

Regulation V

Rule 502 - Application & Permit Requirements

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RULE 502

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR SOURCES

A. PERMIT REQUIREMENT AND APPLICATION SHIELD:

1. **Permit Requirement:** No person shall operate an emissions unit at a stationary source subject to the requirements of Regulation V except in compliance with permits to operate issued pursuant to Regulation V or under the protection of the application shield of subsection (A)(2). Except as provided in subsection (A)(2) and in Rule 502(B)(4), operation of an emissions unit at a source subject to Regulation V without a permit issued pursuant to Regulation V constitutes a violation of Regulation V. Operation of an emissions unit at a permitted source out of compliance with the terms of the permit also constitutes a violation of Regulation V.

Regulation V does not alter any applicable requirement that a source obtain preconstruction permits. [Reference 40 CFR 70.7(a)(6) and (b)]

2. **Application Shield:** If a responsible official submits, pursuant to Regulation V, a timely and complete application for a permit, a source shall not be deemed in violation of the requirement to have a permit to operate until the APCO takes final action on the application. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(b) and (e)(2)(v)]

This application shield does not apply to sources applying for permit modifications. For permit modifications, a source shall operate in accordance with the applicable federal requirements, the permit to operate issued pursuant to Regulation V and any temporary permit to operate issued pursuant to section 42301.1 of the H&SC. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(a)(6)(iii), 70.7(b) and (e)(2)(v)]

3. **Compliance with Other Permit Requirements:** If a responsible official submits a timely and complete application for an initial permit, the source shall operate in accordance with the requirements of any valid permit to operate issued pursuant to section 42301 of the H&SC until the APCO takes final action on the application. If a responsible official submits a timely and complete application for renewal of a permit to operate, the source shall operate in accordance with the permit to operate issued pursuant to Regulation V, notwithstanding expiration of this permit, until the APCO takes final action on the application.
4. **Termination of Application Shield:** The application shield of subsection (A)(2) shall cease to insulate a source from enforcement action if a responsible official of the source fails to submit any additional information requested by the APCO pursuant to Rule 502(E) in a timely manner as specified by the APCO. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(b)]

B. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. **Initial Permit:** A permit is required for each of the following:
 - a. For a source that is subject to Regulation V by operation of Rule 501(D)(1)(e) on the effective date of Regulation V, a responsible official shall submit a complete standard application within 180 days after the effective date of Regulation V. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1) and (c)(10)]
 - b. For a source that is subject to Regulation V by operation of Rule 501(D)(1)(a) through (D)(1)(d) on the effective date of Regulation V, a responsible official shall submit a complete standard application within 12 months after the effective date of Regulation V. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1) and (c)(10)]

- c. For a source that becomes subject to Regulation V after the date the rule becomes effective, a responsible official shall submit a complete standard application for a permit pursuant to Regulation V within 12 months after commencing operation or of otherwise becoming subject to Regulation V.
 - d. For a source with an acid rain unit, a responsible official shall submit a standard application and acid rain permit applications to the District as provided in subsections (B)(1)(a) or (B)(1)(b) above. If the source is subject to Regulation V because of Rule 501(D)(1)(a), a responsible official shall submit a standard application and acid rain permit applications to the District by January 1, 1996 or, if applicable, by a later date established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 72. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a) and (c)(10)]
- 2. **Permit Renewal:** For renewal of a permit, a responsible official shall submit a complete standard application no earlier than 18 months and no later than 6 months before the expiration date of the current permit to operate. A responsible official shall submit applications for renewal of permits to operate for all emissions units at a stationary source for simultaneous review. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]
- 3. **Significant Permit Modification:** After obtaining any required preconstruction permits, a responsible official shall submit a standard application for each emissions unit affected by a proposed permit revision that qualifies as a significant permit modification. Upon request by the APCO, the responsible official shall submit copies of the latest preconstruction permit for each affected emissions unit. The emissions unit(s) shall not commence operation until the APCO takes final action to approve the permit revision. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(ii)]
- 4. **Minor Permit Modification:** After obtaining any required preconstruction permits, a responsible official shall submit a standard application for each emissions unit affected by the proposed permit revision that qualifies as a minor permit modification. The emissions unit(s) affected by the proposed permit modification shall not commence operation until the APCO takes final action to approve the permit revision. In the application, the responsible official shall include the following:
 - a. A description of the proposed permit revision, any change in emissions, and additional applicable federal requirements that will apply;
 - b. Proposed permit terms and conditions; and
 - c. A certification by a responsible official that the permit revision meets criteria for use of minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(ii) and 70.7(e)(2)(ii and v)]
- 5. **Acid Rain Unit Permit Modification:** A permit modification of the acid rain portion of the operating permit shall be governed by regulations promulgated pursuant to Title IV of the CAA. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)]
- C. **STANDARD APPLICATION:** A responsible official filing an application for a permit pursuant to Regulation V must submit that application on standard application forms. Additional information which does not fit on the standard forms may be attached.

D. APPLICATION CONTENT: When submitting an application for a permit pursuant to Regulation V, the responsible official shall include the following information: [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5]

1. Information identifying the source. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(1)]
2. A description of processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification Code) including any associated with proposed alternative operating scenarios; [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(2)]
3. A schematic diagram and plot plan of the stationary source, identifying each emissions unit and keyed to the listing of subsection (D)(4).
4. A listing and enumeration of all existing emissions units at the stationary source, keyed to the diagram and plot plan of subsection (D)(3), and identification and description of all points of emissions from the emissions units in sufficient detail to establish the applicable federal requirements and the basis for fees pursuant to Regulation IV, Fees. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(i)]
5. Citation and description of all applicable federal requirements, information and calculations used to determine the applicability of such requirements and other information that may be necessary to implement and enforce such requirements. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(vii)and (4)(i and ii)]
6. Calculation of all emissions, including fugitive emissions, in tons per year and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance with the all applicable District, State, or federal requirements for the following:
 - a. All regulated air pollutants emitted from the source,
 - b. Any hazardous air pollutant that the source has the potential to emit in quantities equal to or in excess of 10 tons per year, and
 - c. If the source has the potential to emit two or more hazardous air pollutants in quantities equal to or in excess of 25 tons per year, all hazardous air pollutants emitted by the source. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(i and viii)]
7. As these affect emissions from the source, the identification of fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, operating schedules, limitations on source operation or workplace practices. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(iv and vi)]
8. An identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(v)]
9. Other information required by an applicable federal requirement. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(3)(vii)and (5)]
10. The information needed to define permit terms or conditions implementing a source's options for operational flexibility, including alternative operating scenarios, pursuant to subsection Rule 503(J).[Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(7)]

- 11.** A compliance plan and compliance schedule with the following:
 - a.** A description of the compliance status of each emissions unit within the stationary source with respect to applicable federal requirements;
 - b.** A statement that the source will continue to comply with such other applicable federal requirements that the source is already in compliance with;
 - c.** A statement that the source will comply, on a timely basis, with applicable federal requirements that will become effective during the permit term; and
 - d.** A description of how the source will achieve compliance with requirements for which the source is not in compliance. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)]

- 12.** For a source not in compliance with an applicable federal requirement at the time of permit issuance, renewal, or modification (if the non-compliance is with units being modified), a schedule of compliance which resembles and is at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree, administrative order, or schedule approved by the District Hearing Board if required by state law and which identifies remedial measures with specific increments of progress, a final compliance date, testing and monitoring methods, recordkeeping requirements, and a schedule for submission of certified progress reports to the EPA and the APCO at least every 6 months. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(C)]

- 13.** A certification by a responsible official of all reports and other documents submitted for permit application, compliance progress reports at least every 6 months, statements on compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring, and compliance plans at least annually which shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(9) and (d)]

- 14.** For a source with an acid rain unit, an application shall include the elements required by 40 CFR Part 72. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(c)(10)]

- 15.** For a source of hazardous air pollutants required to submit a risk management plan pursuant to section 112(r) of the CAA, the application shall include verification that such a plan has been submitted to the authorized implementing agency, or a compliance schedule for the submittal of the plan.

- 16.** For proposed portable sources, the application shall identify all locations of potential operation and how the source will comply with all applicable District, State, and federal requirements at each location; [Reference: 40 CFR 70.6(e)]

- 17.** Identification of fees specified in Regulation IV, Fees.

- 18.** Activities identified as insignificant in Attachment 1 of Regulation V based upon size and production rate shall be listed in the permit application. An application may not omit information needed to determine the applicability of, or to impose, any applicable requirement, or to evaluate the fee amount required pursuant to Regulation IV, Fees. [Reference: 40 CFR Part 70.5(c)] [Reference: 40 CFR 70.6(a)(7)]

E. CORRECTNESS OF APPLICATIONS:

1. A responsible official of a source shall submit an accurate and complete application in accordance with the requirements of the District.
2. Upon written request of the APCO, a responsible official shall supplement any complete application with additional information within the time frame specified by the APCO.
3. A responsible official shall promptly provide additional information in writing to the APCO upon discovery of submittal of any inaccurate information as part of the application or as a supplement thereto, or of any additional relevant facts previously omitted which are needed for accurate analysis of the application.
4. Intentional or negligent submittal of inaccurate information constitutes sufficient reason for denial of an application. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(2) and (b)]

F. WRITTEN REQUESTS FOR ACTION: A responsible official shall submit a written request to the APCO for the following permit actions:

1. **Administrative Permit Amendment:** A responsible official may implement an administrative permit amendment change upon submittal of the request to the District, except that transfer of ownership must be processed by the District. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(d)(3)]
2. **Permit Modification for a Condition that is not Federally Enforceable:** For a permit modification for a condition that is not federally enforceable, a responsible official shall submit a written request in accordance with the requirements of Regulation I, Rule 102.
3. **Permits to Operate for New Emissions Units:** For permits to operate for a new emissions unit at a stationary source, a responsible official shall submit a written request in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 1, Rule 103, except under the following circumstances:
 - a. The construction or operation of the emissions unit is a modification under EPA regulations promulgated pursuant to Title I of the CAA, including 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, 61, 63; [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2)(i)(A)(5)]
 - b. The construction or operation of the emissions unit is addressed or prohibited by permits for other emissions units at the stationary source; or [Reference: 40 CFR 70.5(a)(ii)]
 - c. The emissions unit is an acid rain unit subject to Title IV of the CAA. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)]
 - d. In the circumstances specified in subsections (F)(3)(a), (F)(3)(b) or (F)(3)(c), a responsible official shall apply for a permit to operate for the new emissions unit pursuant to the requirements of Regulation V.

G. RESPONSE TO PERMIT REOPENING FOR CAUSE: Upon notification by the APCO of a reopening of a permit for cause for an applicable federal requirement, a responsible official shall respond to any written request for information by the APCO within the time frame specified by the APCO. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

H. PORTABLE SOURCES:

1. Any portable source which may operate at two or more locations shall meet all applicable District, State and applicable federal requirements at each location.
2. A responsible official shall notify the APCO not sooner than thirty days and not later than ten days before a change in location of a portable source which may operate at two or more locations. [Reference 40 CFR 70.6(e)]

I. EMERGENCY EVENTS:

1. The permittee shall comply with the emergency provisions contained in all applicable federal requirements.
2. Within two weeks of an emergency event, the responsible official shall submit to the District a signed contemporaneous log or other relevant evidence which demonstrates that:
 - a. An emergency occurred;
 - b. The permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
 - c. The facility was being properly operated at the time of the emergency;
 - d. All steps were taken to minimize the emissions resulting from the emergency; and
 - e. Within two working days of the emergency event, the permittee shall notify the District with a description of the emergency and any mitigating or corrective actions taken.
3. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee has the burden of proof to establish that an emergency occurred. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.6(g)]

J. RECORDKEEPING:

1. A responsible official shall maintain records of all monitoring and support information associated with any applicable federal requirement , including:
 - a. Date, place, and time of sampling;
 - b. Operating conditions at the time of sampling;
 - c. Date, place, and method of analysis; and
 - d. Results of the analysis.
2. A responsible official shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of sample collection, measurement, report, or application.
3. A responsible official shall maintain any other records deemed necessary by the APCO to ensure compliance with all applicable federal requirements.

K. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

1. A responsible official shall submit to the District a monitoring report at least every six months which shall identify any deviation from permit requirements, including that information previously reported to the APCO pursuant to subsection (K)(2).
2. A responsible official shall submit to the District a report of any deviation from permit requirements, including those attributable to emergency or breakdown conditions (as defined in the permit). This information shall be promptly reported to the APCO who will determine what constitutes "prompt" reporting in terms of the requirement, the degree, and type of deviation likely to occur.
3. Each report of a deviation from permit requirements shall describe the probable cause of the deviation and any preventative or corrective action taken.
4. Each monitoring report submitted pursuant to subsection (K)(1) or (K)(2) shall be accompanied by a written statement from the responsible official who certifies the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the report.
5. A responsible official shall submit to the District a progress report on a compliance schedule at least semi-annually and shall include the date when compliance will be achieved, an explanation of why compliance was not, or will not be, achieved by the scheduled date, and a log of any preventative or corrective action taken. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)]

L. VOLUNTARY EMISSIONS CAPS: To the extent applicable federal requirements provide for averaging emissions increases and decreases within a stationary source without case-by-case approval, a responsible official may request, subject to approval by the APCO, to permit one or more emissions unit(s) under a voluntary emissions cap, subject to the following conditions:

1. The stationary source and each emissions unit must comply with all applicable federal requirements, including those authorizing emissions averaging;
2. Emissions from any individual emissions unit shall not exceed any emissions limitation, standard, or other requirement;
3. Any emissions limitation, standard, or other requirement shall be enforced through continuous emission monitoring, where applicable; and
4. All affected emissions units under a voluntary emissions cap shall be considered to be operating in violation of the permit, if the voluntary emissions cap is exceeded.

M. DEFINITIONS: The definitions in this section apply throughout Regulation V and are derived from related provisions of the EPA's Title V regulations in Part 70 of the Code of Federal Regulations, "State Operating Permit Programs." The terms defined in this section are italicized throughout Regulation V.

ACID RAIN UNIT: An "acid rain unit" is any fossil-fuel-fired combustion device that is an affected unit under 40 CFR Part 72.6 and therefore subject to the requirements of Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the CAA.[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Affected Unit]

ADMINISTRATIVE PERMIT AMENDMENT: An "administrative permit amendment" is an amendment to a permit to operate which:

- a. Corrects a typographical error;
- b. Identifies a minor administrative change at the stationary source; for example, a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit;
- c. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by a responsible official of the stationary source; or
- d. Transfers ownership or operational control of a stationary source, provided that, prior to the transfer, the APCO receives a written agreement which:
 - i. Specifies a date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability from the current to the prospective permittee.
 - ii. A statement with the permit attached that states new owner has received, read and understands and agrees to comply with the each and every permit conditions. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(d)]

AFFECTED STATE: An "affected state" is any state that is contiguous with the District and whose air quality may be affected by a permit action, or is within 50 miles of the source for which a permit action is being proposed.[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Affected States]

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER (APCO): "Air Pollution Control Officer" refers to the air pollution control officer of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, appointed pursuant to H&SC Section 40750.

APPLICABLE FEDERAL REQUIREMENT: An "applicable federal requirement" is any requirement which is enforceable by the EPA and citizens pursuant to section 304 of the CAA and is set forth in, or authorized by, the CAA or a EPA regulation. An "applicable federal requirement" includes any requirement of a regulation in effect at permit issuance and any requirement of a regulation that becomes effective during the term of the permit. Applicable federal requirements include:

- a. Title I requirements of the CAA, including:
 - i. New Source Review requirements in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA and the terms and conditions of the preconstruction permit issued pursuant to an approved New Source Review rule;
 - ii. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements and the terms and conditions of the PSD permit (40 CFR Part 52);
 - iii. New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60);
 - iv. National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increments, and visibility requirements as they apply to portable sources required to obtain a permit pursuant to section 504(e) of the CAA;
 - v. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61);
 - vi. Maximum Achievable Control Technology or Generally Available Control Technology Standards (40 CFR Part 63);
 - vii. Risk Management Plans, preparation and registration requirements (section 112(r) of the CAA);

- viii. Solid Waste Incineration requirements (sections 111 or 129 of the CAA);
- ix. Consumer and Commercial Product requirements (section 183 of the CAA);
 - x. Tank Vessel requirements (section 183 of the CAA);
 - xi. District prohibitory rules that are approved into the state implementation plan;
 - xii. Standards or regulations promulgated pursuant to a Federal Implementation Plan; and
 - xiii. Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification requirements (section 114(a)(3) of the CAA).
- b. Title III, section 328 (Outer Continental Shelf) requirements of the CAA (40 CFR Part 55);
- c. Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) requirements of the CAA (40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78 and regulations implementing sections 407 and 410 of the CAA);
- d. Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) requirements of the CAA (40 CFR Part 82); and
- e. Monitoring and Analysis requirements (section 504(b) of the CAA).[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Applicable Requirements]

CALIFORNIA AIR RESOURCES BOARD (ARB): "California Air Resources Board" refers to the Air Resources Board of the State of California, created by Health and Safety Code Division 26, Part 2.

CLEAN AIR ACT (CCA): "Clean Air Act" refers to the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.).

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR): "Code of Federal Regulations" refers to the United States Code of Federal Regulations.

COMMENCE OPERATION: "Commence operation" means to begin operation (q.v.) of an emissions unit, including any start-up or shakedown period authorized by a temporary permit to operate issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 42301.1.

DIRECT EMISSIONS: "Direct emissions" are emissions that may reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

DISTRICT: "District" refers to the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGULATION V: The "effective date of Regulation V" is the date the EPA promulgates interim, partial, or final approval of the rule in the Federal Register.[Reference: 40 CFR 70.4(g)]

EMERGENCY: An "emergency" is any situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseeable event beyond the control of a permittee (e.g., an act of God) which causes the exceedance of a technology-based emission limitation under a permit and requires immediate corrective action to restore compliance. An "emergency" does not include noncompliance as a result of improperly designed or installed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

EMISSIONS UNIT: An "emissions unit" is any identifiable article, machine, contrivance, or operation which emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of, any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant.[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Emissions Unit]

FEDERALLY-ENFORCEABLE CONDITION: A "federally-enforceable condition" is any condition set forth in the permit to operate which addresses an applicable federal requirement or a voluntary emissions cap.

FUGITIVE EMISSIONS: "Fugitive emissions" are emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Fugitive Emissions]

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT (HAP): A "hazardous air pollutant" is any air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the CAA.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE (H&SC): "Health and Safety Code" refers to the California Health and Safety Code.

INITIAL PERMIT: An "initial permit" is the first operating permit for which a source submits an application that addresses the requirements of the federal operating permits program as implemented by Regulation V.

MAJOR SOURCE: A "major source" is a stationary source which has the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant or a hazardous air pollutant in quantities equal to or exceeding the lesser of any of the following thresholds:

- a. 100 tons per year (tpy) of any regulated air pollutant;
- b. 50 tpy of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen for a federal nonattainment area classified as serious, 25 tpy for an area classified as severe, or, 10 tpy for an area classified as extreme;
- c. 70 tpy of PM₁₀ (particulate matter of 10 microns or less) for a federal PM₁₀ nonattainment area classified as serious;
- d. 10 tpy of one hazardous air pollutant or 25 tpy of two or more hazardous air pollutants; or
- e. Any lesser quantity threshold promulgated by the EPA. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Major Source]

MINOR PERMIT MODIFICATION: A "minor permit modification" is any modification to a federally-enforceable condition on a permit to operate which is not a significant permit modification, and is not an administrative permit amendment.[Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2)]

OPERATION: "Operation" means any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action including combustion resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material, which results in or may result in the emission of a regulated air pollutant.

PERMIT MODIFICATION: A "permit modification" is any addition, deletion, or revision to a Part-70 permit to operate condition. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Permit Modification and Permit Revisions]

POTENTIAL TO EMIT: For the purposes of Regulation V, "potential to emit" as it applies to an emissions unit and a stationary source is defined below.

- a. **Emissions Unit:** The "potential to emit" for an emissions unit is the maximum capacity of the unit to emit a regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant considering the unit's physical and operational design. Physical and operational limitations on the emissions unit shall be treated as part of its design, if the limitations are set forth in permit conditions or in rules or regulations that are legally and practicably enforceable by EPA and citizens or by the District. Physical and operational limitations include, but are not limited to the following: limits placed on emissions; and restrictions on operations such as hours of operation and type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed.

- b. Stationary Source:** The "potential to emit" for a stationary source is the sum of the potential to emit from all emissions units at the stationary source. If two or more hazardous air pollutants are emitted at a stationary source, the potential to emit for each of those hazardous air pollutants shall be combined to determine applicability. Fugitive emissions shall be considered in determining the potential to emit for sources as specified in 40 CFR Part 70.2 Major Source (2), and sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions. Notwithstanding the above, any hazardous air pollutant emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions of similar units for the purpose of determining a major source of hazardous air pollutants, whether or not such units are located in contiguous areas or are under common control. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Potential to Emit and Major Source (2)]

PRECONSTRUCTION PERMIT: A "preconstruction permit" is a permit issued prior to construction which authorizes construction, including:

- a. An Authority To Construct issued pursuant to the District's program for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality required by section 165 of the CAA or Regulation I, Rule 102 of the District; or
- b. An Authority to Construct issued pursuant to the District's new source review program required by sections 172 and 173 of the CAA, or Regulation I, Rule 110.

REGULATED AIR POLLUTANT: A "regulated air pollutant" is any pollutant which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air, and for which the EPA has adopted an emission limit, standard, or other requirement. Regulated air pollutants include the following:

- a. Oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds.
- b. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated pursuant to section 109 of the CAA;
- c. Any pollutant subject to a new source performance standard promulgated pursuant to section 111 of the CAA;
- d. Any ozone-depleting substance specified as a Class I (chlorofluorocarbons) or Class II (hydrofluorocarbons) substance pursuant to Title VI of the CAA; and
- e. Any pollutant subject to a standard or requirement promulgated pursuant to section 112 of the CAA, including:
- f. Any pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(r) of the CAA (Prevention of Accidental Releases) shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" upon promulgation of the list.
- g. Any hazardous air pollutant subject to a standard or other requirement promulgated by the EPA pursuant to section 112(d) or adopted by the District pursuant to 112(g) and (j) of the CAA shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" for all sources or categories of sources: 1) upon promulgation of the standard or requirement, or 2) 18 months after the standard or requirement was scheduled to be promulgated pursuant to section 112(e)(3) of the CAA.
- h. Any hazardous air pollutant subject to a District case-by-case emissions limitation determination for a new or modified source, prior to the EPA promulgation or scheduled promulgation of an emissions limitation shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" when the determination is made pursuant to section 112(g)(2) of the CAA. In case-by-case emissions limitation determinations, the hazardous air pollutant shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" only for the individual source for which the emissions limitation determination was made. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Regulated Air Pollutant]

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: A "responsible official" is an individual with the authority to certify that a source complies with all applicable federal requirements and federally-enforceable conditions of permits issued to sources in accordance with Regulation V. "Responsible official" means one of the following:

- a. For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - i. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - ii. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the APCO;
- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official; or
- d. For an acid rain unit subject to Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the CAA, the "responsible official" is the designated representative of that unit for any purposes under Title IV and Regulation V. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Responsible Official]

SIGNIFICANT PERMIT MODIFICATION: A "significant permit modification" is any modification to a federally-enforceable condition on a permit to operate which:

- a. Involves any modification under section 112(g) of Title I of the CAA or under EPA regulations promulgated pursuant to Title I of the CAA, including 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, 61, and 63;
- b. Significantly changes monitoring conditions;
- c. Provides for the relaxation of any reporting or recordkeeping conditions;
- d. Involves a permit term or condition which allows a source to avoid an applicable federal requirement, including:
 - i. A federally-enforceable voluntary emissions cap assumed in order to avoid triggering a modification requirement of Title I of the CAA, or
 - ii. An alternative hazardous air pollutant emission limit pursuant to section 112(i)(5) of the CAA;
- e. Involves a case-by-case determination of any emission standard or other requirement; or
- f. Involves a source-specific determination for ambient impacts, visibility analysis, or increment analysis on portable sources. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2) and (4)]

SOLID WASTE INCINERATOR: A "solid waste incinerator" is any incinerator which burns solid waste material from commercial, industrial, medical, general public sources (e.g., residences, hotels, or motels), or other categories of solid waste incinerators subject to a performance standard promulgated pursuant to sections 111 or 129 of the CAA. The following incinerators are excluded from the definition of "solid waste incinerator" for the purpose of Regulation V:

- a. Any hazardous waste incinerator required to obtain a permit under the authority of section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. section 6925);
- b. Any materials recovery facility which primarily recovers metals;
- c. Any qualifying small power production facility as defined in 16 U.S.C. section 796(17)(C);
- d. Any qualifying cogeneration facility which burns homogenous waste for the production of energy as defined in 16 U.S.C. section 796(18)(B); or
- e. Any air curtain incinerator which burns only wood, yard, or clean lumber waste and complies with the opacity limitations to be established by the Administrator of the EPA.

STATIONARY SOURCE: For the purposes of Regulation V, a "stationary source" is any building, structure, facility, or installation (or any such grouping) that:

- a. Emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant;
- b. Is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties;
- c. Is under the ownership, operation, or control of the same person (or persons under common control) or entity; and
- d. Belongs to a single major industrial grouping; for example, each building, structure, facility, or installation in the grouping has the same two-digit code under the system described in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Stationary Source]

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA): "United States Environmental Protection Agency" refers to the Administrator or designated representative of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

VOLUNTARY EMISSIONS CAP: A "voluntary emissions cap" is an optional, federally-enforceable emissions limit on one or more emissions unit(s) which a source assumes in order to avoid an applicable federal requirement. The source remains subject to all other applicable federal requirements.