)()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

107. INCORPORATIONS BY REFERENCE.

01. General. Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in these rules to any document identified in Subsection 107.03 shall constitute the full incorporation into these rules of that document for the purposes of the reference, including any notes and appendices therein. The term "documents" includes codes, standards or rules which have been adopted by an agency of the state or of the United States or by any nationally recognized organization or association. (5-1-94)

02. Availability of Referenced Material. Copies of the documents incorporated by reference into these rules are available at the following locations: (5-1-94)

a. All federal publications: U.S. Government Printing Office, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html>; and (~~3-29-04~~)()

b. All documents herein incorporated by reference: (7-1-97)

i. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255 at (208) 373-0502. (7-1-97)

ii. State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0051, (208) 334-3316. (7-1-97)

03. Documents Incorporated by Reference. The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules: (5-1-94)

a. Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans *and Appendix W to Part 51—Guideline on Air Quality Models*, 40 CFR Part 51 revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. The following portions of 40 CFR Part 51 are expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules: (~~3-29-10~~)()

i. All sections included in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart P, Protection of Visibility, except that 40 CFR 51.301, 51.304(a), 51.307, and 51.308 are incorporated by reference into these rules; and (3-30-07)

- ii. Appendix Y to Part 51, Guidelines for BART Determinations Under the Regional Haze Rule. (3-30-07)
- b. National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards, 40 CFR Part 50, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~e.~~ *Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans, Protection of Visibility, 40 CFR 51.301, 51.304(a), 51.307, and 51.308, revised as of July 1, 2009.* (3-29-10)
- ~~dc.~~ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, 40 CFR Part 52 revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~ed.~~ Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods, 40 CFR Part 53, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~fe.~~ Ambient Air Quality Surveillance, *Quality Assurance Requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD Air Monitoring)*, 40 CFR Part 58, *Appendix B*, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~gf.~~ Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources, 40 CFR Part 60, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~hg.~~ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 61, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~ih.~~ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, 40 CFR Part 63, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~ji.~~ Compliance Assurance Monitoring, 40 CFR Part 64, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~kj.~~ Permits, 40 CFR Part 72, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~lk.~~ Sulfur Dioxide Allowance System, 40 CFR Part 73, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~ml.~~ Protection of Stratospheric Ozone, 40 CFR Part 82, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~nm.~~ Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 through 7671g (1997). (3-19-99)
- ~~on.~~ Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans: Conformity to State or Federal Implementation Plans of Transportation Plans, Programs and Projects Developed, Funded or Approved Under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Laws, 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart A, Sections 93.100 through 93.129, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~, except that Sections 93.102(c), 93.104(d), 93.104(e)(2), 93.105, 93.109(c)-(f), 93.118(e), 93.119(f)(3), 93.120(a)(2), 93.121(a)(1), and 93.124(b) are expressly omitted from the incorporation by reference. (3-29-10)(____)
- ~~po.~~ The final rule for Standards of Performance for New and Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, 70 Fed. Reg. 28,606 (May 18, 2005), corrected at 70 Fed. Reg. 51,266 the final rule for Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units, only as it applies to coal fired electric steam generating units as defined in 40 CFR 60.24, 71 Fed. Reg. 9865 (February 27, 2006); Revision of December 2000 Clean Air Act Section 112(n) Finding Regarding Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; and Standards of Performance for New and Existing Electric Utility Steam Generating Units: Reconsideration, 71 Fed. Reg. 33,388 (June 9, 2006) are expressly excluded from any incorporation by reference into these rules. (3-30-07)
- p. The final rule for Primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide, 75 Fed. Reg. 35,520 through 35,603 (June 22, 2010) to be codified at 40 CFR Part 50 (National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards), 40 CFR Part 53 (Ambient Air Monitoring Reference and Equivalent Methods), and

40 CFR Part 58 (Ambient Air Quality Surveillance). This final rule is effective on August 23, 2010. ()

q. The final rule for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule, 75 Fed. Reg. 31,514 through 31,608 (June 3, 2010) to be codified at 40 CFR Part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans), 40 CFR Part 52 (Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans), and 40 CFR Part 70 (State Operating Permit Programs). This final rule is effective on August 2, 2010. ()

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

577. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ~~SPECIFIC AIR POLLUTANTS~~ **FLUORIDES.**

~~**01. Particulate Matter. PM-10**~~ -- particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers. (5-1-94)

~~**a. Primary and Secondary Standards.** Primary and secondary PM-10 standards are: (5-1-94)~~

~~**i. Annual Standard.** Fifty (50) micrograms per cubic meter, as an annual arithmetic mean -- never expected to be exceeded in any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**ii. Twenty four (24) Hour Standard.** One hundred fifty (150) micrograms per cubic meter as a maximum twenty four (24) hour concentration -- never expected to be exceeded more than once in any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**b. Attainment and Expected Exceedance Determination.** For the purpose of determining attainment of the primary and secondary PM-10 standards, expected exceedances shall be determined in accordance with Appendix K of 40 CFR Part 50. (5-1-94)~~

~~**02. Sulfur Oxides (Sulfur Dioxide).** (5-1-94)~~

~~**a. Primary Standards.** Primary sulfur dioxide air quality standards are: (5-1-94)~~

~~**i. Annual Standard.** Eighty (80) micrograms per cubic meter (0.03 ppm), as an annual arithmetic mean -- not to be exceeded in any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**ii. Twenty four (24) Hour Standard.** Three hundred sixty five (365) micrograms per cubic meter (0.14 ppm), as an maximum twenty four (24) hour concentration -- not to be exceeded more than once in any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**b. Secondary Standards.** Secondary air quality standards are one thousand three hundred (1,300) micrograms per cubic meter (0.50 ppm), as a maximum three (3) hour concentration -- not to be exceeded more than once in any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**03. Ozone.** Primary and secondary air quality standards are 0.12 ppm (two hundred thirty five (235) micrograms per cubic meter) -- maximum one (1) hour concentration not expected to be exceeded more than once per year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**04. Nitrogen Dioxide.** Primary and secondary air quality standards are one hundred (100) micrograms per cubic meter (0.05 ppm) -- annual arithmetic mean. (5-1-94)~~

~~**05. Carbon Monoxide.** Primary and secondary air quality standards are: (5-1-94)~~

~~**a. Eight (8) Hour Standard.** Ten (10) milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) -- maximum eight (8) hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. (5-1-94)~~

~~**b. One (1) Hour Standard.** Forty (40) milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) -- maximum one (1) hour~~

~~concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year. (5-1-94)~~

~~06. Fluorides. Primary and secondary air quality standards are those concentrations in the ambient air which result in a total fluoride content in vegetation used for feed and forage of no more than: (5-1-94)~~

~~a01. Annual Standard. Forty (40) ppm, dry basis -- annual arithmetic mean. (5-1-94)~~

~~b02. Bimonthly Standard. Sixty (60) ppm, dry basis -- monthly concentration for two (2) consecutive months. (5-1-94)~~

~~e03. Monthly Standard. Eighty (80) ppm, dry basis -- monthly concentration never to be exceeded. (5-1-94)~~

~~07. Lead. Primary and secondary standards for lead and its compounds, measured as elemental lead, are one and one-half (1.5) micrograms per cubic meter (1.5 ug/m3), as a quarterly arithmetic mean -- not to be exceeded in any quarter of any calendar year. (5-1-94)~~

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

581. PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) INCREMENTS.

The purpose of Section 581 is to establish the allowable degree of deterioration for the areas within the State which have air quality better than the ambient standards. (5-1-94)

01. Incorporated Federal Program Requirements - Class I, II and III Areas. ~~In any area designated as Class I, II, or III, increases in any ambient concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:~~ Class I, II, and III area PSD increment requirements contained in 40 CFR 52.21(c) are incorporated by reference into these rules at Section 107. These CFR sections have been codified in the electronic CFR which is available at www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr.

CLASS AREAS	Maximum Allowable Increase (Micrograms per cubic meter)
CLASS I AREAS	
PM-10:	
Annual arithmetic mean	4
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	8
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	5
Maximum three (3) hour average	25
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2.5
CLASS II AREAS	
PM-10:	
Annual arithmetic mean	17
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	30

CLASS AREAS	Maximum Allowable Increase (Micrograms per cubic meter)
Sulfur dioxide:-	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	91
Maximum three (3) hour average	512
Nitrogen dioxide:-	
Annual arithmetic mean	25
CLASS III AREAS	
PM-10:-	
Annual arithmetic mean	34
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	60
Sulfur dioxide:-	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
Maximum twenty-four (24) hour average	182
Maximum three (3) hour average	700
Nitrogen dioxide:-	
Annual arithmetic mean	50

(5-3-03)()

02. Exceedances. For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one (1) such period per year at any one (1) location. (5-1-94)

03. Exclusions. The following concentrations shall be excluded in determining compliance with the maximum allowable increases: (5-1-94)

a. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from facilities which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act, over the emissions from such facilities before the effective date of such order or plan; this shall not apply more than five (5) years after the effective date of such order or plan; (5-1-94)

b. Concentrations of PM-10 attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified facilities; (7-1-97)

c. The increase in concentrations attributable to new facilities outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing facilities which are included in the baseline concentration; and (5-1-94)

d. Concentrations attributable to the temporary increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, or particulate matter from facilities which are affected by a revision to the SIP approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; this exclusion shall not exceed two (2) years unless a longer time is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, is not renewable, and applies only to revisions which: (5-1-94)

i. Would not affect the applicable pollutant concentrations in a Class I area or an area where an applicable increment is known to be violated and would not cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard; and (4-11-06)

ii. Require limitations to be in effect at the end of the approved time period which would ensure that the emissions from facilities affected by the revision would not exceed those concentrations occurring before the revision was approved. (5-1-94)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

751. GENERAL RULES.

Any owner or operator of a facility subject to Sections 750 and 751 shall demonstrate compliance with Section 751 by January 1, 1982, in accordance with a compliance schedule, listing increments of progress, which shall be submitted to the Department on or before August 1, 1980. (5-1-94)

01. Emission Limitations -- Phosphate Fertilizer Plants. No person shall allow, suffer, cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere of total fluoride emissions in gaseous and in particulate form, expressed as fluoride (F-), from the phosphate fertilizer plant sources listed in Subsection 751.03 in excess of thirty hundredths (0.30) pounds of fluoride per ton of P2O5 input to the calciner operation, calculated at maximum rated capacity. (5-1-94)

02. Monitoring, Testing, and Reporting Requirements. Compliance with Subsection 751.01 will be adjudged upon the results of the continuing program of fluoride sampling of potential grazing areas and alfalfa growing areas conducted by the Department. Sampling conducted by any person subject to Section 751 may be accepted for determining compliance with Subsection 751.01 if such sampling is conducted at sites approved by the Department in advance of sampling, using analytical procedures appearing in the Procedures Manual for Air Pollution Control, Section I (Source Test Methods) or equivalent methods approved by the Department in advance of sampling. Compliance with Subsection 751.01 shall be demonstrated by testing methods approved in advance by the Department. When approved by the Director in advance of sampling, engineering calculations may be submitted in lieu of emission data. Monitoring and reporting requirements shall be included in operating permits granted to each facility. (5-1-94)

03. Source Specific Permits. To assure compliance with Subsection 751.01, the Director shall specify methods for calculating total allowable emissions and shall issue source specific permits containing emission limitations for the following sources within phosphate fertilizer plants: (5-1-94)

- a. Calciner operation; and (5-1-94)
- b. Wet phosphoric acid plants; and (5-1-94)
- c. Super phosphoric acid production; and (5-1-94)
- d. Diammonium phosphate plants; and (5-1-94)
- e. Monoammonium phosphate production; and (5-1-94)
- f. Triple super phosphate (mono calcium phosphate) production. (5-1-94)

04. Exemptions. The provisions of Subsections 751.01, 751.02, and 751.03 shall not apply to any phosphate fertilizer facility which produces mono ammonium phosphate exclusively if no animal feed is grown or if no animal grazing occurs or if the animal feed and forage meets the ambient air quality standards for fluorides specified in ~~Subsection 577-06~~ within a three (3) mile radius of such facility. This exemption shall only apply if the owner or operator of the facility, on an annual basis: (7-1-97)(____)

- a. Conducts a fluoride sampling program of potential grazing areas at locations approved in advance of sampling by the Department, using analytical techniques appearing in the Procedures Manual for Air Pollution Control, Section I (Source Test Methods); and (5-1-94)
- b. Submits the results of such sampling program to the Department as soon as they become available. (5-1-94)

IDAPA 58 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

58.01.05 - RULES AND STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1001

NOTICE OF RULEMAKING - PROPOSED RULE

AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has proposed rulemaking. The action is authorized by Chapters 44 and 58, Title 39, Idaho Code. In addition, 40 CFR 271.21(e) and Section 39-4404, Idaho Code, require DEQ to adopt amendments to federal law as proposed under this docket.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: No hearings have been scheduled. Pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, a public hearing will be held if requested in writing by twenty-five (25) persons, a political subdivision, or an agency. Written requests for a hearing must be received by the undersigned on or before August 19, 2010. If no such written request is received, a public hearing will not be held.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: Idaho's Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste are updated annually to maintain consistency with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's federal regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as directed by the Idaho Hazardous Waste Management Act (HWMA). This proposed rule updates the federal regulations incorporated by reference to include those revised as of July 1, 2010. In addition, this proposed rule revises Section 005, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste, and deletes Section 014, Interim Status Surface Impoundments. The Section 005 revisions are necessary due to corrections made to the federal regulations under the Hazardous Waste Technical Corrections and Clarification Rule. Section 014 has been deleted because the permitting requirements have been included in Sections 008 and 009 and the state of Idaho does not have interim status surface impoundments that receive hazardous waste.

Groups interested in hazardous waste and handlers of hazardous waste including generators, transporters, and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities may be interested in commenting on this proposed rule. The proposed rule text is in legislative format. Language the agency proposes to add is underlined. Language the agency proposes to delete is struck out. It is these additions and deletions to which public comment should be addressed.

After consideration of public comments, DEQ intends to present the final proposal to the Board of Environmental Quality at the October 2010 Board meeting for adoption as a pending rule. The rule is expected to be final and effective upon the conclusion of the 2011 legislative session if adopted by the Board and approved by the Legislature.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, the following is a brief synopsis of why the incorporation by reference is necessary:

Idaho has historically adopted both required and optional federal regulations so that Idaho's hazardous waste rules are the same as federal requirements. Optional federal regulations usually allow more flexibility to the regulated community; required federal regulations are necessary to maintain program primacy. Adoption by reference allows the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to keep its rules up to date with federal regulation changes and minimizes the EPA Region 10 effort needed to keep Idaho's authorization current. Adoption by reference also simplifies compliance for the regulated community. An electronic copy of the federal regulations incorporated by reference can be obtained at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html>.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Due to the nature of this rulemaking, negotiations were not held.

IDAHO CODE SECTION 39-107D STATEMENT: This proposed rule does not regulate an activity not regulated by the federal government, nor is it broader in scope or more stringent than federal regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) during the fiscal year: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on questions concerning the proposed rulemaking, contact John Brueck, john.brueck@deq.idaho.gov, (208)373-0458.

Anyone can submit written comments by mail, fax or e-mail at the address below regarding this proposed rule. The Department will consider all written comments received by the undersigned on or before September 1, 2010.

Dated this 29th day of June, 2010.

Paula J. Wilson
Hearing Coordinator
Department of Environmental Quality
1410 N. Hilton/Boise, Idaho 83706-1255
(208)373-0418/Fax No. (208)373-0481
paula.wilson@deq.idaho.gov

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PROPOSED TEXT FOR DOCKET NO. 58-0105-1001

002. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Any reference in these rules to requirements, procedures, or specific forms contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 124, 260 - 268, 270, 273, 278, and 279 shall constitute the full adoption by reference of that part and Subparts as they appear in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~, including any notes and appendices therein, unless expressly provided otherwise in these rules. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

01. Exceptions. Nothing in 40 CFR Parts 260 - 268, 270, 273, 278, 279 or Part 124 as pertains to permits for Underground Injection Control (U.I.C.) under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Dredge or Fill Program under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) under the Clean Water Act or Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program (PSD) under the Clean Air Act is adopted or included by reference herein. (5-8-09)

02. Availability of Referenced Material. The federal regulations adopted by reference throughout these rules are maintained at the following locations: (7-2-97)

- a. U.S. Government Printing Office, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/ecfr/index.html>; and (~~3-20-04~~)(____)
- b. State Law Library, 451 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, ID 83720-0051, (208)334-3316; and (7-2-97)
- c. Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, ID 83706-1255, (208)373-0502. (7-2-97)

(BREAK IN CONTINUITY OF SECTIONS)

004. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

40 CFR Part 260 and all Subparts, except 40 CFR 260.2, are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 260.10, in the definition of hazardous waste constituent, "Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 260.20, "Federal Register" shall be defined as the Idaho Administrative Bulletin. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

005. IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

40 CFR Part 261 and all Subparts, except the language “in the Region where the sample is collected” in 40 CFR 261.4(e)(3)(iii), ~~except remanded waste codes “K064, K065, K066, K090 and K091” listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Appendix VII, and except 40 CFR 261.23(a)(8)~~, are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 261.10 and 40 CFR 261.11, “Administrator” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 261.41(a), Regional Administrator shall be defined as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. Copies of advance notification required under this section should also be sent to the Director. For purposes of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(11)(ii), 40 CFR 261.39(a)(5), and 40 CFR 261 Appendix IX, “EPA” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. ~~(3-29-10)(_____)~~

01. Excluded Wastes. Chemically Stabilized Electric Arc Furnace Dust (CSEAFD) generated by EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc. (ESII) at ESII’s facility in Grand View, Idaho using the Super Detox(R) treatment process as modified by ESII and that is disposed of in a Subtitle D or Subtitle C landfill is excluded from the lists of hazardous waste provided ESII implements a program that meets the following conditions: (3-16-96)

a. Verification Testing Requirements. Sample Collection and analyses, including quality control procedures, conducted pursuant to Subsections 005.01.b. and 005.01.c., must be performed according to SW-846 methodologies and the RCRA Part B permit, including future revisions. (3-16-96)

b. Initial Verification Testing. (3-16-96)

i. For purposes of Subsections 005.01.b., “new source” shall mean any generator of Electric Arc Furnace Dust (EAFD), EPA and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Hazardous Waste No. KO61, whose waste has not previously been processed by ESII using the Super Detox(R) treatment process resulting in processed EAFD which has been subjected to initial verification testing and has demonstrated compliance with the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)

ii. Prior to the initial treatment of any new source of EAFD, ESII must notify the Department in writing. The written notification shall include: (3-16-96)

(1) The waste profile information; and (3-16-96)

(2) The name and address of the generator. (3-16-96)

iii. The first four (4) consecutive batches treated must be sampled in accordance with Subsection 005.01.a. Each of the four (4) samples shall be analyzed to determine if the CSEAFD generated meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)

iv. If the initial verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD samples meet the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d., ESII shall submit the operational and analytical test data, including quality control information, to the Department, in accordance with Subsection 005.01.f. Subsequent to such data submittal, the CSEAFD generated from EAFD originating from the new source shall be considered delisted. (3-16-96)

v. CSEAFD generated by ESII from EAFD originating from a new source shall be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA until: (3-16-96)

(1) Initial verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d.; and (3-16-96)

(2) The operational and analytical test data is submitted to the Department pursuant to Subsection 005.01.b.iv. (3-16-96)

vi. For purposes of Subsections 005.01.b. and 005.01.c., “batch” shall mean the CSEAFD which results from a single treatment episode in a full scale mixing vessel. (3-16-96)

c. Subsequent Verification Testing. (3-16-96)

i. Subsequent to initial verification testing, ESII shall collect a representative sample, in accordance with Subsection 005.01.a., from each batch of CSEAFD generated by ESII. ESII may, at its discretion, conduct subsequent verification testing on composite samples. In no event shall a composite sample consist of representative samples from more than twenty (20) batches of CSEAFD. (3-16-96)

ii. The samples shall be analyzed prior to disposal of each batch of CSEAFD to determine if the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)

iii. Each batch of CSEAFD generated by ESII shall be subjected to subsequent verification testing no later than thirty (30) days after it is generated by ESII. (3-16-96)

iv. If the levels of constituents measured in a sample, or composite sample, of CSEAFD do not exceed the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d., then any batch of CSEAFD which contributed to the sample that does not exceed the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d. is non-hazardous and may be managed and/or disposed of in a Subtitle D or Subtitle C landfill. (3-16-96)

v. If the constituent levels in a sample, or composite sample, exceed any of the delisting levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d., then ESII must submit written notification of the results of the analysis to the Department within fifteen (15) days from receiving the final analytical results, and any CSEAFD which contributed to the sample must be: (3-16-96)

(1) Retested, and retreated if necessary, until it meets the levels set forth in Subsection 005.01.d.; or (3-16-96)

(2) Managed and disposed of in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA. (3-16-96)

vi. Each batch of CSEAFD shall be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with Subtitle C of RCRA until subsequent verification testing demonstrates that the CSEAFD meets the delisting levels specified in Subsection 005.01.d. (3-16-96)

d. Delisting Levels. (3-16-96)

i. All leachable concentrations for these metals must not exceed the following levels (mg/l):

antimony	0.06	mercury	0.009
arsenic	0.50	nickel	1
barium	7.60	selenium	0.16
beryllium	0.010	silver	0.30
cadmium	0.050	thallium	0.020
chromium	0.33	vanadium	2
lead	0.15	zinc	70

(3-16-96)

ii. Metal concentrations must be measured in the waste leachate by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 261.24. (3-16-96)

e. Modification of Treatment Process. (3-16-96)

i. If ESII makes a decision to modify the Super Detox(R) treatment process from the description of the process as set forth in ESII's Petition for Delisting Treated K061 Dust by the Super Detox(R) Process submitted

to the Department on July 14, 1995, ESII shall notify the Department in writing prior to implementing the modification. (3-16-96)

ii. After ESII's receipt of written approval from the Department, and subject to any conditions included with the approval, ESII may implement the proposed modification. (3-16-96)

iii. If ESII modifies its treatment process without first receiving written approval from the Department, this exclusion of waste will be void from the time the process was modified. (3-16-96)

iv. ESII's Petition for Delisting Treated K061 Dust by the Super Detox(R) Process submitted to the Department on July 14, 1995 is available at the Department of Environmental Quality, Permits and Enforcement, 1410 N. Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706. (3-16-96)

f. Records and Data Retention and Submittal. (3-16-96)

i. Records of disposal site, operating conditions and analytical data from verification testing must be compiled, summarized, and maintained at ESII's Grand View facility for a minimum of five (5) years from the date the records or data are generated. (3-16-96)

ii. The records and data maintained by ESII must be furnished upon request to the Department or EPA. (3-16-96)

iii. Failure to submit requested records or data within ten (10) business days of receipt of a written request or failure to maintain the required records and data on site for the specified time, will be considered by the Department, at its discretion, sufficient basis to revoke the exclusion to the extent directed by the Department. (3-16-96)

iv. All records or data submitted to the Department must be accompanied by a signed copy of the following certification statement to attest to the truth and accuracy of the records or data submitted: "Under civil and/or criminal penalty of law for the making or submission of false or fraudulent statements or representations, I certify that the information contained in or accompanying this document is true, accurate, and complete. As to any identified sections of this document for which I cannot personally verify the truth and accuracy, I certify as the ESII official having supervisory responsibility for the persons who, acting under my direct instructions, made the verification that this information is true, accurate, and complete. In the event that any of this information is determined by the Department in its sole discretion to be false, inaccurate, or incomplete, and upon conveyance of this fact to ESII, I recognize and agree that this exclusion of waste will be void as if it never had effect or to the extent directed by the Department and that ESII will be liable for any actions taken in contravention of ESII's RCRA and CERCLA obligations premised upon ESII's reliance on the void exclusion." (3-16-96)

g. Facility Merger and Name Change. On May 4, 2001, the Department was notified of a stock transfer that resulted in ESII's facility merging with American Ecology. This created a name change from EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc. (ESII) to US Ecology Idaho, Inc. effective May 1, 2001. All references to EnviroSAFE Services of Idaho, Inc. or ESII now refer to US Ecology Idaho, Inc. (3-15-02)

006. STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

01. Incorporation by Reference. 40 CFR Part 262 and all Subparts, except for the language "for the Region in which the generator is located" in 40 CFR 262.42(a)(2) and 40 CFR 262.42(b), are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 262.55, 262.56, and 262.57(b), "Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. Copies of advance notification, annual reports, and exception reports, required under those sections, shall also be provided to the Director. For purposes of 40 CFR 262.21, 262.51, 262.53, 262.54(e), 262.54(g)(1), 262.60, and 262.85(g), EPA shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For purposes of 40 CFR Part 262 Subparts E, F, H, and 40 CFR 262.41(a)(4), "United States or U.S." shall be defined as the United States. (3-29-10)(_____)

02. Generator Emergency Notification. In addition to the emergency notification required by 40 CFR

265.56(d)(2), 262.34(d)(5)(iv)(C), (see 40 CFR 262.34(a)(4)), 263.30(c)(1), and 264.56(d)(2), the emergency coordinator must also immediately notify the State Communications Center by telephone, 1-800-632-8000, to file an identical report. (3-15-02)

007. STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

40 CFR Part 263 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 263.20(g), 263.20(g)(1), 263.20(g)(4), 263.21(a)(4), and 263.22(d), "United States" shall be defined as the United States. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

008. STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 264 and all Subparts (excluding 40 CFR 264.1(f), 264.149, 264.150, 264.301(l), 264.1030(d), 264.1050(g), 264.1080(e), 264.1080(f) and 264.1080(g)) are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR Subsection 264.12(a), "Regional Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 264.71(a)(3) and 264.1082(c)(4)(ii), "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

009. INTERIM STATUS STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 265, and all Subparts (excluding Subpart R, 40 CFR 265.1(c)(4), 265.149, 265.150, 265.1030(c), 265.1050(f), 265.1080(e), 265.1080(f), and 265.1080(g)) and except the language contained in 40 CFR 265.340(b)(2) as replaced with, "The following requirements continue to apply even when the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the MACT requirements of part 63, subpart EEE of this chapter: 40 CFR 265.351 (closure) and the applicable requirements of Subparts A through H, BB and CC of this part," are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR Subsection 265.12(a), "Regional Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator. For purposes of 40 CFR 265.71(a)(3) and 265.1083(c)(4)(ii), "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

010. STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS WASTES AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES.

40 CFR Part 266 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

011. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS.

40 CFR Part 268 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~, except for 40 CFR 268.1(e)(3), 268.5, 268.6, 268.13, 268.42(b), and 268.44(a) through (g). The authority for implementing the provisions of these excluded sections remains with the EPA. However, the requirements of Sections 39-4403(17) and 39-4423, Idaho Code, shall be applied in all cases where these requirements are more stringent than the federal standards. If the Administrator of the EPA grants a case-by-case variance pursuant to 40 CFR 268.5, that variance will simultaneously create the same case-by-case variance to the equivalent requirement of these rules. For purposes of 40 CFR 268.2(j) "EPA" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. For purposes of 40 CFR 268.40(b), "Administrator" shall be defined as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator. In 40 CFR 268.7(a)(9)(iii), "D009" is excluded, (from lab packs as noted in 40 CFR Part 268 Appendix IV.) In 40 CFR 268.48(a), the entry for "2,4,6-Tribromophenol" is excluded. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

012. HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT PROGRAM.

40 CFR Part 270 and all Subparts, except 40 CFR 270.12(a) and 40 CFR 270.14(b)(18), are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 270.2, 270.5, 270.10(e)(2), 270.10(e)(3), 270.10(f)(2), 270.10(f)(3), 270.10(g), 270.11(a)(3), 270.32(a), 270.32(b)(2), 270.32(c), 270.51, 270.72(a)(5), and 270.72(b)(5), "EPA" and "Administrator" or "Regional Administrator" shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator respectively. (~~3-29-10~~)(____)

013. PROCEDURES FOR DECISION-MAKING (STATE PROCEDURES FOR RCRA OR HWMA PERMIT APPLICATIONS).

40 CFR Part 124, Subparts A, B and G are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~, except that 40 CFR 124.19, the fourth sentence of 40 CFR 124.31(a), the third sentence of 40 CFR 124.32(a), and the second sentence of 40 CFR 124.33(a) are expressly omitted from the incorporation by reference of each of those subsections. For purposes of 40 CFR 124.6(e), 124.10(b), and 124.10(c)(1)(ii) “EPA” and “Administrator” or “Regional Administrator” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 Regional Administrator, respectively. (3-29-10)(____)

014. INTERIM STATUS SURFACE IMPOUNDMENTS (RESERVED).

~~In accordance with Section 3005(j) of RCRA which is herein incorporated by reference, surface impoundments in existence on November 8, 1984, and qualifying for interim status shall not receive, store or treat hazardous waste after November 8, 1988, unless retrofitted to meet standards applicable to new impoundments or subject to an exemption. Copies of the federal statute herein incorporated by reference are available in the locations provided in Subsection 002.02. Standards applicable to new surface impoundments which are referenced in Section 3005(j) of RCRA as requirements of Section 3004(o) (42 U.S.C. 6924(o)) appear in federal regulations as 40 CFR Parts 264.220-232 and 265.220-231 and are incorporated as provided in Sections 008 and 009. (3-15-02)~~

015. STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF USED OIL.

01. Incorporation by Reference. 40 CFR Part 279 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 279.43(c)(3)(ii) “Director” shall be defined as the Director, U.S.DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Regulation. (3-29-10)(____)

02. Used Oil as a Dust Suppressant. 40 CFR Part 279 contains a prohibition on the use of used oil as a dust suppressant at 279.82(a), however, States may petition EPA to allow the use of used oil as a dust suppressant. Members of the public may petition the State to make this application to EPA. This petition to the State must: (2-11-94)

a. Be submitted to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1410 North Hilton, Boise, Idaho 83706-1255; and (2-11-94)

b. Demonstrate how the requirements of 40 CFR 279.82(b) will be met. (2-11-94)

016. STANDARDS FOR UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT.

40 CFR Part 273 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. For purposes of 40 CFR 273.32(a)(3), “EPA” shall be defined as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (3-29-10)(____)

017. CRITERIA FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GRANULAR MINE TAILINGS (CHAT) IN ASPHALT CONCRETE AND PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE IN TRANSPORTATION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS FUNDED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY FEDERAL FUNDS.

40 CFR Part 278 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)

018. STANDARDS FOR OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES OPERATING UNDER A STANDARDIZED PERMIT.

40 CFR Part 267 and all Subparts are herein incorporated by reference as provided in 40 CFR, revised as of July 1, 2009~~10~~. (3-29-10)(____)