



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

Air Quality Board
Stephen C. Sands II, *Chair*
Kerry Kelly, *Vice-Chair*
Tammie G. Lucero
Robert Paine III
Amanda Smith
Michael Smith
Karma M. Thomson
Kathy Van Dame
Bryce C. Bird,
Executive Secretary

DAQ-032-14

UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING

FINAL AGENDA

Wednesday, May 7, 2014 - 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

- I. Call-to-Order
- II. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meeting: June 4, 2014
- III. Approval of the Minutes for March 5, 2014, and April 2, 2014, Board Meetings.
- IV. Final Adoption: Amend R307-357-4. Consumer Products. Standards. Presented by Mark Berger.
- V. Five-Year Review: R307-101. General Requirements. Presented by Mark Berger.
- VI. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-101-3. General Requirements: Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference. Presented by Mark Berger.
- VII. Propose for Public Comment: R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Presented by Mark Berger.
- VIII. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants; Amend R307-410-2. Definitions; Amend R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques. Presented by Mark Berger.
- IX. Informational Items.
 - A. Utah Physicians for Healthy Environment. Health Effects of Wood Smoke. Presented by Brian Moench.
 - B. Wood Smoke Workgroup. Presented by Joel Karmazyn.
 - C. Division of Air Quality Policy on Calling Mandatory No Burn Periods. Presented by Kimberly Kreykes.

- D. Utah Division of Air Quality Fiscal Year 2015 Research Program.
Presented by Patrick Barickman.
- E. PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan Subpart 4 Update. Presented by Bill Reiss.
- F. 2012 Regional Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Milestone Report.
Presented by Mark Berger.
- G. Air Toxics. Presented by Robert Ford.
- H. Compliance. Presented by Harold Burge and Tony DeArcos.
- I. Monitoring. Presented by Bo Call.
- J. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.

In compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, individuals with special needs (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) should contact Dana Powers, Office of Human Resources at (801) 536-4413 (TDD 536-4414).

ITEM 3



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UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING

March 5, 2014 – 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

DRAFT MINUTES

I. Call-to-Order

Steve Sands called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m.

Board members present: Kathy Van Dame, Steve Sands, Kerry Kelly, Robert Paine, Karma Thomson, Tammie Lucero (attendance by telephone), and Amanda Smith

Excused: Michael Smith

Executive Secretary: Bryce Bird

II. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meetings: April 2, 2014 and May 7, 2014

Staff reports that the April meeting could be canceled as currently there are no action items to come before the Board. The Board was advised to hold the April 2 date for staff's final update confirming there are no items to be brought before the Board.

Robert Paine enters the meeting.

III. Approval of the Minutes for January 8, 2014, Board Meeting.

Ms. Van Dame made a correction on page 4 that the name of the organization of which Terry Marasco is a part of is the Utah Mom's for Clean Air. Ms. Thomson made a correction in the first paragraph on page 3 that "engineer" should be "engineering." In addition, wording in the second paragraph on page 3 of sentence two should be reworded to state that it's the monitor station nearest to ATK Launch Systems (ATK) that has monitored values above the standard and not that ATK themselves are near violation of the standard.

- Kathy Van Dame moved to approve the minutes as amended by the Board. Kerry Kelly seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

IV. Final Adoption: R307-335. Degreasing and Solvent Cleaning Operations. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that on November 6, 2013, the Board proposed changes to this rule to clarify that the rule applies to industrial solvent cleaning operations that emit 15 pounds of volatile organic compound (VOC) or more per day for the cleaning process to exempt military technical data orders, and to propose a general VOC solvent content limit of 2.49 pounds per gallon. The public comment period ended on January 10, 2014. During the public comment period, DAQ received comments from several industries, including the electronic cleaning industry, medical devices industry, and the graphic imaging industry. Based on the comments, DAQ determined that the rule would be better if it established industry specific solvent cleaning VOC content limits. These industry specific limits are included in R307-335-7 in Table 1. When the current rule was adopted in 2012, very little feedback was received from industry, despite several public hearings, stakeholder meetings, and a public comment period. However, since the rule was re-opened in July 2013, DAQ received a great deal of feedback. DAQ's final recommendation is based on eight months of working with stakeholders, reviewing similar rules in other jurisdictions, two public comment periods, and in following EPA's Control Technology Guidelines document for degreasing and solvent cleaning operations. Because of the work put into the development of this final rule, staff recommends the Board adopt R307-335, as amended.

- Kathy Van Dame moved that the Board adopt R307-335, Degreasing and Solvent Cleaning Operations. Robert Paine seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

V. Final Adoption: New Rule R307-210-2. Oil and Gas Sector: New Source Performance Standards; and New Rule R307-214-3. Oil and Gas Sector: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated this proposed rule incorporates by reference New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the oil and gas sector that were adopted by EPA on August 12, 2012, and on September 23, 2013. Primarily these rules establish various emission controls and alternative emission limits for certain storage tanks and vessels at well sites, and sets requirements for the capturing of natural gas through a process known as green completions. A packet of the rule summaries for public review were included during the public comment period, in which no comments were received. These rules have been promulgated at the federal level and are currently enforceable by EPA. This rule change will incorporate the new standards into Utah's rules and make them enforceable under state law; this will not establish any new requirements for sources. Staff recommends the Board adopt R307-210-2 and R307-214-3, as proposed.

- Robert Paine moved that the Board adopt new rule R307-210-2, Oil and Gas Sector, New Source Performance Standards; and new rule R307-214-3, Oil and Gas Sector, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Kerry Kelly seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

VI. Final Adoption: Amended R307-302. Solid Fuel Burning Devices in Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, and Weber Counties. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that this rulemaking remedies a conflict in definitions for the term "residential solid fuel burning device" used in R307-101-2 and R307-302, and clarifies that the requirements of R307-302 apply to both indoor and outdoor

residential settings. A 30-day public comment period was held and no public hearing was requested. No negative comments to the changes proposed to the rule were received. Staff recommends the Board adopt R307-302, as proposed.

In discussion regarding requests for ceremonial sweat lodge burns, Mr. Bird responded that the DAQ has been in discussion with some of the organized tribes in the state on this issue. DAQ will be working through official channels with a tribal coordinating council through the Governor's office to address their concerns.

- Kathy Van Dame moved that the Board adopt R307-302, Solid Fuel Burning Devices in Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, and Weber Counties. Karma Thomson seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

VII. Propose for Public Comment: R307-357-4. Consumer Products. Standards. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that recently DAQ was informed by the Consumer Specialty Products Association that there was an error with a VOC content limit in the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) consumer products model rule, which is the rule used as a basis for the VOC content limits in R307-357-4. The OTC model rule incorrectly cites the VOC content limit for general purpose adhesive at 80 percent, when it should be 10 percent. This is the limit that is in both the federal and the California Air Resource Board rules. This amendment, which was developed in consultation with key stakeholders, changes the 80 percent limit to the correct 10 percent limit. Staff is also proposing several formatting changes to more clearly distinguish between the multiple consumer products categories and subcategories regulated in the rule. Staff recommends the Board propose R307-357-4 for public comment.

- Karma Thomson moved that the Board propose the amended R307-357-4, Consumer Products, Standards, for public comment. Kerry Kelly seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

VIII. Five-Year Review: R307-840. Lead-Based Paint Program Purpose, Applicability, and Definitions. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that Utah Code requires that each rule be reviewed every five years to determine if the rule is still necessary and to determine if the rule is still allowed under state and federal rules. The five-year review process is not a time to amend a rule, but is simply a time to determine if the rule is still necessary and allowed. DAQ completed the five-year review for R307-840 and have determined that it is still necessary and allowed under both state and federal rules. This rule is one of the three rules that implements Subsection 19-2-104(1)(i), which authorizes the Board to make rules to implement the lead-based paint requirements for training, certification, and performance of the lead exposure reduction program of the federal Toxic Substance Control Act. R307-840 was amended twice since the last five-year review. No comments were received on this rulemaking and no other comments have been received since the last five-year review. Staff recommends the Board continue R307-840 by approving the attached five-year notice of Review and Statement of Continuation form to be filed with the Division of Administrative Rules.

- Kerry Kelly moved that the Board continue R307-840, Lead-Based Paint Program Purpose, Applicability, and Definitions. Robert Paine seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

IX. Informational Items.

A. ATK Launch Systems' Response to the Board State Implementation Plan Questions. Presented by George Gooch.

George Gooch, Environmental Manager at ATK Launch Systems (ATK), had submitted ATK's written response to the Board's questions regarding their state implementation plan (SIP) restrictions. He highlighted that ATK is in the business of making energetic compounds, propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics primarily for National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Defense Department, and its customers. In association with that there are some specific needs of that industry. These energetic compounds, particularly the intermediates, typically cannot be safely stored for long periods of time so there is a business need to open burn them at a certain frequency, in which EPA does permit open burning of energetic waste compounds. EPA standards have been applied to ATK through a permit issued by the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Later this year, ATK will be working with DAQ on another reasonable available control technology (RACT) / best achievable control technology (BACT) analysis implementing the Subpart 4 requirements. As part of that process, they intend to review and evaluate the restrictions and then compare it to their operational and safety needs. The current limit they have set is voluntary and they will make every effort to evaluate that restriction as they go through the process.

B. Burn Programs. Presented by Jay Morris and Dan Washington.

Jay Morris, Minor Source Compliance Section Manager at DAQ, briefly summarized the numbers for this year's mandatory no-burn season, in particular, that staff hours on enforcement doubled from previous years. Total hours do not include work hour numbers of inspections conducted by the local health departments. Finally, the monthly compliance activity memorandum will now include numbers for wood smoke complaints received, compliance advisories issued for wood smoke, and total amount of settlement agreements reached for wood burn residents.

As an introduction, Colleen Delaney, Environmental Scientist at DAQ, presented a brief history on how the smoke management plan came about. The start of the program goes back to Utah's regional haze SIP that was originally adopted in 2003 and was based on the work of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission and the Western Regional Air Partnership. The regional haze SIP had multiple strategies that were designed to look at all sectors and all pollutants, two of which were the SO₂ milestones and the smoke management plan.

Dan Washington of the Bureau of Land Management explained that the Utah smoke management plan identifies the responsibilities of the DAQ and federal and state land managers to coordinate procedures that mitigate the impacts of prescribed fires and wildfires on public health, visibility, and public safety in terms of smoke or visibility impacts. It serves as an operational plan for R307-204 by providing direction and operating procedures for all agencies involved in the use of prescribed fires and wildfires. The plan is also designed to meet the requirements of Title R307, state administrative rule for air quality, regional haze rule 40 CFR 51.309(d)(6), and EPA's interim air quality policy on wildland and prescribed fires. Mr. Washington then talked about the burn requirements process, the clearing index, emission reduction techniques, treatment effectiveness, and some basic smoke management practices.

Mr. Morris explained there are statewide rules in place that regulate open burning activities to help minimize emissions and ensure that the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) are met. Recent modifications to these rules changed the open burn periods and include a statewide requirement to obtain a permit from the local county or municipal fire authority prior to burning. Mr. Morris went on to explain the general requirements, permit criteria, and completed with a demonstration of the online permit application.

C. Response to Questions Regarding Modeling and Potential to Emit. Presented by Marty Gray.

Marty Gray, Major New Source Review Section Manager at DAQ, briefly explained the modeled future potentials and potential to emit (PTE) terms used when staff completed the RACT analysis for the SIP. The 2008 modeled future potentials are 2008 actual emissions as determined through source reporting. Bar charts were presented of the base year, 2008, and attainment year, 2019, of modeled future potentials versus PTE. He explained the modeled future potentials for 2019 reflect the 2008 actuals with modifications to remi growth, permit modifications approved after the 2008 baseline date, and RACT controls where applicable. For true-ups due to permit modifications, 90 percent of the PTE was used as the 2008 modeled future potentials. The PTE reflect the permitted limits in the individual source permits and the RACT controls are reflected in the PTE. As staff goes through the next RACT process the numbers will change slightly but it's unlikely that attainment will move forward or backward because they feel most of the reductions have been found for the major sources listed. In discussion it was noted that the baseline date was adjusted to 2010 through modeling, but it is still a projected increase from the 2008 inventory.

D. 2014 Legislative Update. Presented by Bryce Bird.

Bryce Bird, Division Director and Executive Secretary to the Board, provided a list of bills being tracked in the current legislative session. Some highlights included House Joint Resolution 23, a joint resolution endorsing Tier 3 standards for air quality, in which EPA approved the final standards and will apply to the 2017 vehicle model year; and House Concurrent Resolution 7, a resolution in support of the SIP, was received favorably and will provide a baseline for future actions and activities. Mr. Bird also noted that the Governor has not yet appointed a replacement on the Board for a government representative who does not represent the federal government.

E Air Toxics. Presented by Robert Ford.

F Compliance. Presented by Jay Morris and Harold Burge.

G Monitoring. Presented by Kimberly Kreykes.

Kimberly Kreykes, Environmental Scientist at DAQ, updated the Board on monitoring data.

H. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.

Meeting adjourned at 3:08 p.m.



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**UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD
TELECONFERENCE MEETING
April 2, 2014 – 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116**

DRAFT MINUTES

I. Call-to-Order

Steve Sands called the meeting to order at 1:32 p.m.

Board members present: Kathy Van Dame, Karma Thomson, Michael Smith (attendance by phone), Steve Sands (attendance by phone), Robert Paine (attendance by phone), and Kerry Kelly (attendance by phone)

Excused: Tammie Lucero and Amanda Smith

Executive Secretary: Bryce Bird

For planning purposes, Mr. Sands gave May 7, 2014, and June 4, 2014, as future Board meeting dates.

II. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-101-2. Definitions. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that EPA advised DAQ that several of the new area source rules for the PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan (SIP) cannot be approved as reasonable available control technology rules because the optional add-on control requirements do not define the emission capture rate. This rule would clarify that the emission control devices referenced in these rules refers to the overall capture and control efficiency of the device. Staff has discussed this rulemaking approach with EPA and it has been determined that this approach should resolve EPA's concerns and make the area source rules approvable. Staff recommends the Board propose R307-101-2 for public comment.

In discussion, Mr. Berger stated that this rule does not apply entirely to area sources. The rule has definitions that apply to all of the rules in general and this definition just specifically calls out those specific area source rules that aren't currently approvable.

- Robert Paine moved the Board propose for public comment to amend R307-101-2, Definitions. Michael Smith seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

III. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-335. Degreasing and Solvent Cleaning Operations. Presented by Mark Berger.

Michael Smith declared a conflict of interest and recused himself from the discussion and vote on this agenda item.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant at DAQ, stated that after the latest public comment period was held for R307-335, which the Board adopted March 2014, IM Flash Technologies petitioned the Board to amend the rule as they had discovered a compliance concern with the volatile organic compound (VOC) content limits in the rule. IM Flash Technologies asks the Board to amend R307-335 by setting a VOC content limit of 6.7 pounds per gallon for semiconductor tools, maintenance, and equipment cleaning because they must use 100 percent isopropyl alcohol in their clean room operations to eliminate moisture on sensitive surfaces without leaving a residue. The use of 100 percent isopropyl alcohol is an industry standard and the 6.7 pounds per gallon limit is consistent with other air district rules such as the South Coast Rule 1171. Therefore, staff agrees with IM Flash Technologies that the rule should be amended to add the new limit. The memorandum to the Board states that staff recommendation is to propose this amendment for public comment. However, staff recommendation today has changed and recommends the Board adopt the rule as amended without going out for public comment. Staff recommends the Board adopt R307-335 as amended.

In discussion, Mr. Berger clarified that R307-335 was adopted as a final rule in March 2014 by the Board and it was published in the Bulletin for a 30 day public notice. The rule is still in the time frame where an amendment could be done without starting the process over. After speaking with the Division of Administrative Rules, they recommend staff proceed with the amendment to adopt today without going out for public comment, to expedite the process. If approved, the rule would be posted again in the Bulletin with a new effective date. As this rule making started in July 2013 and has gone through three public comment periods, staff is comfortable with recommending the Board adopt the rule as amended without going out for public comment. In closing, staff also responded that a recalculation in the SIP credit will be included in the analysis that will be required as part of the Subpart 4 SIP which will come before the Board at a later date.

- Kathy Van Dame moved the Board adopt R307-335, as amended today. Kerry Kelly seconded. The Board approved with five in favor (K. Van Dame, K. Thomson, S. Sands R. Paine, and K. Kelly), none opposed, and one recused (M. Smith).

Dr. Paine invited Board members to a second annual Air Quality, Health, and Society Retreat on Monday, April 14, 2014, at the University Guest House in Salt Lake City. The event will feature Jonathan Samet, a strong national figure on health effects of air quality, who will talk about future research directions. The event is going to be research focused with some discussion on what the Legislature and the state government have done.

Ms. Van Dame commented that the Salt Lake City Council asks that when the Board has the wood burning discussion that the Board consider either a seasonal ban or that the Board assist and advise municipalities on ways for them to implement such a program. Ms. Van Dame also gave a brief description of the Utah Clean Air Fair held at the Salt Lake City Library on March 29, 2014.

Meeting adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

ITEM 4



State of Utah

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DAQ-037-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Joel Karmazyn, Environmental Scientist

DATE: April 17, 2014

SUBJECT: FINAL ADOPTION: Amend R307-357-4. Consumer Products. Standards.

On March 5, 2014, the Board proposed for public comment changes to R307-357-4. A 30 day public comment period was held, during which no comments were received and no public hearing was requested.

The proposed changes were to correct a volatile organic compound (VOC)-content limit for general purpose adhesives and to improve the formatting of the VOC-content limit table in the rule.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board propose the amended R307-357-4, Consumer Products, Standards, for public comment.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**2 **R307-357. Consumer Products.**3 **R307-357-4. Standards.**

4 (1) Except as provided in R307-357-6, 7, 8 and 9, no person
 5 shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale any
 6 consumer product manufactured on or after the effective date in Table
 7 1 that contains VOCs in excess of the limits specified in Table 1.

8
9 TABLE 1

10 Table of Standards

11 (percent volatile organic compounds by weight)

12
13
14 CATEGORY [————] EFFECTIVE BEGINNING [DATES
 15]9/1/2014 [~~1/1/2015~~ 1/1/2016]
 16
17

18 Adhesive Removers:

19
20 Floor and wall 5
 21 covering
 22
 23 Gasket or thread 50
 24 locking
 25
 26 General purpose 20
 27
 28 Specialty 70
 29

30 Adhesives:

31
32 Aerosol mist spray 65
 33
 34 Aerosol web spray 55
 35

36 Special Purpose Spray

37 Adhesives:

38
39 Mounting, automotive 70
 40 Engine compartment,
 41 and flexible vinyl
 42
 43 Polystyrene foam and 65
 44 automotive headliner
 45
 46 Polyolefin and 60
 47 laminate repair/
 48 edgebanding
 49
 50 Construction, panel, 7
 51 and floor

1		
2	Covering:	
3	Contact general	55
4	purpose	
5		
6	Contact special	80
7	purpose	
8		
9	General purpose	10
10		
11	Structural waterproof	15
12		
13	Air Fresheners:	
14		
15	Single-phase aerosols	30
16		
17	Double-phase aerosols	25
18		
19	Dual-purpose air	
20	freshener/disinfectant	
21	aerosol	60
22		
23	Liquids/pump sprays	18
24		
25	Solids/semisolids	3
26		
27	Antiperspirants:	
28		
29	Aerosol	40 HVOC
30		10 MVOC
31		
32	Non-aerosol	0 HVOC
33		0 MVOC
34		
35	Anti-static product:	
36		
37	Non-aerosol	11
38		
39	Aerosol	80
40		
41	Automotive rubbing	17
42	or polishing compound	
43		
44	Automotive wax, polish,	
45	sealant or Glaze:	
46		
47	Hard paste waxes	45
48		
49	Instant detailers	3
50		
51	All other forms	15

1		
2	Automotive windshield	
3	washer fluids	35
4		
5	Bathroom and Tile	
6	Cleaners:	
7		
8	Aerosols	7
9		
10	Non-aerosols	1
11		
12	Brake cleaner	10
13		
14	Bug and tar remover	40
15		
16	Carburetor or	10
17	fuel-injection air	
18	intake cleaners	
19		
20	Carpet and Upholstery	
21	Cleaners:	
22		
23	Aerosols	7
24		
25	Non-aerosols	0.1
26	(dilutables)	
27		
28	Non-aerosols	3.0
29	(ready-to-use)	
30		
31	Cooking spray aerosols	18
32		
33	Disinfectant:	
34		
35	Aerosol	70
36		
37	non-aerosol	1
38		
39	Deodorants:	
40		
41	Aerosol	0 HVOC
42		10 MVOC
43		
44	Non-aerosol	0 HVOC
45		0 MVOC
46	Dusting Aids:	
47		
48	Aerosols	25
49		
50	All other forms	7
51		

1	Electrical cleaner	45
2		
3	Electronic cleaner	75
4		
5	Engine Degreasers:	
6		
7	Aerosol	10
8		
9	Non-aerosol	5
10		
11	Fabric protectants	60
12		
13	Fabric refresher:	
14		
15	Aerosol	15
16		
17	Non-aerosol	6
18		
19	Floor Polishes or Waxes:	
20		
21	Resilient flooring	1
22	materials	
23		
24	Nonresilient flooring	1
25	materials	
26		
27	Wood floor wax	90
28		
29	Footwear or leather	
30	care products:	
31		
32	Aerosol	75
33		
34	Solid	55
35		
36	Other forms	15
37		
38	Furniture Maintenance	
39	Products:	
40		
41	Aerosols	17
42		
43	Non-aerosol	
44	(except solid or paste)	3
45		
46	General Purpose Cleaners:	
47		
48	Aerosols	8
49		
50	Non-aerosols	4
51		

1	General Purpose	
2	Degreasers:	
3		
4	Aerosols	10
5		
6	Non-aerosols	4
7		
8	Glass Cleaners:	
9		
10	Aerosols	12
11		
12	Non-aerosols	4
13		
14	Graffiti Remover:	
15		
16	Aerosols	50
17		
18	Non-aerosols	30
19		
20	Hair mousses	6
21		
22	Hair shines	55
23		
24	Hairsprays	55
25		
26	Hair styling gels	6
27		
28	Hair Styling Products:	
29		
30	Aerosol and pump sprays	6
31		
32	All other forms	2
33		
34	Heavy-duty hand	8
35	cleaners or soaps	
36		
37	Insecticides:	
38		
39	Crawling bug	15
40	(aerosol)	
41		
42	Crawling bug	20
43	(all other forms)	
44		
45	Flea and tick	25
46		
47	Flying bug	25
48	(aerosol)	
49		
50	Flying bug	35
51	(all other forms)	

1			
2	Foggers	45	
3			
4	Lawn and garden	20	
5	(all other forms)		
6			
7	Lawn and garden	3	
8	(non-aerosol)		
9			
10	Wasp and hornet	40	
11			
12	Laundry Prewashes:		
13			
14	Aerosols/solids	22	
15			
16	All other forms	5	
17			
18	Laundry starch	4.5	
19	products		
20			
21	Metal polishes/	30	
22	cleansers		
23			
24	Multi-Purpose lubricants	50	
25	(excluding solid or		
26	semi-solid products)		
27			
28	[Multi purpose Solvent	3]	
29			
30	Nail Polish Removers	1	
31			
32	Non-selective	3	
33	terrestrial herbicides,		
34	non-aerosols		
35			
36	Oven or Grill Cleaners:		
37			
38	Aerosols/pump sprays	8	
39			
40	Non-aerosols	4	
41			
42	Paint remover or	50	
43	strippers		
44			
45	Paint Thinner	30	[3]
46			
47	Penetrants	50	
48			
49	Rubber or Vinyl		
50	Protectants:		
51			

1	[-Aerosols	10]
2		
3	Non-aerosols	3
4		
5	Sanitizer:	
6		
7	Aerosol	70
8		
9	Non-aerosols	1
10		
11	Sealants and	4
12	caulking compounds	
13		
14	Shaving creams	5
15		
16	Shaving gel	4
17		
18	Silicone-based multi-	60
19	purpose lubricants	
20	excluding solid or	
21	semi-solid products)	
22		
23	Spot Removers:	
24		
25	Aerosols	25
26		
27	Non-aerosols	8
28		
29	Temporary hair color	55
30	aerosol	
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32	Tire sealants and	20
33	inflators	
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35	Toilet/urinal care:	
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37	Aerosols	10
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39	Non-aerosol	3
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41	Undercoatings, aerosols	40
42		
43	Wood Cleaner:	
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45	Aerosol	17
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47	Non-Aerosol	4
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49		EFFECTIVE BEGINNING 1/1/15
50		
51	<u>Multi-purpose Solvent</u>	<u>3</u>

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EFFECTIVE BEGINNING 1/1/16

Paint Thinner: 3

Rubber or Vinyl 10

Protectant Aerosols:

(2) For consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature specifically states that the product should be diluted with water or non-VOC solvent prior to use, the limits specified in Table 1 shall apply to the product only after the minimum recommended dilution has taken place. For purposes of this subsection, "minimum recommended dilution" shall not include recommendations for incidental use of a concentrated product to deal with limited special applications such as hard to remove soils or stains.

(3) For consumer products for which the label, packaging, or accompanying literature states that the product should be diluted with any VOC solvent prior to use, the limits specified in Table 1 shall apply to the product only after the maximum recommended dilution has taken place.

(4) Effective September 1, 2016, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for use any aerosol adhesive, adhesive removers, and graffiti removers that contain methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene.

Sell-through products of aerosol adhesive, adhesive removers, and graffiti removers that contain methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, or trichloroethylene and were manufactured before September 1, 2016, may be sold, supplied, or offered for sale so long as the product container or package displays the date on which the product was manufactured.

(5) No person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture any floor wax stripper unless the following requirements are met:

(a) The label of each non-aerosol floor wax stripper shall specify a dilution ratio for light or medium build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOC concentration of 3% by weight or less.

(b) If a non-aerosol floor wax stripper is also intended to be used for removal of heavy build-up of polish, the label of that floor wax stripper shall specify a dilution ratio for heavy build-up of polish that results in an as-used VOC concentration of 12% by weight or less.

(6) Products containing ozone-depleting compounds. For any consumer product for which standards are specified under R307-357-4, no person shall sell, supply, offer for sale, or manufacture for sale any consumer product that contains any of the following ozone-depleting compounds:

(a) CFC 11 (trichlorofluoromethane);

(b) CFC 12 (dichlorodifluoromethane);

(c) CFC 113 (1,1,1 trichloro 2,2,2 trifluoroethane);

(d) CFC 114 (1 chloro 1,1 difluoro 2 chloro 2,2 difluoroethane);

(e) CFC 115 (chloropentafluoroethane);

- 1 (f) Halon 1211 (bromochlorodifluoromethane);
2 (g) Halon 1301 (bromotrifluoromethane);
3 (h) Halon 2402 (dibromotetrafluoroethane);
4 (i) HCFC 22 (chlorodifluoromethane);
5 (j) HCFC 123 (2,2 dichloro 1,1,1 trifluoroethane);
6 (k) HCFC 124 (2 chloro 1,1,1,2 tetrafluoroethane);
7 (l) HCFC 141b (1,1 dichloro 1 fluoroethane);
8 (m) HCFC 142b (1 chloro 1,1 difluoroethane);
9 (n) 1,1,1 trichloroethane; and
10 (o) Carbon tetrachloride.
11 (7) The requirements of R307-357-4(6) shall not apply to any
12 existing product formulation that complies with Table 1 or any existing
13 product formulation that is reformulated to meet the standards set
14 in Table 1, provided the ozone-depleting compound content of the
15 reformulated product does not increase.
16 (8) The requirements of R307-357-4(6) shall not apply to any
17 ozone-depleting compounds that may be present as impurities in a
18 consumer product in an amount equal to or less than 0.01% by weight
19 of the product.

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22 **KEY: air pollution, consumer products**
23 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**
24 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-101 ; 19-2-104**

ITEM 5



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-034-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant

DATE: April 9, 2014

SUBJECT: FIVE-YEAR REVIEW: R307-101. General Requirements.

Utah Code Title 63G-3-305 requires each agency to review and justify each of its rules within five years of a rule's original effective date or within five years of the filing of the last five-year review. This review process is not a time to revise or amend the rules, but only to verify that the rule is still necessary and allowed under state and federal statute. As part of this process, we are required to identify any comments which may have been received regarding changes to the rules since the last five-year review. This process is not the time to revisit those comments or to respond to them.

We have completed the five-year review for R307-101. The results of that review are found in the attached Five-Year Notice of Review and Statement of Continuation form. The form outlines where the statutory authority comes from to have the rule, summarizes comments received since the last five-year review, and gives a reasoned justification for why the rule should be continued. We have determined that the rule should be continued as it includes all the definitions that apply throughout the Air Quality Rules, incorporates by reference the most current version of the Code of Federal Regulations cited in many of the Air Quality Rules, and is also part of Utah's SIP, which has been federally approved.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board continue R307-101 by approving the attached form to be filed with the Division of Administrative Rules.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-101. General Requirements.**

3 **R307-101-1. Foreword.**

4 Chapter 19-2 and the rules adopted by the Air Quality Board
5 constitute the basis for control of air pollution sources in the state.

6 These rules apply and will be enforced throughout the state, and
7 are recommended for adoption in local jurisdictions where
8 environmental specialists are available to cooperate in implementing
9 rule requirements.

10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), National
11 Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), National
12 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD)
13 standards, and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
14 Pollutants (NESHAPS) apply throughout the nation and are legally
15 enforceable in Utah.

16
17 **R307-101-2. Definitions.**

18 Except where specified in individual rules, definitions in
19 R307-101-2 are applicable to all rules adopted by the Air Quality
20 Board.

21 "Actual Emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a
22 pollutant from an emissions unit determined as follows:

23 (1) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall
24 equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually
25 emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the
26 particular date and which is representative of normal source
27 operations. The director shall allow the use of a different time
28 period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal
29 source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the
30 unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of
31 materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time
32 period.

33 (2) The director may presume that source-specific allowable
34 emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the
35 unit.

36 (3) For any emission unit, other than an electric utility steam
37 generating unit specified in (4), which has not begun normal operations
38 on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential
39 to emit of the unit on that date.

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

51 "Acute Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any noncarcinogenic

1 hazardous air pollutant for which a threshold limit value - ceiling
2 (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental
3 Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit Values for
4 Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure
5 Indices, (2009)."

6 "Air Contaminant" means any particulate matter or any gas, vapor,
7 suspended solid or any combination of them, excluding steam and water
8 vapors (Section 19-2-102(1)).

9 "Air Contaminant Source" means any and all sources of emission
10 of air contaminants whether privately or publicly owned or operated
11 (Section 19-2-102(2)).

12 "Air Pollution" means the presence in the ambient air of one
13 or more air contaminants in such quantities and duration and under
14 conditions and circumstances, as is or tends to be injurious to human
15 health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or would
16 unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or use of property
17 as determined by the standards, rules and regulations adopted by the
18 Air Quality Board (Section 19-2-104).

19 "Allowable Emissions" means the emission rate of a source
20 calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless
21 the source is subject to enforceable limits which restrict the
22 operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the emission
23 limitation established pursuant to R307-401-8.

24 "Ambient Air" means the surrounding or outside air (Section
25 19-2-102(4)).

26 "Appropriate Authority" means the governing body of any city,
27 town or county.

28 "Atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth
29 and includes all space outside of buildings, stacks or exterior ducts.

30 "Authorized Local Authority" means a city, county, city-county
31 or district health department; a city, county or combination fire
32 department; or other local agency duly designated by appropriate
33 authority, with approval of the state Department of Health; and other
34 lawfully adopted ordinances, codes or regulations not in conflict
35 therewith.

36 "Board" means Air Quality Board. See Section 19-2-102(8)(a).

37 "Breakdown" means any malfunction or procedural error, to include
38 but not limited to any malfunction or procedural error during start-up
39 and shutdown, which will result in the inoperability or sudden loss
40 of performance of the control equipment or process equipment causing
41 emissions in excess of those allowed by approval order or Title R307.

42 "BTU" means British Thermal Unit, the quantity of heat necessary
43 to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.

44 "Calibration Drift" means the change in the instrument meter
45 readout over a stated period of time of normal continuous operation
46 when the VOC concentration at the time of measurement is the same
47 known upscale value.

48 "Carbon Adsorption System" means a device containing adsorbent
49 material (e.g., activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel), an inlet
50 and outlet for exhaust gases, and a system for the proper disposal
51 or reuse of all VOC adsorbed.

1 "Carcinogenic Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any hazardous air
2 pollutant that is classified as a known human carcinogen (A1) or
3 suspected human carcinogen (A2) by the American Conference of
4 Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit
5 Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological
6 Exposure Indices, (2009)."

7 "Chargeable Pollutant" means any regulated air pollutant except
8 the following:

9 (1) Carbon monoxide;

10 (2) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely
11 because it is a Class I or II substance subject to a standard
12 promulgated or established by Title VI of the Act, Stratospheric Ozone
13 Protection;

14 (3) Any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely
15 because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r)
16 of the Act, Prevention of Accidental Releases.

17 "Chronic Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any noncarcinogenic
18 hazardous air pollutant for which a threshold limit value - time
19 weighted average (TLV-TWA) having no threshold limit value - ceiling
20 (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental
21 Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit Values for
22 Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure
23 Indices, (2009)."

24 "Clean Air Act" means federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

25 "Clean Coal Technology" means any technology, including
26 technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post
27 combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve
28 significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides
29 of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation
30 of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as
31 of November 15, 1990.

32 "Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" means a project
33 using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean
34 Coal Technology," up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial
35 demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded
36 through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The
37 Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20
38 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

39 "Clearing Index" means an indicator of the predicted rate of
40 clearance of ground level pollutants from a given area. This number
41 is provided by the National Weather Service.

42 "Commence" as applied to construction of a major source or major
43 modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary
44 pre-construction approvals or permits and either has:

45 (1) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual
46 on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable
47 time; or

48 (2) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations,
49 which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the
50 owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of
51 the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

1 "Condensable PM2.5" means material that is vapor phase at stack
2 conditions, but which condenses and/or reacts upon cooling and
3 dilution in the ambient air to form solid or liquid particulate matter
4 immediately after discharge from the stack.

5 "Compliance Schedule" means a schedule of events, by date, which
6 will result in compliance with these regulations.

7 "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method
8 of operation including fabrication, erection, installation,
9 demolition, or modification of a source which would result in a change
10 in actual emissions.

11 "Control Apparatus" means any device which prevents or controls
12 the emission of any air contaminant directly or indirectly into the
13 outdoor atmosphere.

14 "Department" means Utah State Department of Environmental
15 Quality. See Section 19-1-103(1).

16 "Director" means the Director of the Division of Air Quality.
17 See Section 19-1-103(1).

18 "Division" means the Division of Air Quality.

19 "Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit" means any steam electric
20 generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more
21 than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more
22 than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system
23 for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the
24 purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would
25 produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining
26 the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

27 "Emission" means the act of discharge into the atmosphere of
28 an air contaminant or an effluent which contains or may contain an
29 air contaminant; or the effluent so discharged into the atmosphere.

30 "Emissions Information" means, with reference to any source
31 operation, equipment or control apparatus:

32 (1) Information necessary to determine the identity, amount,
33 frequency, concentration, or other characteristics related to air
34 quality of any air contaminant which has been emitted by the source
35 operation, equipment, or control apparatus;

36 (2) Information necessary to determine the identity, amount,
37 frequency, concentration, or other characteristics (to the extent
38 related to air quality) of any air contaminant which, under an
39 applicable standard or limitation, the source operation was authorized
40 to emit (including, to the extent necessary for such purposes, a
41 description of the manner or rate of operation of the source
42 operation), or any combination of the foregoing; and

43 (3) A general description of the location and/or nature of the
44 source operation to the extent necessary to identify the source
45 operation and to distinguish it from other source operations
46 (including, to the extent necessary for such purposes, a description
47 of the device, installation, or operation constituting the source
48 operation).

49 "Emission Limitation" means a requirement established by the
50 Board, the director or the Administrator, EPA, which limits the
51 quantity, rate or concentration of emission of air pollutants on a

1 continuous emission reduction including any requirement relating to
2 the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission
3 reduction (Section 302(k)).

4 "Emissions Unit" means any part of a stationary source which
5 emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to
6 regulation under the Clean Air Act.

7 "Enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are
8 enforceable by the Administrator, including those requirements
9 developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, requirements within
10 the State Implementation Plan and R307, any permit requirements
11 established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or R307-401.

12 "EPA" means Environmental Protection Agency.

13 "EPA Method 9" means 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, "Visual
14 Determination of Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources," and
15 Alternate 1, "Determination of the opacity of emissions from
16 stationary sources remotely by LIDAR."

17 "Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Utah
18 Department of Environmental Quality. See Section 19-1-103(2).

19 "Existing Installation" means an installation, construction of
20 which began prior to the effective date of any regulation having
21 application to it.

22 "Facility" means machinery, equipment, structures of any part
23 or accessories thereof, installed or acquired for the primary purpose
24 of controlling or disposing of air pollution. It does not include
25 an air conditioner, fan or other similar device for the comfort of
26 personnel.

27 "Filterable PM2.5" means particles with an aerodynamic diameter
28 equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers that are directly emitted by
29 a source as a solid or liquid at stack or release conditions and can
30 be captured on the filter of a stack test train.

31 "Fireplace" means all devices both masonry or factory built units
32 (free standing fireplaces) with a hearth, fire chamber or similarly
33 prepared device connected to a chimney which provides the operator
34 with little control of combustion air, leaving its fire chamber fully
35 or at least partially open to the room. Fireplaces include those
36 devices with circulating systems, heat exchangers, or draft reducing
37 doors with a net thermal efficiency of no greater than twenty percent
38 and are used for aesthetic purposes.

39 "Fugitive Dust" means particulate, composed of soil and/or
40 industrial particulates such as ash, coal, minerals, etc., which
41 becomes airborne because of wind or mechanical disturbance of
42 surfaces. Natural sources of dust and fugitive emissions are not
43 fugitive dust within the meaning of this definition.

44 "Fugitive Emissions" means emissions from an installation or
45 facility which are neither passed through an air cleaning device nor
46 vented through a stack or could not reasonably pass through a stack,
47 chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

48 "Garbage" means all putrescible animal and vegetable matter
49 resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption
50 of food, including wastes attendant thereto.

51 "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate, used as a fuel for

1 internal combustion engines, having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 pounds
2 or greater.

3 "Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)" means any pollutant listed by
4 the EPA as a hazardous air pollutant in conformance with Section 112(b)
5 of the Clean Air Act. A list of these pollutants is available at
6 the Division of Air Quality.

7 "Household Waste" means any solid or liquid material normally
8 generated by the family in a residence in the course of ordinary
9 day-to-day living, including but not limited to garbage, paper
10 products, rags, leaves and garden trash.

11 "Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high
12 temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous
13 combustible wastes are ignited and burned efficiently and from which
14 the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible
15 material.

16 "Installation" means a discrete process with identifiable
17 emissions which may be part of a larger industrial plant. Pollution
18 equipment shall not be considered a separate installation or
19 installations.

20 "LPG" means liquified petroleum gas such as propane or butane.

21 "Maintenance Area" means an area that is subject to the provisions
22 of a maintenance plan that is included in the Utah state implementation
23 plan, and that has been redesignated by EPA from nonattainment to
24 attainment of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

25 (a) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for
26 ozone:

27 (i) Salt Lake County, effective August 18, 1997; and

28 (ii) Davis County, effective August 18, 1997.

29 (b) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for
30 carbon monoxide:

31 (i) Salt Lake City, effective March 22, 1999;

32 (ii) Ogden City, effective May 8, 2001; and

33 (iii) Provo City, effective January 3, 2006.

34 (c) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for
35 PM10:

36 (i) Salt Lake County, effective on the date that EPA approves
37 the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005;
38 and

39 (ii) Utah County, effective on the date that EPA approves the
40 maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005; and

41 (iii) Ogden City, effective on the date that EPA approves the
42 maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005.

43 (d) The following area is considered a maintenance area for
44 sulfur dioxide: all of Salt Lake County and the eastern portion of
45 Tooele County above 5600 feet, effective on the date that EPA approves
46 the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on January 5, 2005.

47 "Major Modification" means any physical change in or change in
48 the method of operation of a major source that would result in a
49 significant net emissions increase of any pollutant. A net emissions
50 increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall
51 be considered significant for ozone. Within Salt Lake and Davis

1 Counties or any nonattainment area for ozone, a net emissions increase
2 that is significant for nitrogen oxides shall be considered
3 significant for ozone. Within areas of nonattainment for PM10, a
4 significant net emission increase for any PM10 precursor is also a
5 significant net emission increase for PM10. A physical change or
6 change in the method of operation shall not include:

7 (1) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;
8 (2) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of
9 an order under section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and
10 Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or by reason of a natural
11 gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

12 (3) use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule
13 under section 125 of the federal Clean Air Act;

14 (4) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to
15 the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

16 (5) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a source:

17 (a) which the source was capable of accommodating before January
18 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable
19 permit condition; or

20 (b) which the source is otherwise approved to use;

21 (6) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production
22 rate unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable
23 permit condition;

24 (7) any change in ownership at a source

25 (8) the addition, replacement or use of a pollution control
26 project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless
27 the director determines that such addition, replacement, or use
28 renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:

29 (a) when the director has reason to believe that the pollution
30 control project would result in a significant net increase in
31 representative actual annual emissions of any criteria pollutant over
32 levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact
33 analysis in the area conducted for the purpose of Title I of the Clean
34 Air Act, if any, and

35 (b) the director determines that the increase will cause or
36 contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard
37 or PSD increment, or visibility limitation.

38 (9) the installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a
39 temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that
40 the project complies with:

41 (a) the Utah State Implementation Plan; and

42 (b) other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the
43 national ambient air quality standards during the project and after
44 it is terminated.

45 "Major Source" means, to the extent provided by the federal Clean
46 Air Act as applicable to R307:

47 (1) any stationary source of air pollutants which emits, or
48 has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any
49 pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act; or

50 (a) any source located in a nonattainment area for carbon
51 monoxide which emits, or has the potential to emit, carbon monoxide

1 in the amounts outlined in Section 187 of the federal Clean Air Act
2 with respect to the severity of the nonattainment area as outlined
3 in Section 187 of the federal Clean Air Act; or

4 (b) any source located in Salt Lake or Davis Counties or in
5 a nonattainment area for ozone which emits, or has the potential to
6 emit, VOC or nitrogen oxides in the amounts outlined in Section 182
7 of the federal Clean Air Act with respect to the severity of the
8 nonattainment area as outlined in Section 182 of the federal Clean
9 Air Act; or

10 (c) any source located in a nonattainment area for PM10 which
11 emits, or has the potential to emit, PM10 or any PM10 precursor in
12 the amounts outlined in Section 189 of the federal Clean Air Act with
13 respect to the severity of the nonattainment area as outlined in
14 Section 189 of the federal Clean Air Act.

15 (2) any physical change that would occur at a source not
16 qualifying under subpart 1 as a major source, if the change would
17 constitute a major source by itself;

18 (3) the fugitive emissions and fugitive dust of a stationary
19 source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes
20 of these R307 rules whether it is a major stationary source, unless
21 the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary
22 sources:

- 23 (a) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- 24 (b) Kraft pulp mills;
- 25 (c) Portland cement plants;
- 26 (d) Primary zinc smelters;
- 27 (e) Iron and steel mills;
- 28 (f) Primary aluminum or reduction plants;
- 29 (g) Primary copper smelters;
- 30 (h) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250
31 tons of refuse per day;
- 32 (i) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- 33 (j) Petroleum refineries;
- 34 (k) Lime plants;
- 35 (l) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- 36 (m) Coke oven batteries;
- 37 (n) Sulfur recovery plants;
- 38 (o) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- 39 (p) Primary lead smelters;
- 40 (q) Fuel conversion plants;
- 41 (r) Sintering plants;
- 42 (s) Secondary metal production plants;
- 43 (t) Chemical process plants;
- 44 (u) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more
45 than 250 million British Thermal Units per hour heat input;
- 46 (v) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage
47 capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- 48 (w) Taconite ore processing plants;
- 49 (x) Glass fiber processing plants;
- 50 (y) Charcoal production plants;
- 51 (z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250

1 million British Thermal Units per hour heat input;

2 (aa) Any other stationary source category which, as of August
3 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the federal
4 Clean Air Act.

5 "Modification" means any planned change in a source which results
6 in a potential increase of emission.

7 "National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)" means the
8 allowable concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air
9 specified by the Federal Government (Title 40, Code of Federal
10 Regulations, Part 50).

11 "Net Emissions Increase" means the amount by which the sum of
12 the following exceeds zero:

13 (1) any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical
14 change or change in method of operation at a source; and

15 (2) any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at
16 the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and
17 are otherwise creditable. For purposes of determining a "net emissions
18 increase":

19 (a) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is
20 contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only
21 if it occurs between the date five years before construction on the
22 particular change commences; and the date that the increase from the
23 particular change occurs.

24 (b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable
25 only if it has not been relied on in issuing a prior approval for
26 the source which approval is in effect when the increase in actual
27 emissions for the particular change occurs.

28 (c) An increase or decrease in actual emission of sulfur dioxide,
29 nitrogen oxides or particulate matter which occurs before an
30 applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is
31 required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum
32 allowable increases remaining available. With respect to particulate
33 matter, only PM10 emissions will be used to evaluate this increase
34 or decrease.

35 (d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the
36 extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

37 (e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the
38 extent that:

39 (i) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of
40 allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of
41 actual emissions;

42 (ii) It is enforceable at and after the time that actual
43 construction on the particular change begins; and

44 (iii) It has approximately the same qualitative significance
45 for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from
46 the particular change.

47 (iv) It has not been relied on in issuing any permit under
48 R307-401 nor has it been relied on in demonstrating attainment or
49 reasonable further progress.

50 (f) An increase that results from a physical change at a source
51 occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes

1 operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement
2 unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a
3 reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

4 "New Installation" means an installation, construction of which
5 began after the effective date of any regulation having application
6 to it.

7 "Nonattainment Area" means an area designated by the
8 Environmental Protection Agency as nonattainment under Section 107,
9 Clean Air Act for any National Ambient Air Quality Standard. The
10 designations for Utah are listed in 40 CFR 81.345.

11 "Offset" means an amount of emission reduction, by a source,
12 greater than the emission limitation imposed on such source by these
13 regulations and/or the State Implementation Plan.

14 "Opacity" means the capacity to obstruct the transmission of
15 light, expressed as percent.

16 "Open Burning" means any burning of combustible materials
17 resulting in emission of products of combustion into ambient air
18 without passage through a chimney or stack.

19 "Owner or Operator" means any person who owns, leases, controls,
20 operates or supervises a facility, an emission source, or air pollution
21 control equipment.

22 "PSD" Area means an area designated as attainment or
23 unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the federal Clean
24 Air Act.

25 "PM2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter
26 less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by an
27 EPA reference or equivalent method.

28 "PM2.5 Precursor" means any chemical compound or substance which,
29 after it has been emitted into the atmosphere, undergoes chemical
30 or physical changes that convert it into particulate matter,
31 specifically PM2.5, and has been identified in the applicable
32 implementation plan for PM2.5 as significant for the purpose of
33 developing control measures. Specifically, PM2.5 precursors include
34 SO₂, NO_x, and VOC.

35 "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter
36 less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an EPA
37 reference or equivalent method.

38 "PM10 Precursor" means any chemical compound or substance which,
39 after it has been emitted into the atmosphere, undergoes chemical
40 or physical changes that convert it into particulate matter,
41 specifically PM10.

42 "Part 70 Source" means any source subject to the permitting
43 requirements of R307-415.

44 "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, estate, company,
45 corporation, partnership, association, state, state or federal agency
46 or entity, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a
47 state. (Subsection 19-2-103(4)).

48 "Pollution Control Project" means any activity or project at
49 an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of
50 reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are
51 limited to:

1 (1) The installation of conventional or innovative pollution
2 control technology, including but not limited to advanced flue gas
3 desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen
4 oxides controls and electrostatic precipitators;

5 (2) An activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel
6 which is less polluting than the fuel used prior to the activity or
7 project, including, but not limited to natural gas or coal reburning,
8 or the cofiring of natural gas and other fuels for the purpose of
9 controlling emissions;

10 (3) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project
11 conducted under Title II, sec. 101(d) of the Further Continuing
12 Appropriations Act of 1985 (sec. 5903(d) of title 42 of the United
13 States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of
14 \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology,
15 or similar projects funded through appropriations for the
16 Environmental Protection Agency; or

17 (4) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project
18 that constitutes a repowering project.

19 "Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a source to
20 emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any
21 physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to
22 emit a pollutant including air pollution control equipment and
23 restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material
24 combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design
25 if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is
26 enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the
27 potential to emit of a stationary source.

28 "Primary PM2.5" means the sum of filterable PM2.5 and condensable
29 PM2.5.

30 "Process Level" means the operation of a source, specific to
31 the kind or type of fuel, input material, or mode of operation.

32 "Process Rate" means the quantity per unit of time of any raw
33 material or process intermediate consumed, or product generated,
34 through the use of any equipment, source operation, or control
35 apparatus. For a stationary internal combustion unit or any other
36 fuel burning equipment, this term may be expressed as the quantity
37 of fuel burned per unit of time.

38 "Reactivation of a Very Clean Coal-Fired Electric Utility Steam
39 Generating Unit" means any physical change or change in the method
40 of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations
41 by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation
42 where the unit:

43 (1) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior
44 to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the
45 emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the emission
46 inventory at the time of enactment;

47 (2) Was equipped prior to shutdown with a continuous system
48 of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur
49 dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for
50 particulates of no less than 98 percent;

51 (3) Is equipped with low-NOx burners prior to the time of

1 commencement of operations following reactivation; and

2 (4) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the
3 Clean Air Act.

4 "Reasonable Further Progress" means annual incremental
5 reductions in emission of an air pollutant which are sufficient to
6 provide for attainment of the NAAQS by the date identified in the
7 State Implementation Plan.

8 "Refuse" means solid wastes, such as garbage and trash.

9 "Regulated air pollutant" means any of the following:

10 (a) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;

11 (b) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality
12 standard has been promulgated;

13 (c) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated
14 under Section 111 of the Act, Standards of Performance for New
15 Stationary Sources;

16 (d) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated
17 under or established by Title VI of the Act, Stratospheric Ozone
18 Protection;

19 (e) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section
20 112, Hazardous Air Pollutants, or other requirements established under
21 Section 112 of the Act, including Sections 112(g), (j), and (r) of
22 the Act, including any of the following:

23 (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j)
24 of the Act, Equivalent Emission Limitation by Permit. If the
25 Administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established
26 pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject
27 source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date
28 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to Section
29 112(e) of the Act;

30 (ii) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section
31 112(g)(2) of the Act (Construction, Reconstruction and Modification)
32 have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject
33 to Section 112(g)(2) requirement.

34 "Repowering" means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler
35 with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or
36 pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification
37 combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired
38 turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by
39 the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a
40 derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other
41 technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions
42 simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with
43 significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance
44 of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.

45 (1) Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit
46 which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding
47 as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

48 (2) The director shall give expedited consideration to permit
49 applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this
50 definition and is granted an extension under section 409 of the Clean
51 Air Act.

1 "Representative Actual Annual Emissions" means the average rate,
2 in tons per year, at which the source is projected to emit a pollutant
3 for the two-year period after a physical change or change in the method
4 of operation of unit, (or a different consecutive two-year period
5 within 10 years after that change, where the director determines that
6 such period is more representative of source operations), considering
7 the effect any such change will have on increasing or decreasing the
8 hourly emissions rate and on projected capacity utilization. In
9 projecting future emissions the director shall:

10 (1) Consider all relevant information, including but not limited
11 to, historical operational data, the company's own representations,
12 filings with the State of Federal regulatory authorities, and
13 compliance plans under title IV of the Clean Air Act; and

14 (2) Exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that
15 results from the particular physical change or change in the method
16 of operation at an electric utility steam generating unit, that portion
17 of the unit's emissions following the change that could have been
18 accommodated during the representative baseline period and is
19 attributable to an increase in projected capacity utilization at the
20 unit that is unrelated to the particular change, including any
21 increased utilization due to the rate of electricity demand growth
22 for the utility system as a whole.

23 "Residence" means a dwelling in which people live, including
24 all ancillary buildings.

25 "Residential Solid Fuel Burning" device means any residential
26 burning device except a fireplace connected to a chimney that burns
27 solid fuel and is capable of, and intended for use as a space heater,
28 domestic water heater, or indoor cooking appliance, and has an
29 air-to-fuel ratio less than 35-to-1 as determined by the test
30 procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 60.534. It must also have a useable
31 firebox volume of less than 6.10 cubic meters or 20 cubic feet, a
32 minimum burn rate less than 5 kilograms per hour or 11 pounds per
33 hour as determined by test procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 60.534,
34 and weigh less than 800 kilograms or 362.9 pounds. Appliances that
35 are described as prefabricated fireplaces and are designed to
36 accommodate doors or other accessories that would create the air
37 starved operating conditions of a residential solid fuel burning
38 device shall be considered as such. Fireplaces are not included in
39 this definition for solid fuel burning devices.

40 "Road" means any public or private road.

41 "Salvage Operation" means any business, trade or industry engaged
42 in whole or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material,
43 including but not limited to metals, chemicals, shipping containers
44 or drums.

45 "Secondary Emissions" means emissions which would occur as a
46 result of the construction or operation of a major source or major
47 modification, but do not come from the major source or major
48 modification itself.

49 Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined,
50 quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the source or
51 modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary

1 emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which
2 would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result
3 of the construction or operation of the major source or major
4 modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which
5 come directly from a mobile source such as emissions from the tailpipe
6 of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

7 Fugitive emissions and fugitive dust from the source or
8 modification are not considered secondary emissions.

9 "Secondary PM2.5" means particles that form or grow in mass
10 through chemical reactions in the ambient air well after dilution
11 and condensation have occurred. Secondary PM2.5 is usually formed
12 at some distance downwind from the source.

13 "Significant" means:

14 (1) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential
15 of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions
16 that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

17 Carbon monoxide: 100 ton per year (tpy);

18 Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;

19 Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;

20 PM10: 15 tpy;

21 PM2.5: 10 tpy;

22 Particulate matter: 25 tpy;

23 Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds;

24 Lead: 0.6 tpy.

25 "Solid Fuel" means wood, coal, and other similar organic material
26 or combination of these materials.

27 "Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard
28 conditions (Standard Temperature and Pressure) and which are used
29 as solvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

30 "Source" means any structure, building, facility, or
31 installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to
32 regulation under the Clean Air Act and which is located on one or
33 more continuous or adjacent properties and which is under the control
34 of the same person or persons under common control. A building,
35 structure, facility, or installation means all of the
36 pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial
37 grouping. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part
38 of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major
39 Group" (i.e. which have the same two-digit code) as described in the
40 Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the
41 1977 Supplement (US Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0065
42 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

43 "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids,
44 liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not
45 including flares.

46 "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" means the
47 Federally established requirements for performance and record keeping
48 (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60).

49 "State" means Utah State.

50 "Temporary" means not more than 180 calendar days.

51 "Temporary Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" means

1 a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for
2 a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the Utah State
3 Implementation Plan and other requirements necessary to attain and
4 maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project
5 and after it is terminated.

6 "Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)" means the airborne
7 concentration of a substance which may not be exceeded, as adopted
8 by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in
9 its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical
10 Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

11 "Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)" means
12 the time-weighted airborne concentration of a substance adopted by
13 the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its
14 "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents
15 and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

16 "Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)" means minute separate
17 particles of matter, collected by high volume sampler.

18 "Toxic Screening Level" means an ambient concentration of an
19 air contaminant equal to a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV- C)
20 or threshold limit value -time weighted average (TLV-TWA) divided
21 by a safety factor.

22 "Trash" means solids not considered to be highly flammable or
23 explosive including, but not limited to clothing, rags, leather,
24 plastic, rubber, floor coverings, excelsior, tree leaves, yard
25 trimmings and other similar materials.

26 "Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" means VOC as defined in 40
27 CFR 51.100(s), effective as of the date referenced in R307-101-3,
28 is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

29 "Waste" means all solid, liquid or gaseous material, including,
30 but not limited to, garbage, trash, household refuse, construction
31 or demolition debris, or other refuse including that resulting from
32 the prosecution of any business, trade or industry.

33 "Zero Drift" means the change in the instrument meter readout
34 over a stated period of time of normal continuous operation when the
35 VOC concentration at the time of measurement is zero.

36
37 **R307-101-3. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by**
38 **Reference.**

39 Except as specifically identified in an individual rule, the
40 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) incorporated
41 throughout R307 is dated July 1, 2012.

42
43 **KEY: air pollution, definitions**

44 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: August 8, 2013**

45 **Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2009**

46 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)**

FIVE-YEAR NOTICE OF REVIEW AND STATEMENT OF CONTINUATION

Rule Information

DAR file no: _____ Date filed: _____
 State Admin Rule Filing Key: 155140
 Utah Admin. Code ref. (R no.): R307-101

Agency Information

1. Agency: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - Air Quality
 Room no.: Fourth Floor
 Building:
 Street address 1: 195 N 1950 W
 Street address 2:
 City, state, zip: SALT LAKE CITY UT 84116-3085
 Mailing address 1: PO BOX 144820
 Mailing address 2:
 City, state, zip: SALT LAKE CITY UT 84114-4820

Contact person(s):

Name:	Phone:	Fax:	E-mail:	Remove:
Mark Berger	801-536-4000	801-536-0085	mberger@utah.gov	

(Interested persons may inspect this filing at the above address or at DAR during business hours)

Rule Title

2. Title of rule or section (catchline):
 General Requirements

Rule Provisions

3. A concise explanation of the particular statutory provisions under which the rule is enacted and how these provisions authorize or require the rule:
 Subsection 19-2-104(1)(a) authorizes the Air Quality Board to make rules "...regarding the control, abatement, and prevention of air pollution from all sources..." Rule R307-101 includes definitions used throughout all the rules contained in R307 that are written under Section 19-2-104. Without these definitions, the remaining rules would be unenforceable.

Content Summary

4. A summary of written comments received during and since the last five-year review of the rule from interested persons supporting or opposing the rule:
 R307-101 was amended seven times since the last five year review: DAR No. 32958 - no comments were received on this amendment; DAR No. 33251 - no comments were received on this amendment; DAR No. 35615 -- no comments were received on this amendment; DAR No. 36624 - one comment was received from the Wasatch Clean Air Coalition, requesting that the definition of "Executive secretary" not be removed from the rule. Because the term does not appear anywhere else within the Air Quality rules, the term was ultimately removed from the rule; DAR No. 36723 -- comments were receive, requesting that R307-101-2 add new definitions for "Primary PM2.5" and "Secondary PM2.5." and that the definition for "PM2.5 precursor" be altered; DAR No. 37582 - no comments were received on this amendment; and DAR No. 37702 - no comments were received on this amendment. No other comments were received since the last five-year review.

Justification Information

5. A reasoned justification for continuation of the rule, including reasons why the agency disagrees with comments in opposition to the rule, if any:

Section R307-101-2 includes all the definitions that apply throughout all the rules contained in R307. Without them, the remaining rules would be unenforceable, so this rule should be continued. Section R307-101-3 incorporates by reference the most current version of the Code of Federal Regulations cited in many of the Air Quality Rules. In addition, R307-101 is also a component of Utah's State Implementation Plan, which has been federally approved.

Indexing Information

- 6. Indexing information - keywords (maximum of four, one term per field, in lower case, except for acronyms (e.g., "GRAMA") or proper nouns (e.g., "Medicaid")):
air pollution, definitions

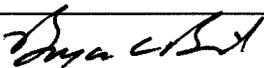
File Information

- 7. Attach an RTF document containing the text of this rule change (filename):
No document is associated with this filing.

To the Agency

Information requested on this form is required by Section 63G-3-305. Incomplete forms will be returned to the agency for completion, possibly delaying the effective date.

Agency Authorization


04/10/2014
 Agency head or designee, and title: Bryce Bird
 Director Date (mm/dd/yyyy): 04/07/2014

ITEM 6



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-035-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant

DATE: April 10, 2014

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend R307-101-3. General Requirements:
Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference.

R307-101-3 incorporates by reference the version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) used in many of the rules adopted by the Air Quality Board. This allows rules that reference R307-101-3 to update the incorporation date with only one rule amendment. The most current version of the CFR for environmental regulations has been updated from July 1, 2012, to July 1, 2013; therefore, it is necessary to amend R307-101-3.

Attached is a list of changes made in 40 CFR that are being incorporated into the Air Quality Rules by adopting the 2013 version.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board propose the amended R307-101-3 for public comment.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-101. General Requirements.**

3 **R307-101-3. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by**
4 **Reference.**

5 Except as specifically identified in an individual rule, the
6 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) incorporated
7 throughout R307 is dated July 1, [~~2012~~2013].

8

9 **KEY: air pollution, definitions**

10 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: [~~August 8, 2013~~2014**

11 **Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2009**

12 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)**

Summary of CFR Changes for July 1, 2013, Version

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-101-2	40 CFR 51.100(s)(1)	<p>Vol. 78, No. 29, Pg. 9823-9828 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0089; FRL-9779-3]</p> <p>This action revised the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) under the Clean Air Act by adding four chemical compounds to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that each of the compounds makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. These compounds consist of four hydrofluoropolyethers (HFPEs) which are identified as HCF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-134), HCF2OCF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-236ca12), HCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-338pcc13), and HCF2OCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (also known as H-Galden 1040X or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180)). If an entity uses or produces any of these four HFPE compounds (these being in the family of products known by the trade name H-Galden) and is subject to the EPA or Utah regulations limiting the use of VOC in a product, limiting the VOC emissions from a facility, or otherwise controlling the use of VOC for purposes related to attaining the ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), then the compound will not be counted as a VOC in determining whether these regulatory obligations have been met.</p>
R307-115	40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B	No Change
R307-170-7	40 CFR Part 75 CEM, Appendix A, Section 6.2	No Change
R307-221-2	Definitions 40 CFR Part 60.751	No Change
R307-221-3	40 CFR 60.752 through 60.759, including Appendix A	No Change
R307-221-4	Section 40 CFR Part 60.18	No Change
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.31e	No Change
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.51c	No Change
R307-222-3	40 CFR 60.52c(b), 40 CFR 60.53c, 40 CFR 60.55c, 40 CFR 60.58c(b) excluding (b)(2)(ii) and (b)(7), and 40 CFR 60.58c(c) through (f)	No Change

Summary of CFR Changes for July 1, 2013, Version

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-222-4	Table 1 in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce, 40 CFR 60.57c, and 40 CFR 60.56c excluding 56c(b)(12) and 56c(c)(3)	<p>Vol. 78, No. 92, Pg. 28051-28078 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0405 and EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0534; FRL-9802-3]</p> <p>The final action removed section 60.56c(d)(2) of subpart Ec which excluded HMIWI units from having to comply with standards during periods of SSM provided that no hospital waste or medical/infectious waste was being charged to the unit during those SSM periods. The EPA had meant to delete this exemption in the 2009 NSPS but inadvertently failed to do so.</p>
R307-222-5(2)	Table 2 in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce (40CFR60.30e-39e)	No Change
R307-222-5(3)	40 CFR 60.36e(a)(1) and (a)(2)	No Change
R307-222-5(4)	Testing requirements of 40 CFR 60.37e(b)(1) through (b)(5)	No Change
R307-222-5(5)	40 CFR 60.37e(d)(1) through (d)(3)	No Change
R307-222-5(6)	40 CFR 60.38e(b)(1) and (b)(2)	No Change
R307-223-1(2)	40 CFR 60.1555(a) through (k)	No Change
R307-223-2(1)	40 CFR 60.1940,	No Change
R307-223-2(2)	Equations found in 40 CFR 60.1935	No Change

Summary of CFR Changes for July 1, 2013, Version

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-223-3(1)	40 CFR 60.1540 and 60.1585 through 60.1905, and with the requirements and schedules set forth in Tables 2 through 8 that are found following 40 CFR 60.1940 for operator training and certification	No Change
R307-224-2	40 CFR Part 60, subpart HHHH, Sections 60.4101 through 60.4124; (b) Sections 60.4142 paragraph (c)(2) through paragraph (c)(4); (c) Sections 60.4150 through 60.4176.	No Change
R307-310-2	Definitions contained in 40 CFR 93.101	No Change
R307-328	40 CFR Parts 63.421, 63.425(e), 63.425(i)	No Change
R307-415	40 CFR Parts 70, 72.2, 72.3(ee)	No Change
R307-417-1	40 CFR Part 72	No Change
R307-417-2	40 CFR Part 75	No Change
R307-417-3	40 CFR Part 76	No Change
R307-801-4	40 CFR 763 Subpart E, and appendices	Vol. 78, No. 122, Pg 37973-37978 [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0410; FRL-9825-5] The rule amendment revised the address for EPA Region VII.

ITEM 7



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-038-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Steven C. Packham, Toxicologist

DATE: April 21, 2014

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

The Utah Administrative Code R307-214, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), must be updated periodically to reflect changes to the NESHAPs as published in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Parts 61 and 63.

All published changes to the incorporated section of 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 from July 1, 2012, (the last update of R307-214) to June 30, 2013, are listed in the attached summary table.

In addition to updating the version of Parts 61 and 63 incorporated by reference in the current rule, we are asking the Board to amend the rule by adding Part 63 Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, to R307-214(97). This new NESHAP was promulgated in 2012 and sets Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board propose the amended R307-214 for public comment.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.**

3 **R307-214-1. Pollutants Subject to Part 61.**

4 The provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations
5 (40 CFR) Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
6 Pollutants, effective as of July 1, [~~2012~~]2013, are incorporated into
7 these rules by reference. For pollutant emission standards delegated
8 to the State, references in 40 CFR Part 61 to "the Administrator"
9 shall refer to the director.

10
11 **R307-214-2. Sources Subject to Part 63.**

12 The provisions listed below of 40 CFR Part 63, National Emission
13 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories,
14 effective as of July 1, [~~2012~~]2013, are incorporated into these rules
15 by reference. References in 40 CFR Part 63 to "the Administrator"
16 shall refer to the director, unless by federal law the authority is
17 specific to the Administrator and cannot be delegated.

18 (1) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, General Provisions.

19 (2) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B, Requirements for Control
20 Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with 42
21 U.S.C. 7412(g) and (j).

22 (3) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart F, National Emission Standards for
23 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical
24 Manufacturing Industry.

25 (4) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart G, National Emission Standards for
26 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical
27 Manufacturing Industry for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer
28 Operations, and Wastewater.

29 (5) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart H, National Emission Standards for
30 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks.

31 (6) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart I, National Emission Standards for
32 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Certain Processes Subject to
33 the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks.

34 (7) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart J, National Emission Standards for
35 Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production.

36 (8) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L, National Emission Standards for
37 Coke Oven Batteries.

38 (9) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Air
39 Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities.

40 (10) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart N, National Emission Standards
41 for Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium
42 Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks.

43 (11) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart O, National Emission Standards
44 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial
45 Sterilization and Fumigation Operations.

46 (12) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q, National Emission Standards
47 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers.

48 (13) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, National Emission Standards
49 for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and
50 Pipeline Breakout Stations).

51 (14) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, National Emission Standards

1 for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning.
2 (15) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart U, National Emission Standards
3 for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins.
4 (16) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AA, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing.
6 (17) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BB, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Phosphate Fertilizer Production.
8 (18) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CC, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries.
10 (19) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery
12 Operations.
13 (20) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EE, National Emission Standards
14 for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations.
15 (21) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG, National Emission Standards
16 for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.
17 (22) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, National Emission Standards
18 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Oil and Natural Gas Production.
19 (23) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ, National Emission Standards
20 for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations.
21 (24) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK, National Emission Standards
22 for the Printing and Publishing Industry.
23 (25) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources
25 at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.
26 (26) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OO, National Emission Standards
27 for Tanks - Level 1.
28 (27) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PP, National Emission Standards
29 for Containers.
30 (28) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQ, National Emission Standards
31 for Surface Impoundments.
32 (29) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, National Emission Standards
33 for Individual Drain Systems.
34 (30) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS, National Emission Standards
35 for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing
36 to a Fuel Gas System or a Process (Generic MACT).
37 (31) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TT, National Emission Standards
38 for Equipment Leaks- Control Level 1 (Generic MACT).
39 (32) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UU, National Emission Standards
40 for Equipment Leaks-Control Level 2 Standards (Generic MACT).
41 (33) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VV, National Emission Standards
42 for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators.
43 (34) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WW, National Emission Standards
44 for Storage Vessels (Tanks)-Control Level 2 (Generic MACT).
45 (35) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XX, National Emission Standards
46 for Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems and
47 Waste Operations.
48 (36) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YY, National Emission Standards
49 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic MACT.
50 (37) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC, National Emission Standards
51 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities

1 and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants.

2 (38) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDD, National Emission Standards
3 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mineral Wool Production.

4 (39) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors.

6 (40) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGG, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pharmaceuticals Production.

8 (41) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHH, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Natural Gas Transmission and Storage.

10 (42) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart III, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam
12 Production.

13 (43) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJ, National Emission Standards
14 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Group IV Polymers and Resins.

15 (44) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL, National Emission Standards
16 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Portland Cement Manufacturing
17 Industry.

18 (45) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMM, National Emission Standards
19 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient
20 Production.

21 (46) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNN, National Emission Standards
22 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing.

23 (47) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOO, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Amino/Phenolic Resins Production
25 (Resin III).

26 (48) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPP, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyether Polyols Production.

28 (49) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQ, National Emission Standards
29 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelters.

30 (50) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRR, National Emission Standards
31 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production.

32 (51) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTT, National Emission Standards
33 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting.

34 (52) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUU, National Emission Standards
35 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic
36 Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units.

37 (53) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVV, National Emission Standards
38 for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

39 (54) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, National Emission Standards
40 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

41 (55) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCC, National Emission Standards
42 for Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast.

43 (56) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD, National Emission Standards
44 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Plywood and Composite Wood Products.

45 (57) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE, National Emission Standards
46 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Organic Liquids Distribution
47 (non-gasoline).

48 (58) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFF, National Emission Standards
49 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical
50 Manufacturing.

51 (59) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, National Emission Standards

1 for Vegetable Oil Production; Solvent Extraction.

2 (60) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHH, National Emission Standards
3 for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production.

4 (61) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Automobiles and
6 Light-Duty Trucks.

7 (62) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, National Emission Standards
8 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Surface Coating
9 Operations.

10 (63) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KKKK, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Metal Cans.

12 (64) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM, National Emission Standards
13 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous
14 Metal Parts and Products.

15 (65) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNN, National Emission Standards
16 for Large Appliances Surface Coating Operations.

17 (66) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOOO, National Emission Standards
18 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Fabric Printing, Coating and Dyeing
19 Surface Coating Operations.

20 (67) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP, National Emissions Standards
21 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts
22 and Products.

23 (68) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building
25 Products.

26 (69) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRR, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Metal Furniture Surface Coating
28 Operations.

29 (70) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS, National Emission Standards
30 for Metal Coil Surface Coating Operations.

31 (71) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTT, National Emission Standards
32 for Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations.

33 (72) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUU, National Emission Standards
34 for Cellulose Product Manufacturing.

35 (73) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, National Emission Standards
36 for Boat Manufacturing.

37 (74) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emissions Standards
38 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites
39 Production.

40 (75) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX, National Emission Standards
41 for Tire Manufacturing.

42 (76) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYY, National Emission Standards
43 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines.

44 (77) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards
45 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal
46 Combustion Engines.

47 (78) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAA, National Emission Standards
48 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lime Manufacturing Plants.

49 (79) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBB, National Emission Standards
50 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Semiconductor Manufacturing.

51 (80) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCC, National Emission Standards

1 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and
2 Battery Stacks.

3 (81) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards
4 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and
5 Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

6 (82) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries.

8 (83) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFFF, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel
10 Manufacturing.

11 (84) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGGG, National Emission Standards
12 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Site Remediation.

13 (85) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH, National Emission Standards
14 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing.

15 (86) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIIII, National Emission Standards
16 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mercury Emissions from Mercury Cell
17 Chlor-Alkali Plants.

18 (87) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, National Emission Standards
19 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products
20 Manufacturing.

21 (88) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KKKKK, National Emission Standards
22 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing.

23 (89) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLLLL, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt
25 Roofing Manufacturing.

26 (90) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMMM, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam
28 Fabrication Operations.

29 (91) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNNN, National Emission Standards
30 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hydrochloric Acid Production.

31 (92) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPPP, National Emission Standards
32 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Engine Test Cells/Stands.

33 (93) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQQ, National Emission Standards
34 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Friction Materials Manufacturing
35 Facilities.

36 (94) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRRR, National Emission Standards
37 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Taconite Iron Ore Processing.

38 (95) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSSS, National Emission Standards
39 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Refractory Products Manufacturing.

40 (96) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTTT, National Emission Standards
41 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Magnesium Refining.

42 (97) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards
43 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility
44 Steam Generating Units.

45 [~~97~~](98) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emission
46 Standards for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers.

47 [~~98~~](99) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYYY, National Emission
48 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Electric
49 Arc Furnace Steelmaking Facilities.

50 [~~99~~](100) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission
51 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries

1 Area Sources.

2 [~~(100)~~](101) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart BBBB National Emission
3 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline
4 Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities

5 [~~(101)~~](102) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCC National Emission
6 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline
7 Dispensing Facilities.

8 [~~(102)~~](103) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission
9 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and
10 Copolymers Production Area Sources.

11 [~~(103)~~](104) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE, National Emission
12 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelting
13 Area Sources.

14 [~~(104)~~](105) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFFF, National Emission
15 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Copper Smelting
16 Area Sources.

17 [~~(105)~~](106) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGGG, National Emission
18 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Nonferrous Metals
19 Area Sources--Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium.

20 [~~(106)~~](107) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, National Emission
21 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial,
22 and Institutional Boilers Area Sources.

23 [~~(107)~~](108) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLLLL, National Emission
24 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Acrylic and Modacrylic
25 Fibers Production Area Sources.

26 [~~(108)~~](109) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMMM, National Emission
27 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Carbon Black Production
28 Area Sources.

29 [~~(109)~~](110) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNNN, National Emission
30 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing
31 Area Sources: Chromium Compounds.

32 [~~(110)~~](111) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOOOO, National Emission
33 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam
34 Production and Fabrication Area Sources.

35 [~~(111)~~](112) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PTTTT, National Emission
36 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lead Acid Battery
37 Manufacturing Area Sources.

38 [~~(112)~~](113) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQQ, National Emission
39 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Preserving Area
40 Sources.

41 [~~(113)~~](114) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRRR, National Emission
42 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing
43 Area Sources.

44 [~~(114)~~](115) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSSS, National Emission
45 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Glass Manufacturing Area
46 Sources.

47 [~~(115)~~](116) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVV, National Emission
48 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing
49 Area Sources.

50 [~~(116)~~](117) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTTT, National Emission
51 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Nonferrous Metals

1 Processing Area Sources.

2 [~~(117)~~](118) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, National Emission
3 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for
4 Plating and Polishing Operations.

5 [~~(118)~~](119) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXXXX, National Emission
6 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Area Source Standards for Nine
7 Metal Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories.

8 [~~(119)~~](120) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYYYY, National Emission
9 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Ferroalloys
10 Production Facilities.

11 [~~(120)~~](121) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ, National Emission
12 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for
13 Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries.

14 [~~(121)~~](122) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAAA, National Emission
15 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Asphalt
16 Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing.

17 [~~(122)~~](123) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBB BBB, National Emission
18 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical
19 Preparations Industry.

20 [~~(123)~~](124) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, National Emission
21 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Paints and
22 Allied Products Manufacturing.

23 [~~(124)~~](125) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDDDD, National Emission
24 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Prepared
25 Feeds Manufacturing.

26 [~~(125)~~](126) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEEEE, National Emission
27 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and
28 Production Area Source Category.

29
30 ~~[R307-214-3. Oil and Gas Sector: National Emission Standards for
31 Hazardous Air Pollutants.~~

32 ~~Revisions to the "Oil and Gas Sector: National Emission Standards
33 for Hazardous Air Pollutants" in 40 CFR 63.14, 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart
34 HH, and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HHHH promulgated by the Environmental
35 Protection Agency on August 16, 2012 in 77 FR 49490 are hereby
36 incorporated by reference.]~~

37
38 **KEY: air pollution, hazardous air pollutant, MACT, NESHAP**

39 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

40 **Notice of Continuation: November 8, 2012**

41 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)**

**40 CFR Part 63 Changes Affecting R307-214
(July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013)**

CFR Section	Utah Rule Affected	Summary of Changes
Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	R307-214-2(77)	<p>1. On page 6708, the heading in Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 was corrected to read as follows: "Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE <=500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions"</p> <p>2. On page 6708, in the first column of Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63, the entry reading "4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300>HP<=500." was corrected to read "4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300."</p>
Part 63 Subpart CC - Petroleum Refineries	R307-214-2(18)	<p>These amendments address issues raised in a petition for reconsideration of the EPA's final rule setting maximum achievable control technology rules for these systems and also provide additional clarity and regulatory flexibility with regard to that rule. This action did not change the level of environmental protection provided under those standards. The final amendments did not add any new cost burdens to the refining industry and may result in cost savings by establishing an additional monitoring option that sources may use in lieu of the monitoring provided in the original standard.</p>
Part 63 Subpart VVVVVV - Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources	R307-214-2(116)	<p>On January 30, 2012, the EPA proposed revisions to several provisions of the final National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources. The proposed revisions were made, in part, in response to a petition for reconsideration received by the Administrator following the promulgation of the October 29, 2009, final rule ("2009 final rule"). In this action, the EPA finalized those amendments, lifting the stay of the title V permit requirement issued on March 14, 2011, and lifting the stay of the final rule issued on October 25, 2012. In addition, this final action included revisions to the EPA's approach for addressing malfunctions and standards applicable during startup and shutdown periods. This final action also included amendments and technical corrections to the final rule to clarify applicability and compliance issues raised by stakeholders subject to the 2009 final rule. The revisions to the final rule did not reduce the level of environmental protection or emissions control on sources regulated by this rule but provided flexibility and clarity to improve implementation. This action also extended the compliance date for existing sources and the EPA's final response to all issues raised in the petition for reconsideration.</p>
Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	R307-214-2(77)	<p>The final amendments included alternative testing options for certain large spark ignition (generally natural gas-fueled) stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, management practices for a subset of existing spark ignition stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines in sparsely populated areas, and alternative monitoring and compliance options for the same</p>

CFR Section	Utah Rule Affected	Summary of Changes
		engines in populated areas. The EPA established management practices for existing compression ignition engines on offshore vessels. The EPA also finalized limits on the hours that stationary emergency engines may be used for emergency demand response and establishing fuel and reporting requirements for certain emergency engines used for emergency demand response. The final amendments also corrected minor technical or editing errors.
Part 63 Subpart DDDDD - Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	R307-214-2(82)	The EPA made technical corrections to the final rule to clarify definitions, references, applicability, and compliance issues raised by petitioners and other stakeholders affected by this rule. The EPA revised certain MACT standards established in March 2011 for boilers and process heaters, including standards for CO--as a surrogate for organic HAP; HCl--as a surrogate for acid gas HAP; Hg; TSM or filterable PM--as a surrogate for non-Hg metallic HAP; and dioxin/furan. In general, this final rule requires facilities classified as major sources of HAP with affected boilers or process heaters to reduce emissions of harmful toxic air emissions from these combustion sources.
Part 63 Subpart LLL - Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry	R307-214-2(44)	The EPA amended the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry. The EPA also promulgated amendments with respect to issues on which it granted reconsideration on May 17, 2011. In addition, the EPA amended the new source performance standard for particulate matter, to correct monitoring issues with the PM compliance regime as promulgated in the 2010 final rule. These amendments promote flexibility, reduce costs, ease compliance, and preserve health benefits. The amendments also addressed the remand of the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on December 9, 2011. Finally, the EPA set the date for compliance with the existing source national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants to be September 9, 2015.
Part 63 Subpart UUUUU - Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	R307-214-2(97) (New NESHAP added to R307-214-2)	EPA Affirmed the Finding That It Is Appropriate and Necessary To Regulate EGUs To Address Public Health and Environmental Hazards Associated With Emissions of Hg and Non-Mercury Hg HAP From EGUs. This NESHAP establishes emission limits and work practice standards for these sources.
Part 63 Subpart N - Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; and Subpart CCC - Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants	R307-214-2(10) R307-214-2(37)	This action finalized the residual risk and technology review conducted for the following source categories regulated under two national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP): hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks, and steel pickling-HCl process facilities and hydrochloric acid regeneration plants. For hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks final amendments addressing Clean Air Act (CAA) sections 112(d)(6) and (f)(2) included revisions to the emissions limits for total chromium; addition of housekeeping requirements to minimize fugitive emissions; and a requirement to phase-out the use of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) based fume suppressants. These requirements will provide greater protection for public health and the environment by reducing emissions of hexavalent

CFR Section	Utah Rule Affected	Summary of Changes
		<p>chromium (a known human carcinogen). EPA also modified and added testing and monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements; and revisions to the regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of malfunction.</p> <p>For steel pickling hydrochloric acid regeneration plants, EPA removed the alternative compliance method because it was inconsistent with the requirements of CAA section 112(d)(2) and (3). This amendment will achieve reductions in chlorine emissions. Additionally provisions were added to the Steel Pickling Facilities NESHAP requiring that the emission limits of the rule apply at all times, including during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.</p>
<p>Part 63 Subpart HH – Oil and Natural Gas Production; and</p> <p>Part 63 Subpart HHH – Natural Gas Transmission and Storage</p> <p>(This was already incorporated by reference in R307-214-3 and is now being moved to R307-214-2 as the CFR is being updated to the 2013 version.)</p>	<p>R307-214-2(22)</p> <p>R307-214-2(41)</p>	<p>The EPA revised the new source performance standards for volatile organic compounds from leaking components at onshore natural gas processing plants and new source performance standards for sulfur dioxide emissions from natural gas processing plants. The EPA also established standards for certain oil and gas operations not covered by the existing standards. In addition to the operations covered by the existing standards, the newly established standards will regulate volatile organic compound emissions from gas wells, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, pneumatic controllers and storage vessels. EPA also finalized the residual risk and technology review for the Oil and Natural Gas Production source category and the Natural Gas Transmission and Storage source category. Revisions were made to the existing leak detection and repair requirements. In addition, the EPA established emission limits reflecting maximum achievable control technology for certain currently uncontrolled emission sources in these source categories. Modifications and the addition of testing and monitoring and related notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as other minor technical revisions to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants were added. Revisions were finalized to the regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.</p>

ITEM 8



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-039-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Colleen Delaney, Environmental Scientist

DATE: April 22, 2014

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants; Amend R307-410-2. Definitions; Amend R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques.

On February 4, 2014, the EPA disapproved or partially disapproved several changes to Utah's permitting rules that were adopted in 2006. The proposed rule changes will address EPA's concerns.

1. EPA disapproved R307-401-12 because they believed that the provisions in R307-401-12(1) that exempted a source from the approval order requirements of R307-401-5 through 8 were not consistent with the provisions in R307-401-12(2) that required the source to make the new conditions enforceable in an approval order. The language in R307-401-12 has been revised to remove the inconsistency.
2. EPA partially disapproved R307-410-6 because it did not clearly specify that a Good Engineering Practice (GEP) stack height demonstration must be made available for public review and that there must be an opportunity for a public hearing. While we believe this requirement is already inherent in the public review process for an approval order, R307-410-6 has been amended to specifically state that the public will be notified of the availability of the demonstration as part of the public review process of R307-401-7.
3. R307-410-2 has been modified to remove the reference to the July 1, 2005, version of the Code of Federal Regulations. If this change is approved, the general incorporation by reference date in R307-101-3 will apply to this rule.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board propose the amendments to R307-401-12, R307-410-6, and R307-410-2 for public comment.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-401. Permit: New and Modified Sources.**

3 **R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants.**

4 (1) Applicability. The owner or operator of a stationary source
5 of air contaminants that reduces or eliminates air contaminants is
6 exempt from the requirement to submit a notice of intent and obtain
7 an approval order prior to construction if:~~approval order~~
8 ~~requirements of R307-401-5 through 8 if:~~

9 (a) the project does not increase the potential to emit of
10 any air contaminant or cause emissions of any new air contaminant,
11 and

12 (b) the director is notified of the change and the reduction
13 of air contaminants is made enforceable through an approval order
14 in accordance with (2) below.

15 (2) Notification. The owner or operator shall submit a written
16 description of the project to the director no later than 60 days
17 after the changes are made. The director will update the source's
18 approval order or issue a new approval order to include the project
19 and to make the emission reductions enforceable. Public review under
20 R307-401-7 is not required for the update to the approval order.

21
22 **KEY: air pollution, permits, approval orders, greenhouse gases**
23 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: [January 6,]2014**
24 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**
25 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(3)(q);**
26 **19-2-108**

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**
2 **R307-410. Permits: Emissions Impact Analysis.**
3 **R307-410-2. Definitions.**

4 (1) The following additional definitions apply to R307-410.
5 "Vertically Restricted Emissions Release" means the release
6 of an air contaminant through a stack or opening whose flow is directed
7 in a downward or horizontal direction due to the alignment of the
8 opening or a physical obstruction placed beyond the opening, or at
9 a height which is less than 1.3 times the height of an adjacent
10 building or structure, as measured from ground level.

11 "Vertically Unrestricted Emissions Release" means the release
12 of an air contaminant through a stack or opening whose flow is directed
13 upward without any physical obstruction placed beyond the opening,
14 and at a height which is at least 1.3 times the height of an adjacent
15 building or structure, as measured from ground level.

16 (2) Except as provided in (3) below, the definitions of "stack",
17 "stack in existence", "dispersion technique", "good engineering
18 practice (GEP) stack height", "nearby", "excessive concentration",
19 and "intermittent control system (ICS)" in 40 CFR 51.100(ff) through
20 (kk) and (nn) [~~effective July 1, 2005~~] are hereby incorporated by
21 reference.

22 (3)(a) The terms "reviewing authority" and "authority
23 administering the State implementation plan" shall mean the director.

24 (b) The reference to "40 CFR parts 51 and 52" in 40 CFR
25 51.100(ii)(2)(i) shall be changed to "R307-401, R307-403 and
26 R307-405".

27 (c) The phrase "For sources subject to the prevention of
28 significant deterioration program (40 CFR 51.166 and 52.21)" in 40
29 CFR 51.100(kk)(1) shall be replaced with the phrase "For sources
30 subject to R307-401, R307-403, or R307-405".
31

32 **KEY: air pollution, modeling, hazardous air pollutant, stack height**
33 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: [~~June 16, 2006~~]2014**
34 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**
35 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104**

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-410. Permits: Emissions Impact Analysis.**

3 **R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques.**

4 (1) The degree of emission limitation required of any source
5 for control of any air contaminant to include determinations made
6 under R307-401, R307-403 and R307-405, must not be affected by so
7 much of any source's stack height that exceeds good engineering
8 practice or by any other dispersion technique except as provided
9 in (2) below. This does not restrict, in any manner, the actual stack
10 height of any source.

11 (2) The provisions in R307-410-6 shall not apply to:

12 (a) stack heights in existence, or dispersion techniques
13 implemented on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants
14 are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques
15 by sources which were constructed or reconstructed, or for which
16 major modifications were carried out after December 31, 1970; or

17 (b) coal-fired steam electric generating units subject to the
18 provisions of Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, which commenced
19 operation before July 1, 1957, and whose stacks were constructed
20 under a construction contract awarded before February 8, 1974.

21 (3) The director may require the source owner or operator to
22 provide a demonstration that the source stack height meets good
23 engineering practice as required by R307-410-6. The director shall
24 notify the public of the availability of the demonstration as part
25 of the public notice process required by R307-401-7, Public Notice.

26
27 **KEY: air pollution, modeling, hazardous air pollutant, stack height**
28 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: [~~June 16, 2006~~]2014**
29 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**
30 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104**

ITEM 9

Wood Smoke Workgroup



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-009-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Joel Karmazyn, Environmental Scientist

DATE: April 23, 2014

SUBJECT: Wood Smoke Workgroup

As requested by the Board, DAQ staff conducted a wood smoke workshop on January 15, 2014. The purpose of the workshop was to produce recommendations regarding the control of wood smoke to the Air Quality Board that are quantifiable and enforceable. The specific objectives were:

Improve compliance with the wood smoke ban to at least 95%. The compliance rates assumed in the PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan are 80% in the 2010 base year, 90% in 2014, 92.5% in 2017, and 95% in 2019.

Evaluate and recommend methods to reduce smoke emissions.

The workgroup consisted of representatives from all sectors along the Wasatch Front, including members of the Air Quality Board, state legislators, a Salt Lake City Council representative, representatives from county health departments, local health experts, hearth industry representatives, University of Utah researchers, environmental and community associations, and DAQ staff.

The Agenda

- *PM_{2.5} Study and Wood Smoke*, Kerry Kelly, University of Utah and Air Quality Board Member
- *PM_{2.5} Health Effects and Why Regulate Wood Smoke*, Dr. Robert Paine, University of Utah and Air Quality Board Member
- Current Smoke Management Program / Regulations

- Current Enforcement and Results Summary
- Description of all Available Options
- Open Discussion - Development of Recommendations

Outcome

1. There was consensus on:

- Improved education/enforcement. Working with cities/counties on consistent ordinances and partnering on enforcement would be beneficial. Partnering with fire departments to conduct enforcement could be effective because they already have infrared (IR) cameras that could be used to differentiate wood smoke from central heating emissions.

DAQ response: An educational campaign focused on solid fuel burning impact could include highway billboards. Highway billboards in the Pacific Northwest were determined to be a successful way to reach the broad population. Home delivered mailers in the Pacific Northwest was not an effective way to communicate with the general public based on a post-delivery survey and was costly to produce and mail.

Our compliance section and four counties (Cache, Box Elder, Salt Lake, and Utah) have cooperative agreements in place where the counties investigate many complaints and forward the information to DAQ for enforcement. These agreements allow DAQ inspectors to focus on the remaining counties (Weber and Davis). Pursuing similar agreements with fire departments may not be feasible as it may impact fire personnel response time to a fire call if they are out investigating smoke complaints.

- Better forecasting/calling of no-burn days.

DAQ response: DAQ has modified the approach to calling the no burn days in response to this recommendation. The new approach is to restrict burning as soon as an inversion is forecast; even if it is days away and the PM_{2.5} level at the time is low.

2. There seemed to be interest in, but no consensus on:

- Considering expanding the restrictions to commercial operations if they have another source of heat.

DAQ response: A rule could be drafted that would prohibit solid fuel burning for industrial and commercial sources. At this time, we would have to conduct a study to determine the extent of burning conducted by industrial and commercial sources in order to define the extent of the rule. The rule would exempt solid fuel sole source heating, restaurant, and institutional cooking.

- Conversion of sole-source solid-fuel heating to natural gas or electricity.

DAQ response: The sole-source exemption in R307-302 could be retired in future years. Financial assistance for conversions could be sought from the legislature. DAQ is currently reviewing current sole-source exemptions to verify they are appropriate and studying approximate costs to replace the sole-source device with gas or electric heat.

- There was discussion on establishing a wood smoke offset bank fed by industry to offset future growth. The bank would be used for solid fuel change-outs and conversions to natural gas.

DAQ response: This option appears to be appealing, but in fact would not be approved by EPA because we cannot offset burning when we have a mechanism to prohibit burning in R307-302.

3. There was no consensus on:

- Old wood stove to EPA certified woodstove change-out.

DAQ response: While EPA certified stoves emit lower levels of PM_{2.5}, they do not necessarily emit lower amounts of precursors. A conversion away from solid fuel is a more effective strategy.

- A two-stage burning restriction based on whether a stove is EPA certified. EPA certified stoves would be able to be burned while uncertified stoves would not.

DAQ response: A two-stage burning restriction program would conflict with the new forecasting method described above. The intent of restricting burning prior to an inversion is to reduce atmospheric pollutants in advance of the inversion in order to lessen the inversion severity.

A second complication is that a two-stage burning restriction would greatly complicate compliance and place the burden on our inspectors to verify that wood stoves operating during restricted days are EPA certified stoves.

- Removal of uncertified wood stoves during real estate transfers.

DAQ response: Real estate wood stove removal programs have been successfully implemented in Oregon and Montana. The Utah Association of Realtors is not in favor of this option. This option did not garner consensus amongst the workshop participants.

- A burn fee for homeowners who desire unrestricted burning. The fee would cover the cost of a fireplace or wood stove retrofit insert that would reduce particulate matter by at least 70%.

DAQ response: This option is counter to our efforts to reduce solid fuel emissions. It would probably not be approved by EPA because it would increase solid fuel emissions and compliance verification would be extremely difficult.

There are also technical concerns that retrofit technology cannot be effective over the long term. Emission catalyst by-pass and catalyst decay from smoke coating are viable concerns.

Division of Air Quality
Policy on Calling
Mandatory No Burn
Periods

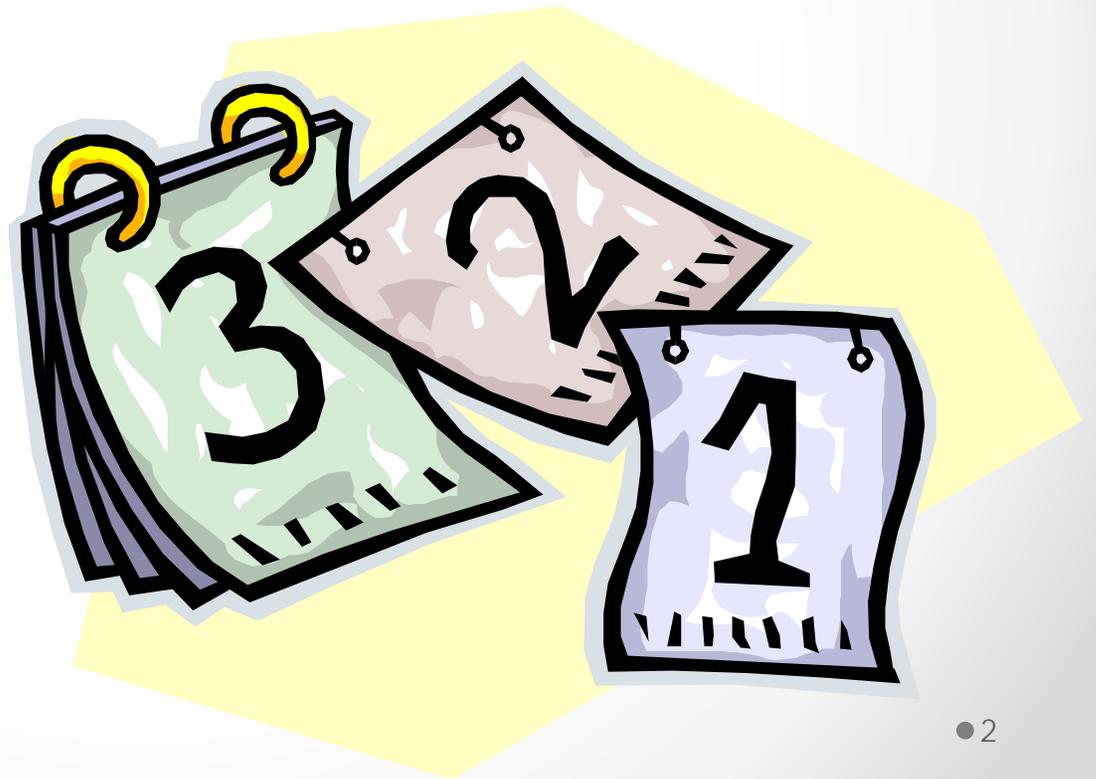


Utah Air Quality Forecasting

Kimberly Kreykes
Environmental Scientist
Utah Division of Air Quality

Forecast

- Minimum 2 Times a Day
 - Morning
 - Afternoon
 - As Conditions Change
- 365 Days a Year
- Forecasters
 - Kent Bott
 - Kimberly Kreykes



Elements of Concern

- Winter/Summer/Exceptional Event
- Pollution Concentration Trends
- Meteorology
 - Approaching Weather Systems
 - Jet Stream Location
 - When and Where of Cloud Formation
 - Wind Speed and Direction
 - Pollution Transport
 - Air Shed Cleansing
 - Temperature
 - Snow Cover
 - Atmospheric Stability, etc.
- Additional Information
 - Fire
 - Drought Conditions
 - Ground Cover



Season

Winter PM2.5



Summer Ozone



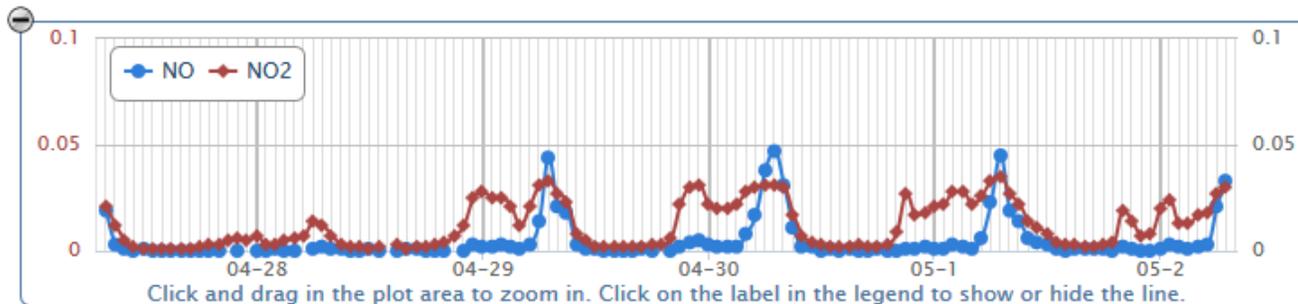
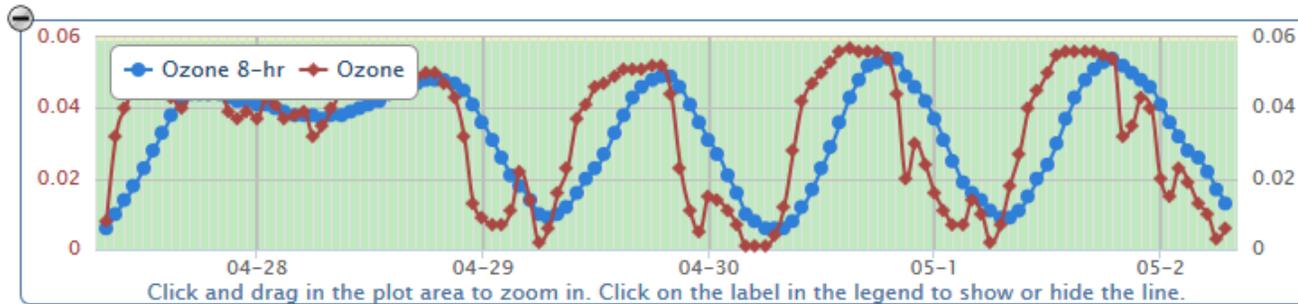
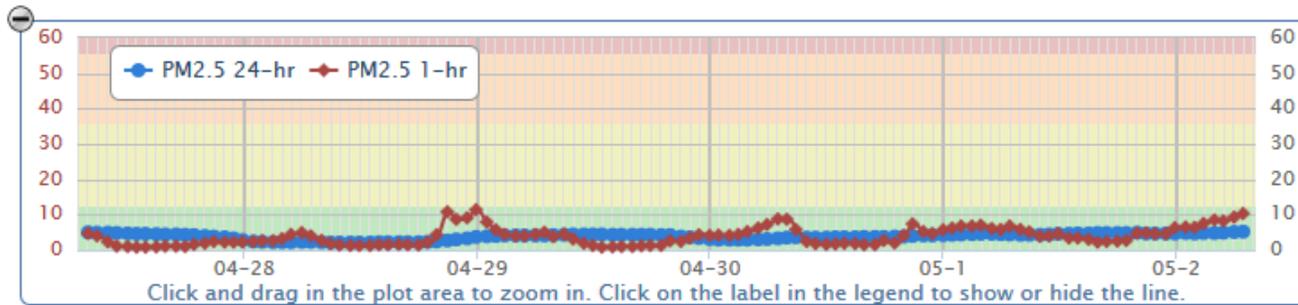
Exceptional Events



Monitor Readings

...

Last Updated: April 22, 2014 8:00 AM
(Data Not Quality Assured)

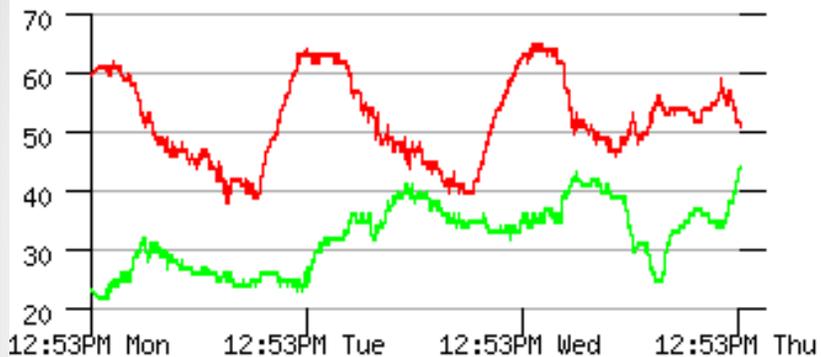


Meteorology

...

Current Observations

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake City Internationa - NWS/FAA
Temperature and Dewpoint (Degrees F)



Current Conditions

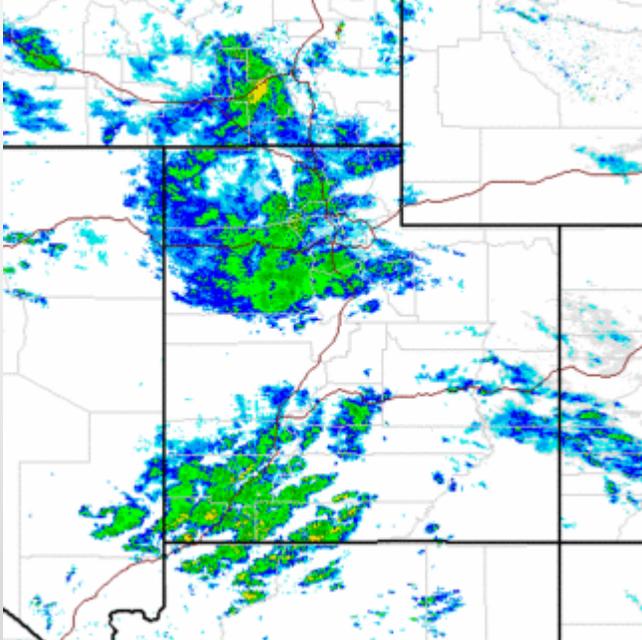


Lt Rain

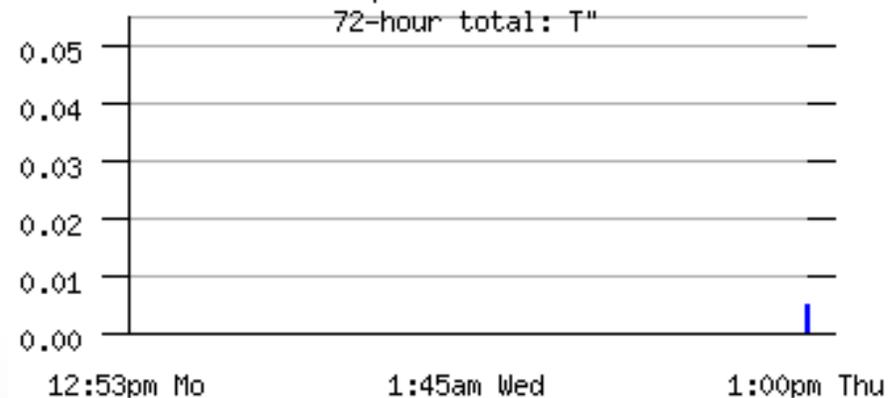
52°F

11°C

Humidity 71%
Wind Speed S 15 G 30 MPH
Barometer 29.64 in (1001.3 mb)
Dewpoint 43°F (6°C)
Visibility 10.00 mi
Last Update on 27 Feb 12:53 pm MST



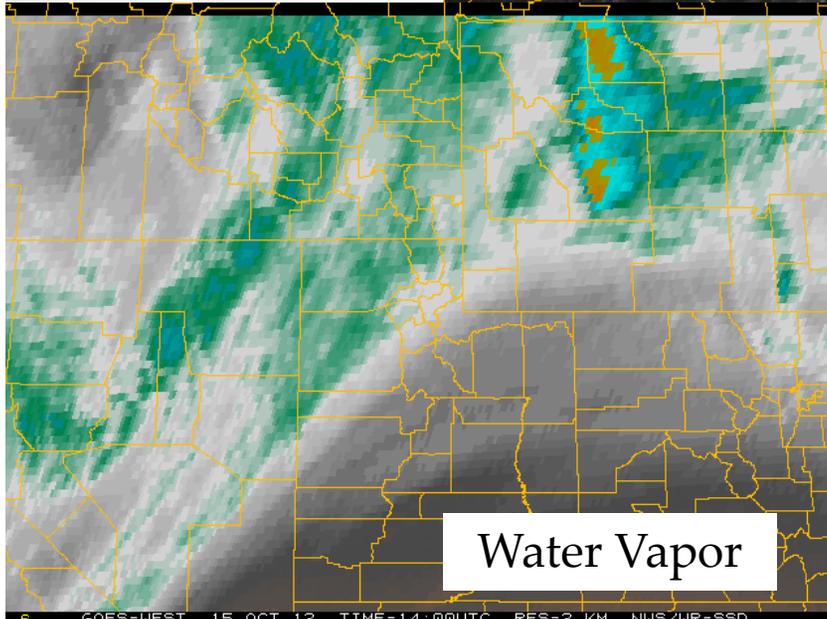
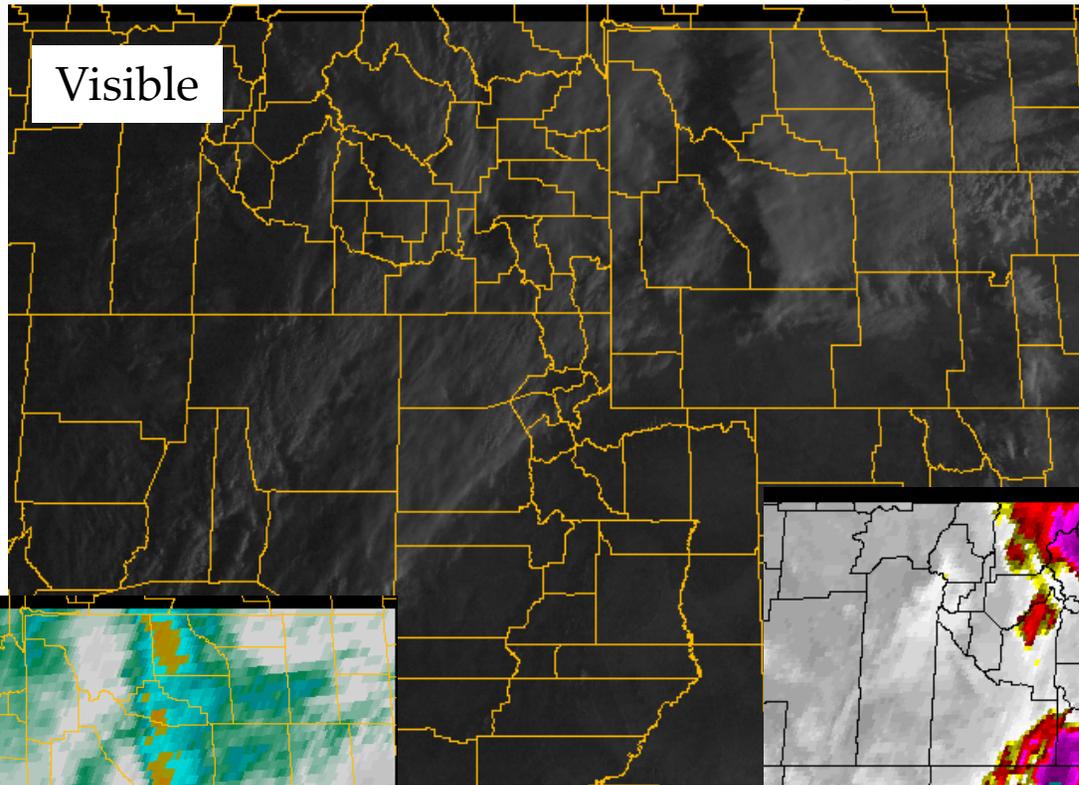
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake City Internationa - NWS/FAA
Precipitation (inches)



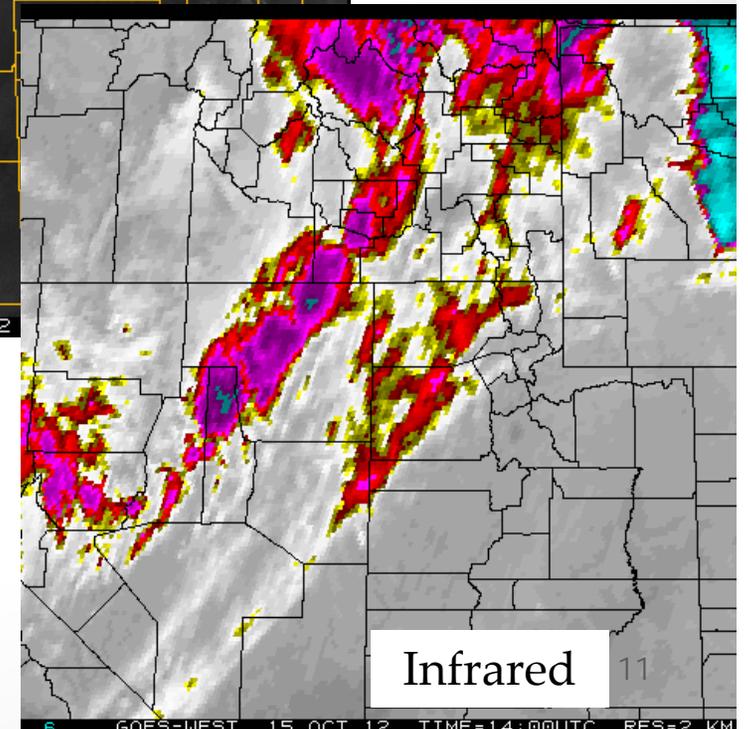
Weather Cameras



Satellite Images



2 TIME=14:15UTC RES=2

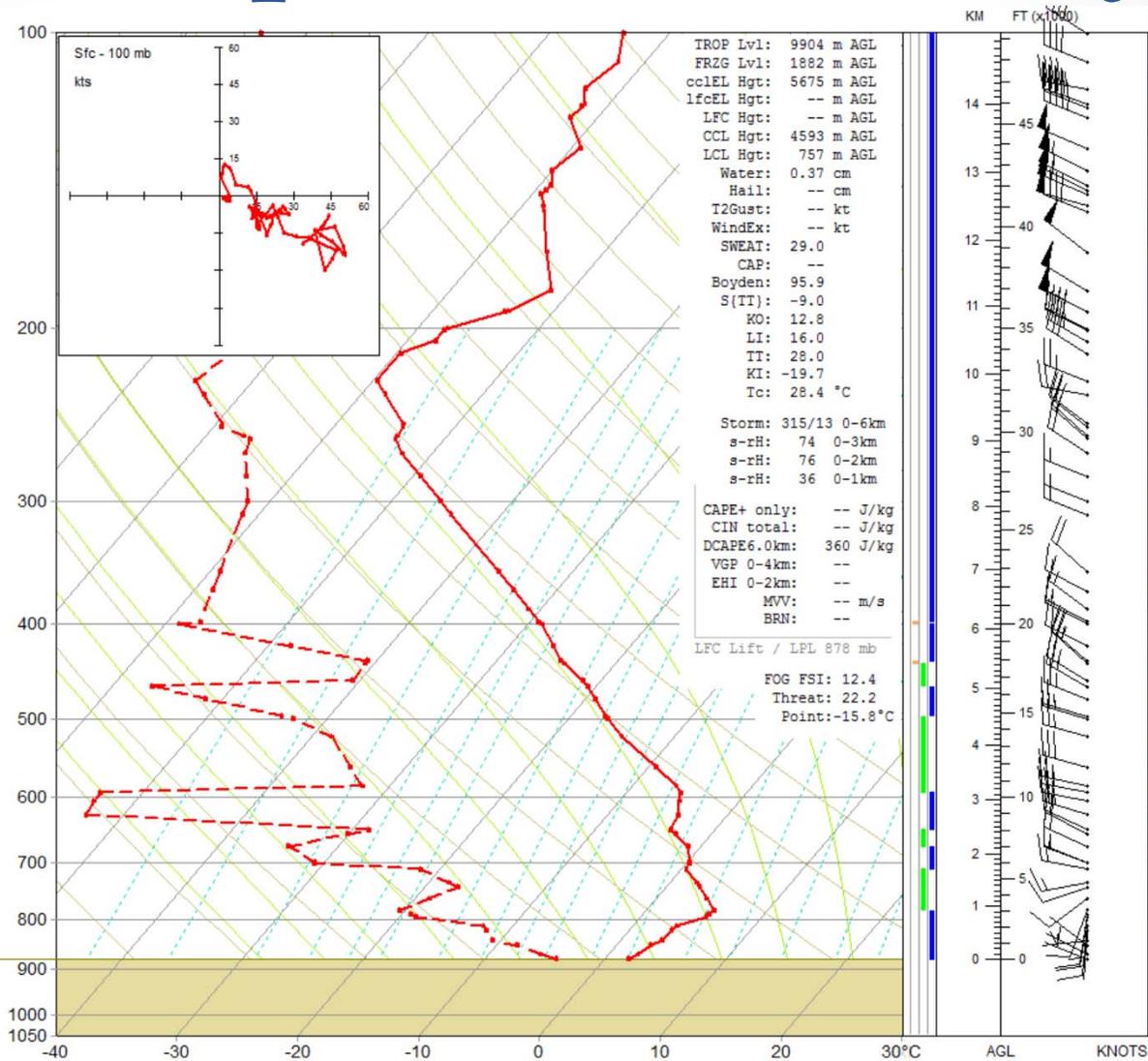


11

6 GOES-WEST 15 OCT 12 TIME=14:00UTC RES=2 KM NWS/WR-SSD

6 GOES-WEST 15 OCT 12 TIME=14:00UTC RES=2 KM

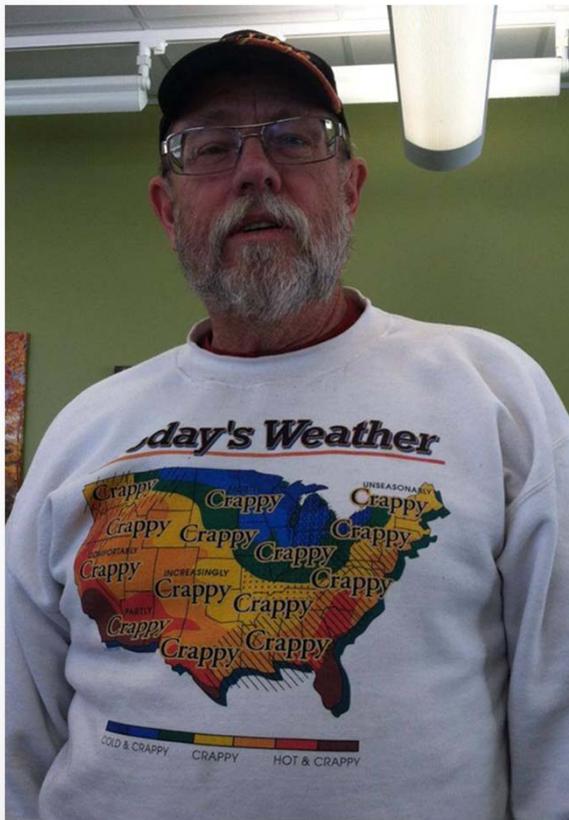
Atmospheric Stability



Meteorological Models

10/28/2012 12UTC		10/28/2012 18UTC		10/29/2012 00UTC		10/29/2012 06UTC			
PRECIP PARMS	precip_p03	precip_p06	precip_p12	precip_p24	precip_p36	precip_p48			
	precip_p60	precip_ptot							
SFC-LAYER PARMS	1000_500_thick	1000_850_thick	10m_wnd_precip	850_700_thick	850_temp_mslp_precip				
UPPER AIR PARMS	200_wnd_ht	250_stream	250_wnd_ht	300_wnd_ht	500_rh_ht	500_vort_ht			
	700_rh_ht	850_pw_ht	850_rh_ht	850_stream	850_temp_ht	850vor_500ht_200wd			
	850_vort_ht								
FOUR PANEL CHARTS	200_wnd_ht, 500_vort_ht, 1000_500_thick, 850_temp_ht		300_wnd_ht, 850_vort_ht, 700_rh_ht, 10m_wnd_precip						
FORECAST HOURS	000							Loop All	
	003	006	009	012	015	018	021	024	1 Day
	027	030	033	036	039	042	045	048	2 Day
	051	054	057	060	063	066	069	072	3 Day
	075	078	081	084	087	090	093	096	4 Day
	099	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	5 Day
	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	6 Day
	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	7 Day
	171	174	177	180	183	186	189	192	8 Day
	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	
	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	

Consultation



Air Quality Forecast

...

Health Forecast uses EPA's Air Quality Index (AQI)

Health Legend

Good

Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.

Moderate

Highly-sensitive people should consider reducing prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion.

Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups

The following groups should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion:

- People with lung disease, such as asthma
- Children and older adults
- People who are active outdoors

Unhealthy

The following groups should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion:

- People with lung disease, such as asthma
- Children and older adults
- People who are active outdoors

Everyone else should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.

Very Unhealthy

The following groups should reduce prolonged or heavy outdoor exertion:

- People with lung disease, such as asthma
- Children and older adults
- People who are active outdoors

Everyone else should limit outdoor exertion.

Hazardous

This would trigger health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population will most likely be affected.

Action Forecast

PM2.5

- **Unrestricted Action**



- **Solid fuel** burning devices may be used, including wood and coal burning stove and fireplaces, but visible emissions must meet air quality regulations (see [R307-302-5](#)).

- **Voluntary Action**



- Individuals are asked to voluntarily not use **solid fuel** burning devices, including wood and coal burning stove and fireplaces; reduce/stop **open burning**, and [TravelWise](#) by consolidating trips. Industry should optimize operations to minimize air pollution emissions.

- **Mandatory Action**



- **Solid fuel** burning devices must not be used, including wood and coal burning stove and fireplaces. **Open burning** may not occur; including fire pits, fire rings, and campfires. [TravelWise](#) by consolidating trips. Industry should optimize operations to minimize air pollution emissions.

Action Forecast

Ozone

- **Unrestricted Action**



- No restrictions, but visible emissions from solid fuel burning devices must meet air quality regulations (see [R307-302-5](#)). Individuals are encouraged to limit emissions and choose cleaner transportation options.

- **Voluntary Action**



- Individuals are asked to voluntarily [TravelWise](#) by consolidating trips and choose cleaner transportation options. Limit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions.

- **Mandatory Action**



- Employers activate mandatory trip reduction programs. Individuals should [TravelWise](#) by consolidating trips and choose cleaner transportation options. Limit volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions.

<http://www.airquality.utah.gov/>



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[Board \(Air Quality\)](#)

[FAQs](#)

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[!\[\]\(3e59b7f9ba8dd3129623cb4c714b7d8a_img.jpg\) Current](#) [!\[\]\(56da5e3f3a2950d822b3b8d49db19bcb_img.jpg\) Forecast](#) [!\[\]\(7411237df9dd366722aec5803cc49173_img.jpg\) Trends](#)

[Wood Burn Complaints](#)
801-536-4000

[Air Quality E-mail Alerts](#)

News and Events

- [Oil and Gas GAO Information \(02/25/14\)](#)
- [2013 Division of Air Quality Annual Report \(02/12/14\)](#)
- [Breathe Utah's Wood Smoke Abatement Program \(02/04/14\)](#)
- [Inversion Toolkit \(01/24/14\)](#)



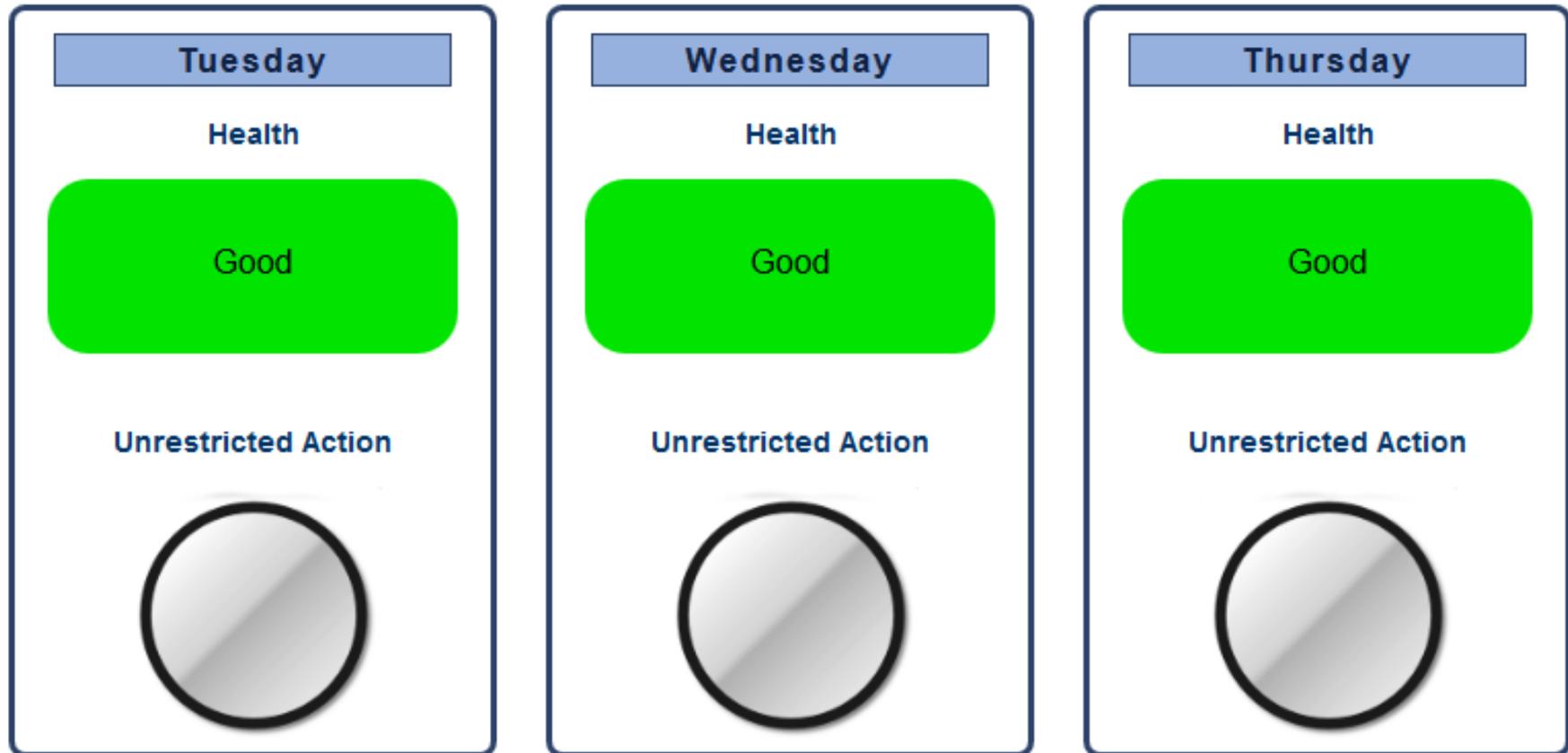
Bryce Bird, Director

[Contact Us](#)

Salt Lake County—3 Day Forecast

Box Elder Cache Carbon Davis Duchesne **Salt Lake** Tooele Uintah Utah Washington Weber

Last Updated: May 6, 2014 7:27 AM



Phone forecasts for all counties 801-536-0072 or toll-free 1-800-228-5434. Sign up for [Email Alerts](#).

Recommend 6

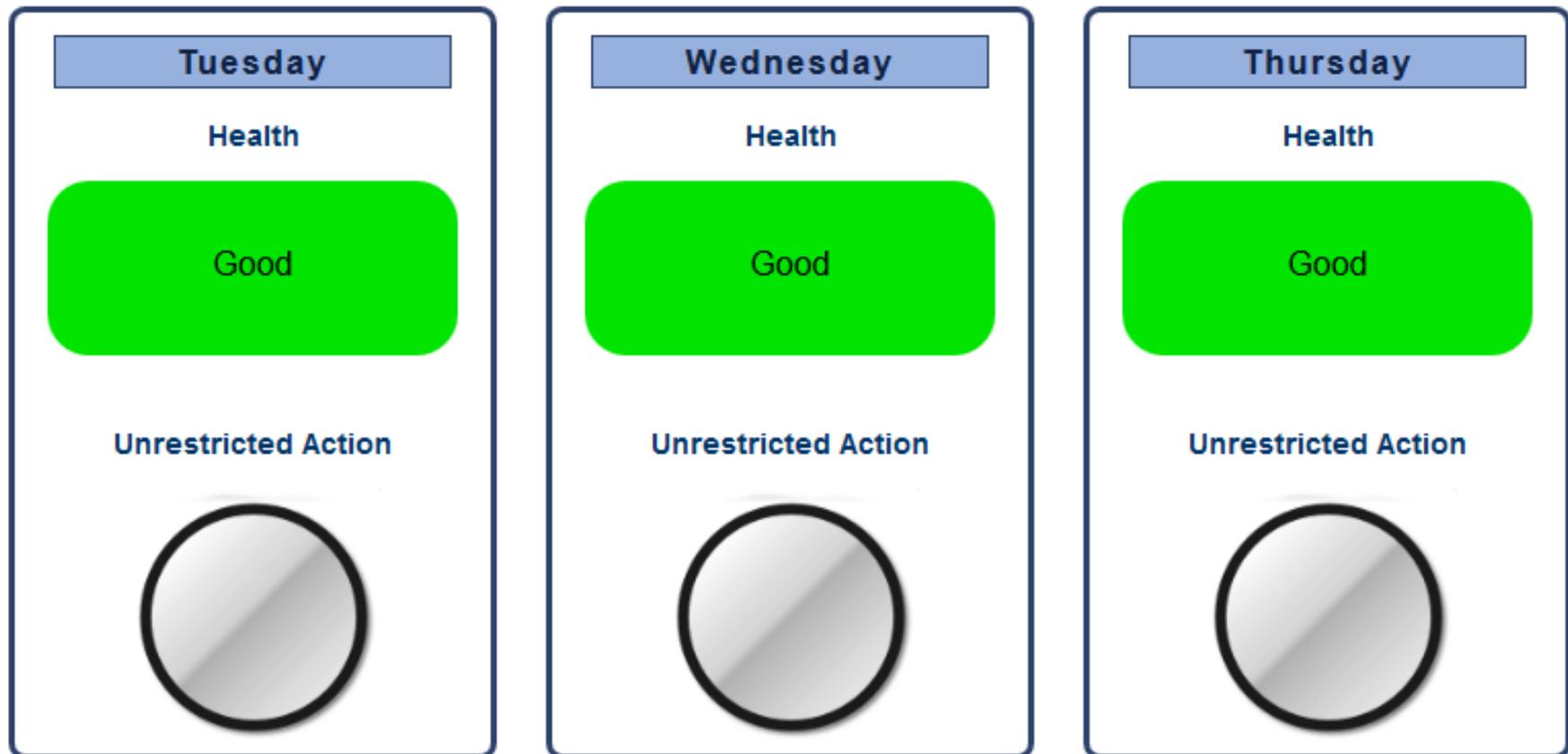
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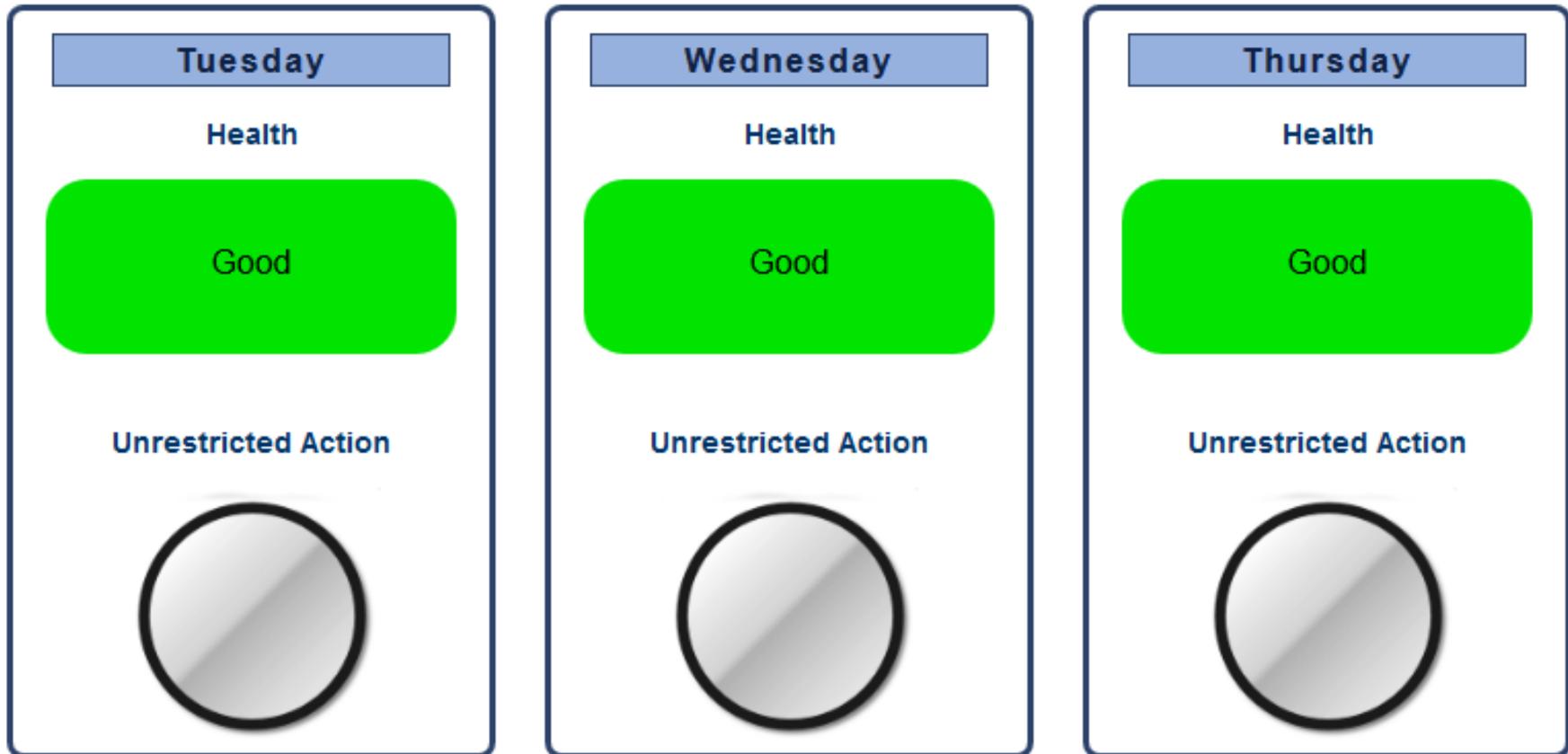
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Phone Message

1-800-228-5434



Information Locations

- Utah Division of Air Quality
 - <http://www.airquality.utah.gov/>
- AIRNOW
 - <http://airnow.gov/>
- Phone Message
 - 1-800-228-5434
 - (801)536-0072
- Mobile Application - UtahAir
 - iPhone
 - iTunes Store
 - Android
 - Google Play Store

Utah Division of Air
Quality Fiscal Year
2015 Research Program

Utah Division of Air Quality Fiscal Year 2015 Research Program

Main Goals

- 1. Protect, Maintain, and Improve Public Health**
- 2. Improve Capacity to Respond to Regulatory Responsibilities**
- 3. Improve Inspection and Compliance with New and Existing Pollution Control Programs**

The primary goal of all air pollution regulation is in service to public health. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are based upon peer reviewed health studies and the federal and state rules that are put in place to reduce pollution are directly related to maintaining basic levels of air quality as defined by the NAAQS. The Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ) intends to initiate a research program to improve the scientific tools used to assess the causes of air pollution as well as improve the programs that have been put in place to address those causes. This is the most effective way for DAQ to fulfill its role as a regulatory agency and at the same time work to consistently improve the air quality and health of all of the citizens in the state of Utah.

Utah's air quality is a function of three things: source emissions, atmospheric chemistry, and meteorology. Ozone and most of the PM_{2.5}, both problematic in Utah, are formed in the atmosphere from precursor gases. Meteorology can trap these precursor gases leading to enhanced chemical formation and high pollutant concentrations. This process can lead to exceedances of the NAAQS. Understanding the roles atmospheric chemistry and meteorology play in pollution formation is critical to developing prescriptive, effective, and appropriate air mitigation plans and to provide justification to the regulated public for the control strategies needed to bring an area into attainment of the NAAQS. This information is also important to the State for maintaining primacy over the air program and prevents the EPA from stepping in and regulating through implementation of national default strategies that likely would be ineffective for Utah's unique setting.

The Utah State legislature approved \$1,000,000 in one-time funding to address air quality research for fiscal year 2015. This funding is non-lapsing which means that if some portion of it is not spent during the upcoming fiscal year it will continue to be available. However, in keeping with the legislature's and the citizens' desire to make tangible progress on this issue, DAQ will be seeking projects that can be completed in a six- to eighteen-month time frame. It is DAQ's expectation that successful outcomes associated with the initial research projects will encourage legislative action to continue to appropriate research funds if they are needed beyond this original appropriation.

Main Research Areas

- **Improved Emissions Inventories for Precursors to Ozone and PM_{2.5} Formation**

Rationale: Source emissions are the fundamental input to air quality models. Inaccuracy in the inventory translates to errors in the modeled source apportionment of the reductions needed to meet regulatory standards. It is important to understand the appropriate activity data, emissions factors, and speciation underlying the inventory. Emissions inventories are especially weak for the oil and gas sector, limiting control work in the Uinta Basin.

- **Air Quality Modeling Improvement**

Rationale: Ozone and PM_{2.5} pollution involve atmospheric chemical reactions among a variety of different pollutants and sources. The route to cleaner air, and thus a healthier environment, lies in controlling the sources of emissions that drive these chemical reactions. The photochemical air quality modeling system is the best tool that is available for this type of analysis, however, mountain topography and the stable air masses that develop in the Intermountain West during the winter require significant modifications to some of the underlying model components, including atmospheric chemistry.

- **Long Range Transport of Dust and Smoke from Wildfires**

Rationale: Transport of wind-blown dust and smoke from wildfires, primarily during the spring and summer, from regions in the Western US can cause exceedences of the PM_{2.5} and ozone NAAQS. Modeling tools that provide a means of quantitative source apportionment are needed to provide an effective demonstration of this effect to EPA.

- **Continuous Improvement in Compliance With DAQ SIP Control Strategies**

Rationale: The legislature has also provided additional funding to increase the number of DAQ compliance inspectors. Because of the limited number of staff and the large number of potential inspection sites it is important to prioritize these resources. Compliance is important to ensure that air quality benefits are achieved as planned for in the SIP.

- **Ambient Air Monitoring Network**

Rationale: The precision required for analyzing the various species of pollution makes day-to-day monitoring as well as specialized studies done to target specific compounds very expensive. Special monitoring studies for rural ozone that have been done recently by DAQ have provided insight into possible transport patterns and potential upwind and downwind locations for pollution concentrations. Research is needed to understand the sources and apportionment to ambient as well as hot-spot air pollution levels.

- **Engineering Review of Reasonable Available Control Technology/Best Available Control Technology (RACT/BACT) for Industrial Sources**

Rationale: Understanding the technologies that define RACT and BACT is important to ensure that appropriate controls are incorporated into the permitting process. These levels of control change with industry and over time as technologies change. Research is needed to help define the current controls available for various industries.

DAQ Decision Process

1. Define goals, objectives, and prioritization criteria
2. Undertake stakeholder process with research community, including outreach to the wider community
3. Solicit project ideas and feedback on goals and priorities
4. Seek projects responding to goals and objectives
5. Select projects
6. Fund projects for completion within a 6 – 18 month time horizon
7. At the conclusion of the research time horizon, conduct an analysis and quantification of the health and air quality impacts and benefits

Ranking Criteria for Funded Research

- Air Quality Need
- Measurable Benefits
- Regulatory Application of Study Outcomes
- Research Cost Considering Availability of Matching Funds
- Other Studies or Research Proposals That Can Be Leveraged
- In-state institution

Schedule

- April 23rd – Public solicitation of areas of research needed by May 30th
- May 7th --Air Quality Board Informational item
- May 9th – University research representatives validate project areas needed
- May 23rd – Close of solicitation of proposed areas of research – summary table
- May 30th – DAQ selects proposed areas of research
- June 2nd – DAQ solicits full research proposals from selected researchers
- June 27th – Full research proposals due
- July 11th – DAQ selects research proposals and awards funding

Table 1. Stakeholder input table for project descriptions

Project	Performance Measure	Explanation	Approximate Cost	Approximate Timeframe for Project Completion
<i>Descriptive name of project</i>	<i>Based on guidance provided by DAQ, description of how this projects benefit will be measured</i>	<i>Brief explanation of the project and how it fits within the DAQ framework of goals and objectives</i>	<i>Very general estimate</i>	<i>Approximate date of final report within the July, 2014 – December, 2015 timeframe</i>
Example: Improve emission factors for oil and gas activities in the Uinta Basin	<p>Air quality model capabilities will be improved with new verification methods for the emissions inventory.</p> <p>This improvement will lead to greater confidence in the regulated community in control strategies and potential regulation based on air quality model results.</p>	There is currently no standardized set of emission factors for developing an updated oil and gas inventory. This project will leverage the current work being done by DAQ and USU by including the resources and expertise of the Western Energy Alliance to create emission factors to capture the majority of emission processes in the Basin.		

2012 Regional Sulfur Dioxide Emissions and Milestone Report



2012 Regional SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report

March 27, 2014

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2012 Regional SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report

Executive Summary

Under Section 309 of the Federal Regional Haze Rule, nine western states and tribes within those states have the option of submitting plans to reduce regional haze emissions that impair visibility at 16 Class I areas on the Colorado Plateau. Five states -- Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming -- and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County initially exercised this option by submitting plans to EPA by December 31, 2003. Oregon elected to cease participation in the program in 2006 and Arizona elected to cease participation in 2010. The tribes were not subject to the deadline and still can opt into the program at any time. Under the Section 309 plans, the three participating states and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County have tracked the emissions of the applicable stationary sources as part of the pre-trigger portion of the SO₂ Milestone and Backstop Trading Program. The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) is assisting these states and city with the implementation and management of the regional emission reduction program. As used in this document, "Section 309 states" means the states of New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County.

As part of this program, the Section 309 states must submit an annual Regional Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emissions and Milestone Report that compares emissions to milestones. A milestone is a maximum level of annual emissions for a given year. The first report was submitted in 2004 for the calendar year 2003.

The milestone for 2012 is 200,722 tons. The 2010, 2011, and 2012 adjusted emissions from the Section 309 states were averaged, and this average was compared to the 2012 milestone to determine whether the milestone was met. The adjustments to reported emissions were required to allow the basis of current emission estimates to be comparable to the emissions monitoring or calculation method used in the most recent base year inventory (2006).

The Section 309 states reported 95,541 tons of SO₂ emissions for the calendar year 2012. The total emissions increased to 96,246 tons of SO₂ after making adjustments to account for changes in monitoring and calculation methods. The adjustments result in an additional 705 tons of SO₂ emissions. The adjusted emissions values for 2010 and 2011 were 131,124 and 117,976 tons, respectively. The average of 2010, 2011, and 2012 adjusted emissions is 115,115 tons.

Based on the adjusted milestone and emissions data, the average of 2010, 2011, and 2012 emissions is about 43% below the 2012 three-state regional milestone.

Based on this average annual emissions estimate, the Section 309 states determined that emissions in 2012 are below the regional SO₂ milestone for 2012. The plans contain provisions to adjust the milestones to account for enforcement actions (to reduce the milestones where an enforcement action identified that emissions in the baseline period were greater than allowable

emissions). Based on emissions data received from the states and plan requirements regarding adjustments to the milestones, no enforcement action adjustment is required.

The plans also require that the annual report identify changes in the source population from year to year and significant changes in a source's emissions from year to year. The significant emission changes from 2011 to 2012 are included in Section 6 of this report. A list of facilities added to or removed from the list of subject sources in the original base year inventories is included in Appendix B.

**Table ES-1
 Overview of 2012 Regional Milestones and Emissions for Section 309 Participating States***

<u>2012 Sulfur Dioxide Milestones</u>	
Regional 2012 Milestone**	200,722 tons
Adjusted 2012 Milestone	200,722 tons
<u>2012 Sulfur Dioxide Emissions</u>	
Reported 2012 Emissions	95,541 tons
Adjustments***	
Emission Monitoring and Calculation Methods	705 tons
Adjusted 2012 Emissions (rounded number)	96,246 tons
<u>Average Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (2010, 2011, &2012)</u>	
Adjusted 2012 Emissions	96,246 tons
Adjusted 2011 Emissions	117,976 tons
Adjusted 2010 Emissions	131,124 tons
Average of, 2010, 2011, & 2012 Adjusted Emissions	115,115 tons
<u>Comparison of Emissions to Milestone</u>	
Average of 2010, 2011, & 2012 Adjusted Emissions	115,115 tons
Adjusted Three-State 2012 Milestone	200,722 tons
Difference (Negative Value = Emissions < Milestone)	-85,607 tons
2010 – 2012 Emissions Average as Percent of 2012 Milestone	57%

* Section 309 participating states means the states of New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County.

** See the Regional Milestones section of each state's 309 plan.

*** See the Annual Emissions Report section of each state's 309 plan.

2012 Regional SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Under Section 309 of the Federal Regional Haze Rule (40 CFR Part 51), nine western states and the tribes within those states have the option of submitting plans to reduce regional haze emissions that impair visibility at 16 Class I areas on the Colorado Plateau. Five states -- Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming -- and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County exercised this option by submitting plans to EPA by December 1, 2003. In October 2006, when EPA modified Section 309, Oregon elected to cease participation in the SO₂ Milestone and Backstop Trading Program by not resubmitting a Section 309 State Implementation Plan (SIP). In 2010, Arizona elected to cease participation in the Program. The tribes were not subject to this deadline and still can opt into the program at any time.

Under the Section 309 SIPs, these three states and one city have been tracking emissions under the pre-trigger requirements of the SO₂ Milestone and Backstop Trading Program since 2003. The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) is assisting these states with the implementation and management of this regional emission reduction program.

Under the milestone phase of the program, Section 309 states have established annual SO₂ emissions targets (from 2003 to 2018). These voluntary emissions reduction targets represent reasonable progress in reducing the emissions that contribute to regional haze. If the participating sources fail to meet the milestones through this voluntary program, then the states will trigger the backstop trading program and implement a regulatory emissions cap for the states, allocate emissions allowances (or credits) to the affected sources based on the emissions cap, and require the sources to hold sufficient allowances to cover their emissions each year.

This report is the tenth annual report for the milestone phase of this program. The report provides background on regional haze and the Section 309 program, the milestones established under the program, and the emissions reported for 2012. Based on the first ten years, the voluntary milestone phase of the program is working and emissions are well below the target levels.

What is Regional Haze?

Regional haze is air pollution that is transported long distances and reduces visibility in national parks and wilderness areas across the country. Over the years, this haze has reduced the visual range from 145 kilometers (90 miles) to 24 – 50 kilometers (15 – 31 miles) in the East, and from 225 kilometers (140 miles) to 56 – 145 kilometers (35 – 90 miles) in the West. The pollutants that create this haze are sulfates, nitrates, organic carbon, elemental carbon, and soil dust. Human-caused haze sources include industry, motor vehicles, agricultural and forestry burning, and windblown dust from roads and farming practices.

What U.S. EPA Requirements Apply?

In 1999, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued regulations to address regional haze in 156 national parks and wilderness areas across the country. These regulations were published in the Federal Register on July 1, 1999 (64 FR 35714). The goal of the Regional Haze Rule (RHR) is to eliminate human-caused visibility impairment in national parks and wilderness areas across the country. It contains strategies to improve visibility over the next 60 years, and requires states to adopt implementation plans.

EPA's RHR provides two paths to address regional haze. One is 40 CFR 51.308 (Section 308), and requires most states to develop long-term strategies out to the year 2064. These strategies must be shown to make "reasonable progress" in improving visibility in Class I areas inside the state and in neighboring jurisdictions. The other is 40 CFR 51.309 (Section 309), and is an option for nine states -- Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming -- and the 211 tribes located within these states to adopt regional haze strategies for the period from 2003 to 2018. These strategies are based on recommendations from the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC) for protecting the 16 Class I areas on the Colorado Plateau. Adopting these strategies constitutes reasonable progress until 2018. These same strategies can also be used by the nine western states and tribes to protect the other Class I areas within their own jurisdictions.

EPA revised the RHR on July 6, 2005 (70 FR 39104), and again on October 13, 2006 (71 FR 60612) in response to two legal challenges. The October 13, 2006, revisions modified Section 309 to provide a methodology consistent with the Court's decision for evaluating the equivalence of alternatives to Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART), such as the alternative Section 309 strategy based on the GCVTC recommendations.

How Have the WRAP States Responded to EPA Requirements?

Of the nine states (and tribes within those states) that have the option under Section 309 of participating in a regional strategy to reduce SO₂ emissions, five states originally submitted Section 309 SIPs to EPA. These states were Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. In addition, Albuquerque-Bernalillo County also submitted a Section 309 SIP. EPA, however, never approved these SIPs due to the legal challenges.

Oregon and Arizona have opted out of submitting a revised Section 309 SIP under the modified RHR, which leaves three participating states and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County. To date, no tribes have opted to participate under Section 309 and the other four states of the original nine opted to submit SIPs under Section 308 of the RHR.

The following summarizes a few key elements of the Section 309 process for the participating Section 309 states:

1. Section 309(d)(4)(i) requires SO₂ milestones in the SIP and includes provisions for making adjustments to these milestones if necessary. The milestones must provide for steady and continuing emission reductions through 2018 and greater reasonable progress than BART.
2. Section 309(d)(4)(iii) requires monitoring and reporting of stationary source SO₂ emissions in order to ensure the SO₂ milestones are met. The SIP must commit to reporting to the WRAP as well as to EPA.
3. Section 309(d)(4)(iv) requires that a SIP contain criteria and procedures for activating the trading program within five years if an annual milestone is exceeded. A Section 309 SIP also must provide assessments in 2013 and 2018.

This report responds to Item 2, above, and provides the annual report that compares the 2012 emissions against the milestones for the states and city that have submitted Section 309 SIPs to EPA.

What Elements Must the Regional SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report Contain?

To facilitate compliance with the Section 309 SIPs, the WRAP has committed to compiling a regional report on emissions for each year. In accordance with the SIPs, the WRAP will compile the individual state emission reports into a summary report that includes:

1. Reported regional SO₂ emissions (tons/year).
2. Adjustments to account for:
 - Changes in emissions monitoring or calculation methods; or
 - Enforcement actions or settlement agreements as a result of enforcement actions.
3. As applicable, average adjusted emissions for the last three years (which are compared to the regional milestone). Since this is the tenth report, 2010, 2011, and 2012 emissions are averaged.

How Is Compliance with the SO₂ Milestone Determined?

While the WRAP assists with the preparation of this report, each Section 309 state reviews the information in the report, and proposes a draft determination that the regional SO₂ milestone has either been met or exceeded. The draft determination is then submitted for public review and comment during the first part of 2014, culminating in a final report sent to EPA by March 31, 2014.

1.2 Report Organization

This report presents the regional SO₂ emissions and milestone information required by the 309 SIPs for the Section 309 states. The report is divided into the following sections, including two appendices:

- Reported SO₂ Emissions in 2012;
- Monitoring Methodology Emissions Adjustments;
- Three-Year Average Emissions;
- Enforcement Milestone Adjustments;
- Quality Assurance (Including Source Change Information);
- Milestone Determination;
- Appendix A -- Facility Emissions and Emissions Adjustments; and
- Appendix B -- Changes to SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Source Inventory.

2.0 Reported SO₂ Emissions in 2012

All stationary sources with reported emissions of 100 tons or more per year in 2000 or any subsequent year are required to report annual SO₂ emissions. Table 1 summarizes the annual reported emissions from applicable sources in each state. The 2012 reported SO₂ emissions for each applicable source are in Appendix A, Table A-1.

Table 1. Reported 2012 SO₂ Emissions by State

State	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons/year)
New Mexico	15,074
Utah	22,692
Wyoming	57,775
TOTAL	95,541

3.0 Monitoring Methodology Emissions Adjustments

The annual emissions reports for each state include proposed emissions adjustments to ensure consistent comparison of emissions to the milestone. The reported emissions are adjusted so that the adjusted emissions levels are comparable to the levels that would result if the state used the same emissions monitoring or calculation method that was used in the base year inventory (2006). The net impact throughout the region as a result of these adjustments is an increase of 705 tons from the reported 2012 emissions. Table 2 summarizes the emissions adjustments made for a total of four facilities.

Table 2. Adjustments for Changes in Monitoring Methodology

State	Source	Reported 2012 SO₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO₂ Emissions (tons)	Monitoring Methodology Adjustment (tons)	Description
UT	Chevron Products Co. – Salt Lake Refinery	20	34	14	Now using CEM data instead of stack tests and H2S analysis
UT	Big West Oil-Flying J Refinery	92	217	125	Now using CEM data
UT	Holcim – Devil’s Slide Plant	87	421	344	Facility changed emissions calculation methodology from stack tests to CEM
UT	Holly Refining and Marketing Co. -- Phillips Refinery	129	361	232	Facility changed emissions calculation methodology from stack test to CEMS.

4.0 Three-Year Average Emissions (2010, 2011, and 2012)

The SIPs require multi-year averaging of emissions from 2004 to 2017 for the milestone comparison. From 2005 to 2017, a three-year average (which includes the reporting year and the two previous years) will be calculated to compare with the milestone. The average of the three-years' emissions from 2010 to 2012 is 115,115 tons. Table 3 shows the adjusted emissions for each year and three-year average emissions. The following report sections describe the adjusted milestone determination.

Table 3. Average Sulfur Dioxide Emissions (2010, 2011, & 2012)

Year	Adjusted SO ₂ Emissions (tons/year)
2010	131,124
2011	117,976
2012	96,246
Three-Year Average (2010, 2011, 2012)	115,115

5.0 Enforcement Milestone Adjustments

The SIPs require that each state report on proposed milestone adjustments due to enforcement actions, which affect baseline year emissions. The purpose of this adjustment is to remove emissions that occurred above the allowable level in the baseline year from the baseline and the annual milestones. The enforcement milestone adjustments require an approved SIP revision before taking effect.

Enforcement Milestone Adjustment

There were no proposed enforcement action related milestone adjustments reported for 2012.

6.0 Quality Assurance

The states provided 2012 emissions data based on their state emissions inventories. For this report, additional quality assurance (QA) procedures were used to supplement the normal QA procedures the states follow for their emissions inventories. First, each state submitted a source change report, and second, the states compared their inventory data for utility sources against 40 CFR Part 75 Acid Rain Program monitoring data.

6.1 Source Change Report

The SIPs require that this annual SO₂ emissions and milestone report include a description of source changes or exceptions report to identify the following:

- Any new sources that were not contained in the previous calendar year's emissions report, and an explanation of why the sources are now included in the program.

- Identification of any sources that were included in the previous year's report and are no longer included in the program, and an explanation of why this change has occurred.
- An explanation for emissions variations at any applicable source that exceeds $\pm 20\%$ from the previous year.

Table 4 provides explanations for the emissions variations from 2011 – 2012 that are greater than 20%. Plants with variations greater than 20%, but reported emissions of less than 20 tons in both 2011 and 2012, are not included in Table 4. Information on these plants is provided in Appendix A.

Appendix B provides a list of all sources added or removed from the program inventory in previous reporting years. There were no sources added since the 2011 report.

Table 4. Sources with an Emissions Change of > ±20% from the Previous Year

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	Plant Name	Reported 2011 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Description Change > 20% 2011 to 2012
NM	15	350150002	Frontier Field Services /Empire Abo Plant [Old name: Arco Permian/Empire Abo Plant; BP America Production]	1,704	860	2012 Emissions from process flares were greatly reduced from 2011.
NM	15	350150011	DCP Midstream/Artesia Gas Plant	326	229	The amount of acid gas emergency flaring events were reduced in 2012.
NM	25	350250035	DCP Midstream/Linam Ranch Gas Plant [Old name: GPM GAS/LINAM RANCH GAS PLANT]	1,304	441	The Sulfur Recovery Unit Incinerator Thermal Oxidizer was removed. Current allowable emissions are now 10 TPY.
NM	25	350250060	VERSADO GAS PROCESSORS, LP/Eunice Gas Plant [Old name: WARREN PETROLEUM/EUNICE GAS PLANT]	718	176	Acid Gas Injection (AGI) unit installed 9/1/11
NM	31	350310008	Western Refinery/Ciniza Refinery (Gallup) [Old name: GIANT REFINING/CINIZA]	125	42	Phased SO ₂ reductions from FCCU (fluidized catalytic cracking unit) to beginning 9/1/09
NM	25	350250007	J L Davis Gas Processing/Denton Plant	675	1,150	Emissions to the acid gas flare amine unit increased.
NM	15	350150008	OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership - Indian Basin Gas Plant [Old Name - Marathon Oil/Indian Basin Gas Plant]	133	27	There were no emissions from the Tail Gas Incinerator, and emissions from the SSM Flare (Pilot and Purge) were significantly lower.
NM	25	350250008	Regency Field Services/Jal #3 [Old Name Southern Union Gas] /Jal #3	1319	666	Company installed a partial Acid Gas Injection system in 2011
NM	25	350250061	Versado Gas Processors, LLC / Monument Plant [Old name(s):TARGA MIDSTREAM SERVICES LP, WARREN PETROLEUM/MONUMENT PLANT]	771	115	Company installed an Acid Gas Injection system in 2011

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	Plant Name	Reported 2011 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Description Change > 20% 2011 to 2012
NM	25	350250063	Versado Gas Processors, LLC/Saunders Plant [Old name(s): TARGA MIDSTREAM SERVICES, LP, WARREN PETROLEUM/SAUNDERS PLANT]	251	367	Emissions increased from the SRU and Thermal Incinerator
NM	31	350310032	Tri-State Gen & Transmission/Escalante Station	1,257	790	The facility combusted approximately 1.5 times more fuel in 2011 than in 2012.
NM	45	350450247	Western Gas Resources/San Juan River Gas Plant	621	42	Company installed an Acid Gas Injection system
UT	11	10122	Big West Oil Company - Flying J Refinery	192	92	Now Using CEM Data
UT	27	10313	Graymont Western US Inc. -- Cricket Mountain Plant	16	38	Increased due to Increase in Current Stack Test Values
UT	29	10007	Holcim-Devil's Slide Plant	344	87	Decreased due to Drop in CEM Value
UT	27	10327	Intermountain Power Service Corporation -- Intermountain Generation Station	4,934	3,551	Decrease due to lower amount of coal burned
UT	35	10346	Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. -- Smelter & Refinery	696	560	Decreased due to Drop in CEM Value
UT	37	10034	Patara Midstream LLC (was EnCana Oil & Gas (USA) Incorporated and Tom Brown Incorporated) - Lisbon Natural Gas Processing Plant	25	1	Decrease in H2S in Gas Stream
WY	11	3	American Colloid Mineral Co -- West Colony	50	0	The Colony East and Colony West plants have been merged under one permit.

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	Plant Name	Reported 2011 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Description Change > 20% 2011 to 2012
WY	5	45	Basin Electric -- Dry Fork Station	279	692	In 2011, this facility was operational for less than four months. For 2012, the facility was operational for a full year.
WY	5	63	Black Hills Corporation - Neil Simpson II	542	420	The amount of coal burned declined by about 78,000 tons.
WY	5	146	Black Hills Corporation - Wygen 1	559	394	The amount of coal consumed decreased by about 43,000 tons.
WY	5	225	Cheyenne Light Fuel and Power Company -- Wygen II	215	165	The amount of coal consumed decreased by about 68,000 tons.
WY	5	281	Black Hills Corporation - Wygen III	256	326	The amount of coal burned increased by about 9,000 tons.
WY	13	0009	Burlington Resources -- Bighorn Wells	223	0	There were no bighorn flaring events that happened on-site at the big horn wells. In 2011, the bighorn well flaring resulted in 222.6 tons of SO ₂ . In 2012, no flaring occurred at the well and therefore the emissions were 0 tons in 2012.
WY	41	9	Chevron USA -- Carter Creek Gas Plant	100	37	The year 2012 SO ₂ emissions were 63% lower than the 2011 SO ₂ emissions due to the fact that there were no major upsets at the plant during 2012.
WY	37	14	Chevron USA -- Table Rock Gas Plant (Formerly Anadarko E&P Co LP)	44	27	During CY 2011, a turnaround occurred leading to the rise in SO ₂ emissions for that year. In CY 2012, there wasn't a turnaround and maintenance issues led to the lower value.
WY	23	1	Exxon Mobil Corporation -- Labarge Black Canyon Facility	156	7	No turnaround in 2012, thus greatly reducing SO ₂ emissions.
WY	23	13	Exxon Mobil Corporation -- Shute Creek	946	494	No turnaround in 2012, thus greatly reducing SO ₂ emissions.
WY	37	49	FMC Wyoming Corporation -- Granger Soda Ash Plant	189	320	Emissions increase. This was a result of the plant being online during the entire year for 2012. In June 2011, the FMC Granger plant came out of production curtailment and was only on for half of the year. Therefore, the coal-fired boilers UIN-14 and 15 hours of operation were significantly higher in 2012.

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	Plant Name	Reported 2011 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Description Change > 20% 2011 to 2012
WY	21	1	Frontier Oil & Refining Company -- Cheyenne Refinery	253	174	Significant decrease in plant upsets in the main flare than in 2011.
WY	43	3	Hiland Partners, LLC -- Hiland Gas Plant	45	25	Overall, less gas was sent to the flare in 2012 than in 2011. In 2012, there was a decrease in the amount of gas sent to the flare due to both pigging operations and maintenance activities. Less compressor blowdown events in 2012 than in 2011. Note that because of the small total emissions from the process and safety flare, a small difference in usage (and emissions) causes a large percentage change.
WY	29	0010	Marathon Oil Co -- Oregon Basin Wellfield	96	162	The calculation method has not changed from the baseline year of 2006. Emissions from the Clause plant gas incinerator have not changed by more than 20% from 2011. The Plant Flare SO ₂ emissions increased by 0.5 tons or 21%; and the Field Flare SO ₂ emissions increased by 66.0 tons or 41%. The Field Flare increase was primarily the result of turnaround and maintenance activities that Marthon applied for and received Chapter 6, Section 2 waivers to flare. CEM and inlet gas * sulfur content.
WY	37	8	Merit Energy Company - Brady Gas Plant (formerly Anadarko E&P Co LP)	209	1,136	Reporting year 2012 emissions for the Ucarsol Regenerator Heater (H-100A) and Benfield Regenerator Heater (H-100B) decreased more than 20% from 2011 emissions. This is due to a reduction in operating hours for the units. Emissions from the Inlet Gas Dehydration Heater (H-10) have also decreased more than 20%, as the unit did not operate in CY 2012. In additions, emissions from the emergency flare (V-1) have increased more than 20% due to increased flaring events at the Brady plant due to issues encountered with the acid gas injection wells.
WY	9	1	Pacificorp - Dave Johnston Plant	11,306	8,723	Unit 4 experienced a change of greater than 20% for SO ₂ between 2011 and 2012. Causes for the significant SO ₂ emission reduction was the installation & startup of the unit's dry scrubber along with fewer unit operating hours due to modifications of the emission control unit under Construction Permit 5098-A. 40 CFR Part 75 calc. method.
WY	23	4	Pacificorp -- Naughton Plant	20,461	8,019	Emissions decreased by more than 20% from CY 2011 due to the installation of scrubbers on both boilers (Units 1 and 2).
WY	37	22	Simplot Phosphates LLC -- Rock Springs Plant	1,502	1,150	Emissions decreased by >20% due to an extended shutdown of the Lurgi sulfuric plant during the 2012 turnaround for extensive brick work in the sulfur furnace. CEMS and AP-42 used for emissions calculations.

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	Plant Name	Reported 2011 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Description Change > 20% 2011 to 2012
WY	7	1	Sinclair Oil Company -- Sinclair Refinery	505	964	The main difference was 480 tons of SO ₂ . This was due to more gas was flared in 2012 than in 2011.
WY	37	5	Solvay Chemicals -- Soda Ash Plant (Green River Facility)	46	33	Please note the 2012 emissions for Source #18 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to an average of 0.010 lb/MMBTU SO ₂ in 2012 in comparison to an average of 0.022 lb/MMBTU SO ₂ in 2011. However, the amount of fuel burned in Source #18 was similar during 2011 and 2012. Also, the emissions from Source #73 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to 280 operating hours in 2012 in comparison to 2012 operating hours in 2011. In addition, the emissions from Source #89 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to 38 operating hours in 2012 in comparison to 397 operating hours in 2011.
WY	15	1	The Western Sugar Cooperative -- Torrington Plant	182	249	Please note the 2012 emissions for Source #18 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to an average of 0.010 lb/MMBTU SO ₂ in 2012 in comparison to an average of 0.022 lb/MMBTU SO ₂ in 2011. However, the amount of fuel burned in Source #18 was similar during 2011 and 2012. Also, the emissions from Source #73 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to 280 operating hours in 2012 in comparison to 2012 operating hours in 2011. In addition, the emissions from Source #89 are more than 20% lower than emissions in 2011. This is due to 38 operating hours in 2012 in comparison to 397 operating hours in 2011.

6.2 Part 75 Data

Federal Acid Rain Program emissions monitoring data (required by 40 CFR Part 75) were used to check reported power plant emissions.

Sources in the region subject to Part 75 emitted 66% of the region's reported emissions in 2012. We compared Acid Rain Program power plant emission data from EPA's Data and Maps website to plant totals reported by each state. The SIPs require the use of Part 75 methods for Part 75 sources. The reported emissions matched EPA's emission data^a.

^a The reported emissions for Pacificorp's Naughton Plant in WY contain an extra 26 tons of SO₂ emissions due to wastewater ponds that are not included in the acid rain data. The reported emissions for the San Juan Generating Station in NM contain an extra 20 tons of SO₂ emissions due to emission points that are not included in the acid rain data.

7.0 Preliminary Milestone Determination

The Section 309 state 2012 milestone is 200,722 tons SO₂, which represents the average regional emissions milestone for the years 2010, 2011, and 2012. The average of 2010, 2011, and 2012 adjusted emissions was determined to be 115,115 tons SO₂. Therefore, the participating states have met the 200,722 tons SO₂ milestone.

8.0 Public Comments

New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming and Albuquerque-Bernalillo County each published a draft of this report for public review and comment. No comments were received.

Appendix A

**Table A-1
2012 Reported and Adjusted Emissions for Sources Subject to
Section 309 -- Regional Haze Rule**

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
NM	15	350150024		Agave Energy Co./Agave Dagger Draw Gas Plant	1311	211111	3	3	
NM	15	350150002		Frontier Field Services /Empire Abo Plant [Old name: Arco Permian/Empire Abo Plant; BP America Production]	1321	211112	860	860	
NM	15	350150011		DCP Midstream/Artesia Gas Plant	1321	211112	229	229	
NM	25	350250044		DCP Midstream/Eunice Gas Plant [Old name: GPM GAS EUNICE GAS PLANT]	1321	211112	2,881	2,881	
NM	25	350250035		DCP Midstream/Linam Ranch Gas Plant [Old name: GPM GAS/LINAM RANCH GAS PLANT]	1321	211112	441	441	
NM	15	350150138		Duke -- Magnum/Pan Energy -- Burton Flats	1321	211112	0	0	
NM	15	350150285		Duke Energy/Dagger Draw Gas Plant	1321	211112	0	0	
NM	25	350250060		VERSADO GAS PROCESSORS, LP/Eunice Gas Plant [Old name: WARREN PETROLEUM/EUNICE GAS PLANT]	1321	211112	176	176	
NM	25	350250004		Frontier Field Services/Maljamar Gas Plant	1321	211112	2,618	2,618	

Appendix A
March 27, 2014

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
NM	31	350310008		Western Refinery/Ciniza Refinery (Gallup) [Old name: GIANT REFINING/CINIZA]	2911	32411	42	42	
NM	25	350250007		J L Davis Gas Processing/Denton Plant	1311	211111	1,150	1,150	
NM	15	350150008		OXY USA WTP Limited Partnership - Indian Basin Gas Plant [Old Name - Marathon Oil/Indian Basin Gas Plant]	1321	211112	27	27	
NM	15	350150010		Navajo Refining Co/Artesia Refinery	2911	32411	40	40	
NM	45	350450902	2451	Public Service Co of New Mexico/San Juan Generating Station	4911	221112	4,624	4,624	
NM	7	350070001		Raton Pub. Service/Raton Power Plant	4911	221112	0	0	
NM	25	350250008		Regency Field Services/Jal #3 [Old Name Southern Union Gas] /Jal #3	1321	211112	666	666	
NM	25	350250051		VERSADO GAS PROCESSORS, LP/Eunice South Gas Plant	1321	211112	0	0	
NM	25	350250061		Versado Gas Processors, LLC / Monument Plant [Old name(s):TARGA MIDSTREAM SERVICES LP, WARREN PETROLEUM/MONUMENT PLANT]	1321	211112	115	115	
NM	25	350250063		Versado Gas Processors, LLC/Saunders Plant [Old name(s): TARGA MIDSTREAM SERVICES, LP, WARREN PETROLEUM/SAUNDERS PLANT]	1321	211112	367	367	
NM	31	350310032	87	Tri-State Gen & Transmission/Escalante Station	4911	221112	790	790	
NM	45	350450247		Western Gas Resources/San Juan River Gas Plant	1321	211112	42	42	
NM	45	350450023		Western Refining Southwest Inc./San Juan Refinery (Bloomfield) [Old name: GIANT INDUSTRIES/BLOOMFIELD REF]	2911	32411	3	3	

Appendix A
March 27, 2014

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
UT	49	10790		Brigham Young University -- Main Campus	8221	611310	97	97	
UT	11	10119		Chevron Products Co. -- Salt Lake Refinery	2911	324110	20	34	14
UT	11	10122		Big West Oil Company - Flying J Refinery	2911	324110	92	217	125
UT	27	10313		Graymont Western US Inc. -- Cricket Mountain Plant	1422	212312	38	38	
UT	29	10007		Holcim-Devil's Slide Plant	3241	327310	87	421	334
UT	11	10123		Holly Refining and Marketing Co. -- Phillips Refinery	2911	324110	129	361	232
UT	27	10327	6481	Intermountain Power Service Corporation -- Intermountain Generation Station	4911	221112	3,551	3,551	
UT	35	10572		Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. -- Power Plant/Lab/Tailings Impoundment	1021	212234	1,413	1,413	
UT	35	10346		Kennecott Utah Copper Corp. -- Smelter & Refinery	3331	331411	560	560	
UT	27	10311		Materion Natural resources - Delta Mill (was Brush Resources)	1099	212299	0	0	
UT	7	10081	3644	PacifiCorp -- Carbon Power Plant	4911	221112	8,307	8,307	
UT	15	10237	6165	PacifiCorp -- Hunter Power Plant	4911	221112	4,532	4,532	
UT	15	10238	8069	PacifiCorp -- Huntington Power Plant	4911	221112	2,300	2,300	
UT	37	10034		Patara Midstream LLC (was EnCana Oil & Gas (USA) Incorporated and Tom Brown Incorporated) - Lisbon Natural Gas Processing Plant	2911	211111	1	1	

Appendix A
March 27, 2014

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
UT	7	10096		Sunnyside Cogeneration Associates -- Sunnyside Cogeneration Facility	4911	221112	586	586	
UT	35	10335		Tesoro West Coast -- Salt Lake City Refinery	2911	324110	852	852	
UT	43	10676		Utelite Corporation -- Shale processing	3295	212399	127	127	
WY	11	2		American Colloid Mineral Co -- East Colony	1459	212325	69	69	
WY	11	3		American Colloid Mineral Co -- West Colony	1459	212325	0	0	
WY	5	45		Basin Electric -- Dry Fork Station	4911	22112	692	692	
WY	31	1	6204	Basin Electric -- Laramie River Station	4911	221112	8,384	8,384	
WY	3	12		Big Horn Gas Proc -- Big Horn/Byron Gas Plant	1311	22121	0	0	
WY	5	2	4150	Black Hills Corporation - Neil Simpson I	4911	22112	901	901	
WY	5	63	7504	Black Hills Corporation - Neil Simpson II	4911	22112	420	420	
WY	45	5	4151	Black Hills Corporation - Osage Plant	4911	22112	0	0	
WY	5	146	55479	Black Hills Corporation - Wygen 1	4911	22112	394	394	
WY	5	225		Cheyenne Light Fuel and Power Company -- Wygen II	4911	22112	165	165	
WY	5	281		Black Hills Corporation - Wygen III	4911	221112	326	326	
WY	13	0009		Burlington Resources -- Bighorn Wells	1300	21111	0	0	
WY	13	28		Burlington Resources -- Lost Cabin Gas Plant	1311	211111	1,783	1,783	

Appendix A
March 27, 2014

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
WY	41	9		Chevron USA -- Carter Creek Gas Plant	1311	211111	37	37	
WY	37	0177		Chevron USA -- Table Rock Field	1300	21111	0	0	
WY	37	14		Chevron USA -- Table Rock Gas Plant (Formerly Anadarko E&P Co LP)	1321	211111	27	27	
WY	41	0008		Chevron USA -- Whitney Canyon/Carter Creek Wellfield	1300	21111	2	2	
WY	13	0007		Devon Energy Production Co., L.P. -- Beaver Creek Gas Field	1300	21111	2	2	
WY	13	8		Devon Gas Services, L.P. -- Beaver Creek Gas Plant	1311	211111	142	142	
WY	29	12		Encore Operating LP -- Elk Basin Gas Plant	1311	211111	779	779	
WY	23	1		Exxon Mobil Corporation -- Labarge Black Canyon Facility	1300	21111	7	7	
WY	23	13		Exxon Mobil Corporation -- Shute Creek	1311	211111	494	494	
WY	37	48		FMC Corp -- Green River Sodium Products (Westvaco facility)	2812	327999	2,829	2,829	
WY	37	49		FMC Wyoming Corporation -- Granger Soda Ash Plant	1474	212391	320	320	
WY	21	1		Frontier Oil & Refining Company -- Cheyenne Refinery	2911	32411	174	174	
WY	43	3		Hiland Partners, LLC -- Hiland Gas Plant	1321	48621	25	25	
WY	29	7		Marathon Oil Co -- Oregon Basin Gas Plant	1321	211112	233	233	
WY	29	0010		Marathon Oil Co -- Oregon Basin Wellfield	1300	21111	162	162	
WY	37	8		Merit Energy Company - Brady Gas Plant (formerly Anadarko E&P Co LP)	1321	211112	1,136	1,136	

Appendix A
March 27, 2014

State	County FIPS	State Facility Identifier	ORIS	Plant Name	Plant SIC	Plant NAICS	Reported 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	Adjusted 2012 SO ₂ Emissions (tons)	2012 General New Monitoring Calculation Method Adjustment (tons)
WY	41	12		Merit Energy Company -- Whitney Facility	1311	211111	0	0	
WY	41	0002		Merit Energy Company -- Whitney Canyon WellField	1300	21111	2	2	
WY	1	2		Mountain Cement Company -- Laramie Plant	3241	23571	268	268	
WY	37	3		P4 Production, L.L.C. -- Rock Springs Coal Calcining Plant	3312	331111	779	779	
WY	9	1	4158	Pacificorp - Dave Johnston Plant	4911	221112	8,723	8,723	
WY	37	1002	8066	Pacificorp -- Jim Bridger Plant	4911	221112	9,975	9,975	
WY	23	4	4162	Pacificorp -- Naughton Plant	4911	221112	8,019	8,019	
WY	5	46	6101	Pacificorp -- Wyodak Plant	4911	221112	2,298	2,298	
WY	37	22		Simplot Phosphates LLC -- Rock Springs Plant	2874	325312	1,150	1,150	
WY	7	1		Sinclair Oil Company -- Sinclair Refinery	2911	32411	964	964	
WY	25	5		Sinclair Wyoming Refining Company -- Casper Refinery	2911	32411	226	226	
WY	37	5		Solvay Chemicals -- Soda Ash Plant (Green River Facility)	1474	325181	33	33	
WY	37	2		TATA Chemicals (Soda Ash Partners)-- Green River Plant (formerly General Chemical)	1474	327999	5,098	5,098	
WY	15	1		The Western Sugar Cooperative -- Torrington Plant	2063	311313	249	249	
WY	1	5		University of Wyoming - Heat Plant	8221	61131	161	161	
WY	45	1		Wyoming Refining -- Newcastle Refinery	2911	32411	327	327	

Appendix B

**Table B-1
 Sources Added to the SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report Inventory**

State	County FIP Code	State Facility ID	Facility Name	Report Year of Change
UT	043	10676	Utelite Corporation -- Shale processing	2003
WY	011	0002	American Colloid Mineral Company -- East Colony	2003
WY	011	0003	American Colloid Mineral Company -- West Colony	2003
WY	037	0014	Chevron USA (previously owned by Anadarko E&P Company LP) -- Table Rock Gas Plant	2003
WY	005	0146	Black Hills Corporation -- Wygen 1	2003
WY	041	0002	BP America Production Company -- Whitney Canyon Well Field	2003
WY	013	0009	Burlington Resources -- Bighorn Wells	2003
WY	037	0177	Chevron USA -- Table Rock Field	2003
WY	041	0008	Chevron USA -- Whitney Canyon/Carter Creek Wellfield	2003
WY	013	0008	Devon Energy Corp. -- Beaver Creek Gas Plant	2003
WY	035	0001	Exxon Mobil Corporation -- Labarge Black Canyon Facility (also identified as Black Canyon Dehy Facility)	2003
WY	013	0007	Devon Energy Corp. -- Beaver Creek Gas Field	2004
WY	005	0225	Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power (a subsidiary of Black Hills Corporation) -- Wygen II	2008
WY	005	0281	Black Hills Corporation -- Wygen III	2010
WY	005	0045	Basin Electric -- Dry Fork Station	2011

Table B-2
Sources Removed from the SO₂ Emissions and Milestone Report Inventory

State	County FIP Code	State Facility ID	Facility Name	1998 Baseline Emissions (tons/year)	Reason for Change	Report Year of Change
WY	043	0001	Western Sugar Company -- Worland	154	Emissions did not meet 100 TPY program criteria.	2003
WY	017	0006	KCS Mountain Resources -- Golden Eagle	942	Emissions did not meet 100 TPY program criteria.	2003
WY	003	0017	KCS Mountain Resources -- Ainsworth	845	Closed since 2000.	2003
WY	017	0002	Marathon Oil -- Mill Iron	260	Emissions did not meet 100 TPY program criteria.	2003
UT	049	10796	Geneva Steel -- Steel Manufacturing Facility	881	Plant is shut down and disassembled.	2004
WY	023	0001	Astaris Production -- Coking Plant	1,454	Plant is permanently shut down and dismantled.	2004
ABQ* NM	001	00008	GCC Rio Grande Cement	1,103	Not subject to program after baseline revisions.**	2008
ABQ NM	001	00145	Southside Water Reclamation Plant	120	Not subject to program after baseline revisions.**	2008
NM	023	350230003	Phelps Dodge Hidalgo Smelter	16,000	Facility is permanently closed.	2008
NM	017	350170001	Phelps Dodge Hurley Smelter/Concentrator	22,000	Facility is permanently closed.	2008
WY	003	00012	Big Horn Gas Processing -- Bighorn/Byron Gas Plant	605	Facility is permanently closed and dismantled.	2011

* ABQ NM means Albuquerque-Bernalillo County.

** 1998 baseline emissions were based on the facilities' potential to emit (PTE), and not actual emissions. Actual annual emissions have always been below 100 tons. Once the year 2006 baseline became effective, these facilities were removed from the inventory.

Air Toxics Compliance Monitoring



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQA-215-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

DATE: March 11, 2014

SUBJECT: Air Toxics, Lead-Based Paint, and Asbestos (ATLAS) Section Compliance Activities – February 2014

MACT Compliance Inspections	5
Asbestos Demolition/Renovation NESHAP Inspections	15
Asbestos AHERA Inspections	11
Asbestos State Rules Only Inspections	1
Asbestos Notifications Accepted	116
Asbestos Telephone Calls Answered	383
Asbestos Individuals Certifications Approved/Disapproved	23/0
Asbestos Company Certifications/Re-certifications	3/3
Asbestos Alternate Work Practices Approved/Disapproved	4/0
Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Inspections	5
LBP Notifications Approved	0
LBP Telephone Calls Answered	101
LBP Letters Prepared and Mailed	40
LBP Courses Reviewed/Approved	0/0
LBP Course Audits	3
LBP Individual Certifications Approved/Disapproved	10/0

LBP Firm Certifications	10
Notices of Violation Issued	0
Compliance Advisories Issued	17
Warning Letters Issued	8
Settlement Agreements Finalized	1
Penalties Agreed to:	
Crownstone Development, Inc. and Total Interior Demolition	\$1,800.00



State of Utah

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SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQA-294-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

DATE: April 3, 2014

SUBJECT: Air Toxics, Lead-Based Paint, and Asbestos (ATLAS) Section Compliance Activities – March 2014

MACT Compliance Inspections	3
Asbestos Demolition/Renovation NESHAP Inspections	12
Asbestos AHERA Inspections	20
Asbestos State Rules Only Inspections	10
Asbestos Notifications Accepted	158
Asbestos Telephone Calls Answered	382
Asbestos Individuals Certifications Approved/Disapproved	100/0
Asbestos Company Certifications/Re-certifications	3/7
Asbestos Alternate Work Practices Approved/Disapproved	9/0
Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Inspections	10
LBP Notifications Approved	8
LBP Telephone Calls Answered	118
LBP Letters Prepared and Mailed	122
LBP Courses Reviewed/Approved	1/1
LBP Course Audits	0
LBP Individual Certifications Approved/Disapproved	42/0

LBP Firm Certifications	13
Notices of Violation Issued	0
Compliance Advisories Issued	10
Warning Letters Issued	14
Settlement Agreements Finalized	2
Penalties Agreed to:	
Mike Dixon/Neerings Plumbing and Heating, Inc.	\$2,550.00
Roger Rasmussen/All Pro Cleaning	<u>\$3,250.00</u>
	\$5,800.00



State of Utah

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Department of
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Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQC-301-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board
FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary
DATE: March 14, 2014
SUBJECT: Compliance Activities – February 2014

Annual Inspections Conducted:

Major.....	8
Synthetic Minor	2
Minor	9
On-Site Stack Test Audits Conducted:	6
Stack Test Report Reviews:	28
On-Site CEM Audits Conducted:	0
Emission Reports Reviewed:	13
Temporary Relocation Requests Reviewed & Approved:	7
Fugitive Dust Control Plans Reviewed & Accepted:.....	55
Soil Remediation Report Reviews:	2
¹ Miscellaneous Inspections Conducted:.....	6
Complaints Received:	19
Wood Smoke Complaints Received	8
Breakdown Reports Received:.....	1

Compliance Actions Resulting From a Breakdown.....	0
Warning Letters Issued:	1
Notices of Violation Issued:.....	0
Compliance Advisories Issued:.....	12
Compliance Advisories Issued for Wood Smoke	10
Settlement Agreements Reached:	7
Wood Burn Residents (5)	\$125.00
EDO Corporation	\$2,480.00
Picasso Shutters	\$983.00

¹Miscellaneous inspections include, e.g., surveillance, level I inspections, VOC inspections, complaints, on-site training, dust patrol, smoke patrol, open burning, etc.



State of Utah

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Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQC-420-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board
FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary
DATE: April 10, 2014
SUBJECT: Compliance Activities – March 2014

Annual Inspections Conducted:

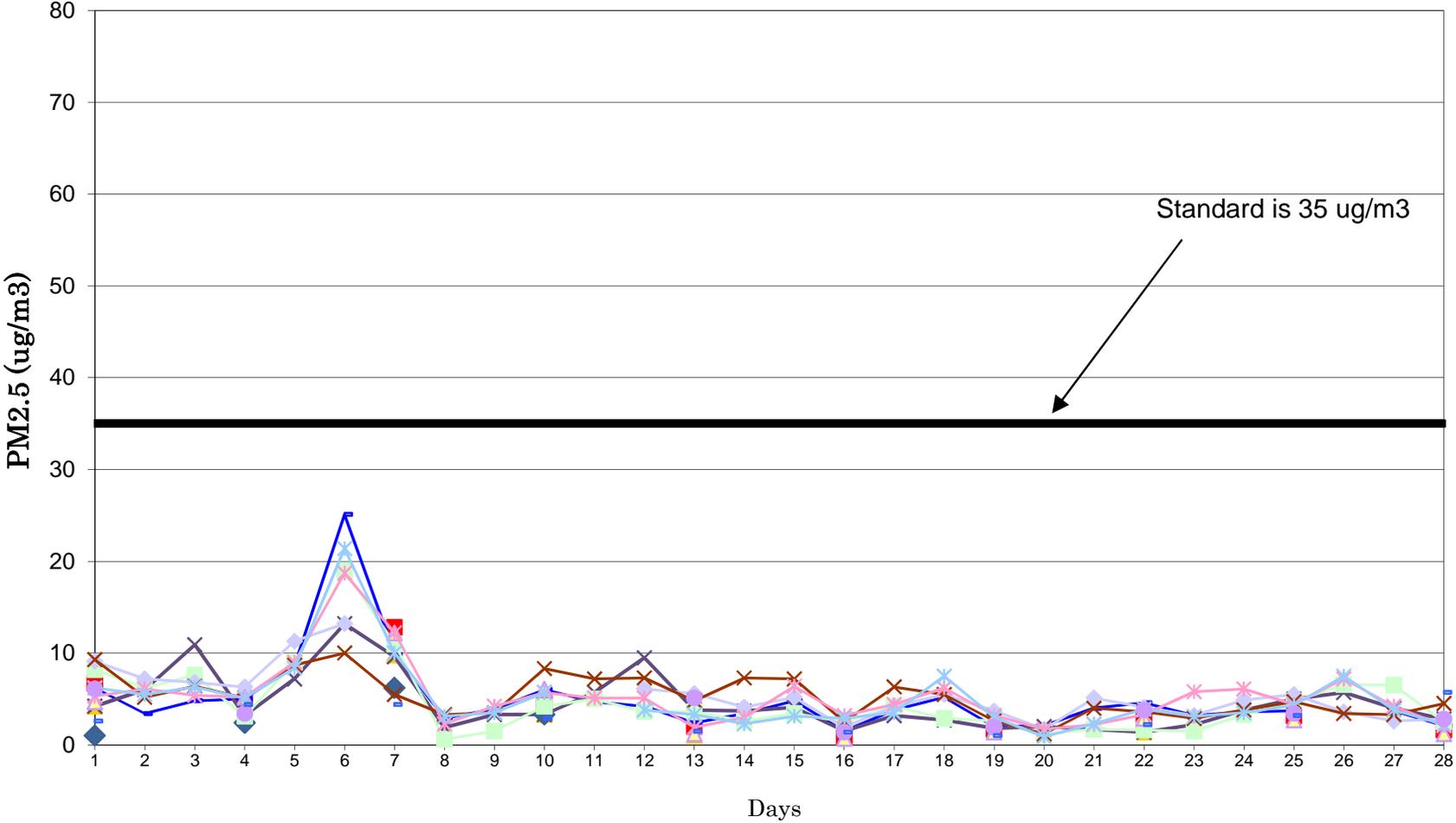
Major.....	17
Synthetic Minor	0
Minor	6
On-Site Stack Test Audits Conducted:	6
Stack Test Report Reviews:	11
On-Site CEM Audits Conducted:	9
Emission Reports Reviewed:	0
Temporary Relocation Requests Reviewed & Approved:	8
Fugitive Dust Control Plans Reviewed & Accepted:.....	90
Soil Remediation Report Reviews:	0
¹ Miscellaneous Inspections Conducted:.....	5
Complaints Received:	21
Wood Smoke Complaints Received	0
Breakdown Reports Received:.....	1

Compliance Actions Resulting From a Breakdown.....	0
Warning Letters Issued:	2
Notices of Violation Issued:.....	0
Compliance Advisories Issued:.....	4
Compliance Advisories Issued for Wood Smoke	0
Settlement Agreements Reached:	4
North Davis Cabinets.....	\$1,054.00
Alta Ski Lifts.....	\$2,480.00
HRMC & HEP	\$2,480.00
TM Crushing.....	\$4,510.00

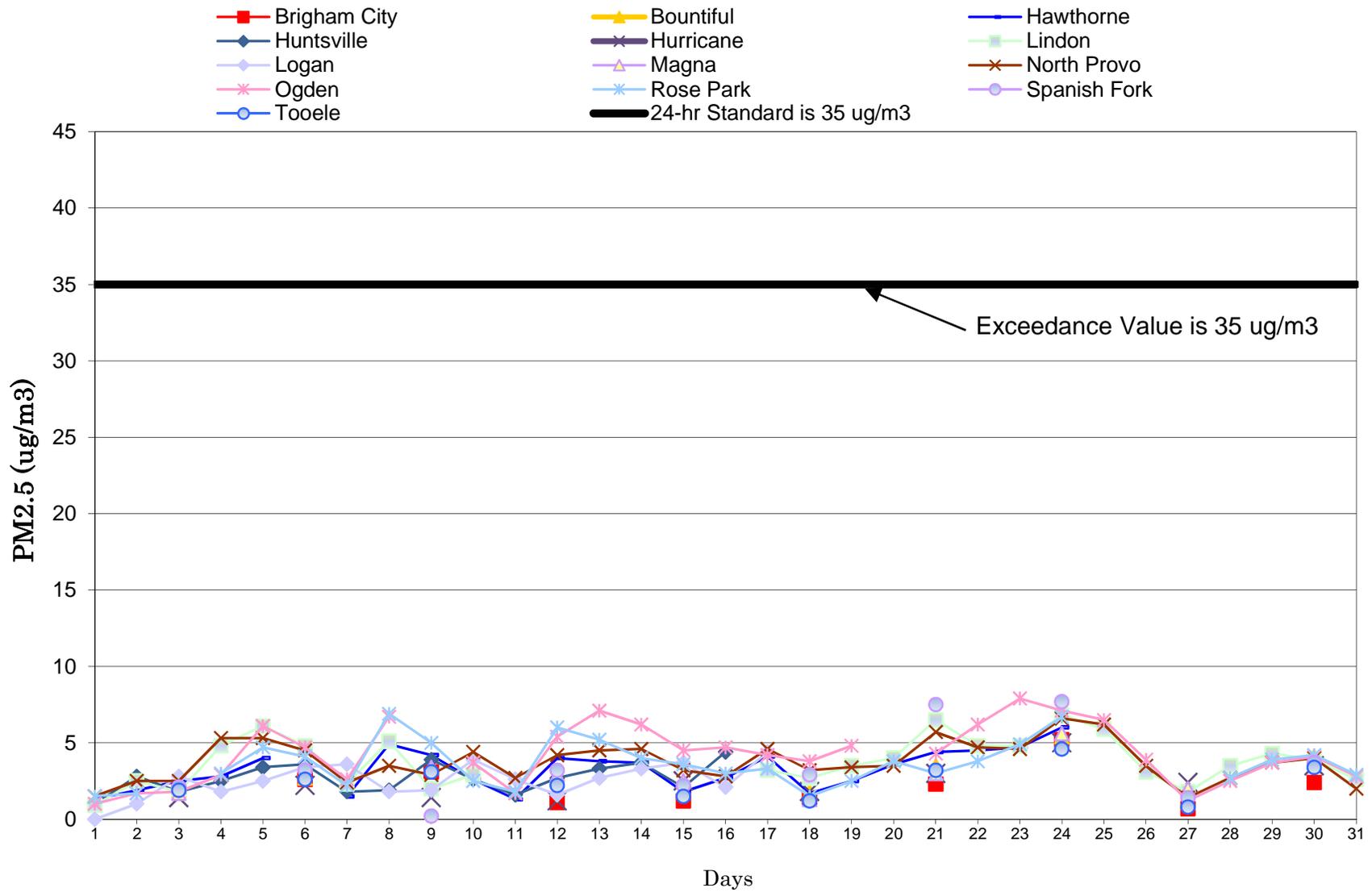
¹Miscellaneous inspections include, e.g., surveillance, level I inspections, VOC inspections, complaints, on-site training, dust patrol, smoke patrol, open burning, etc.

Utah 24-Hr PM2.5 Data February 2014

- Bountiful
- Brigham City
- Hawthorne
- Huntsville
- Hurricane
- Lindon
- Logan
- Magna
- North Provo
- Ogden
- Rose Park
- Spanish Fork
- Tooele
- 24-hr Standard is 35 ug/m3**

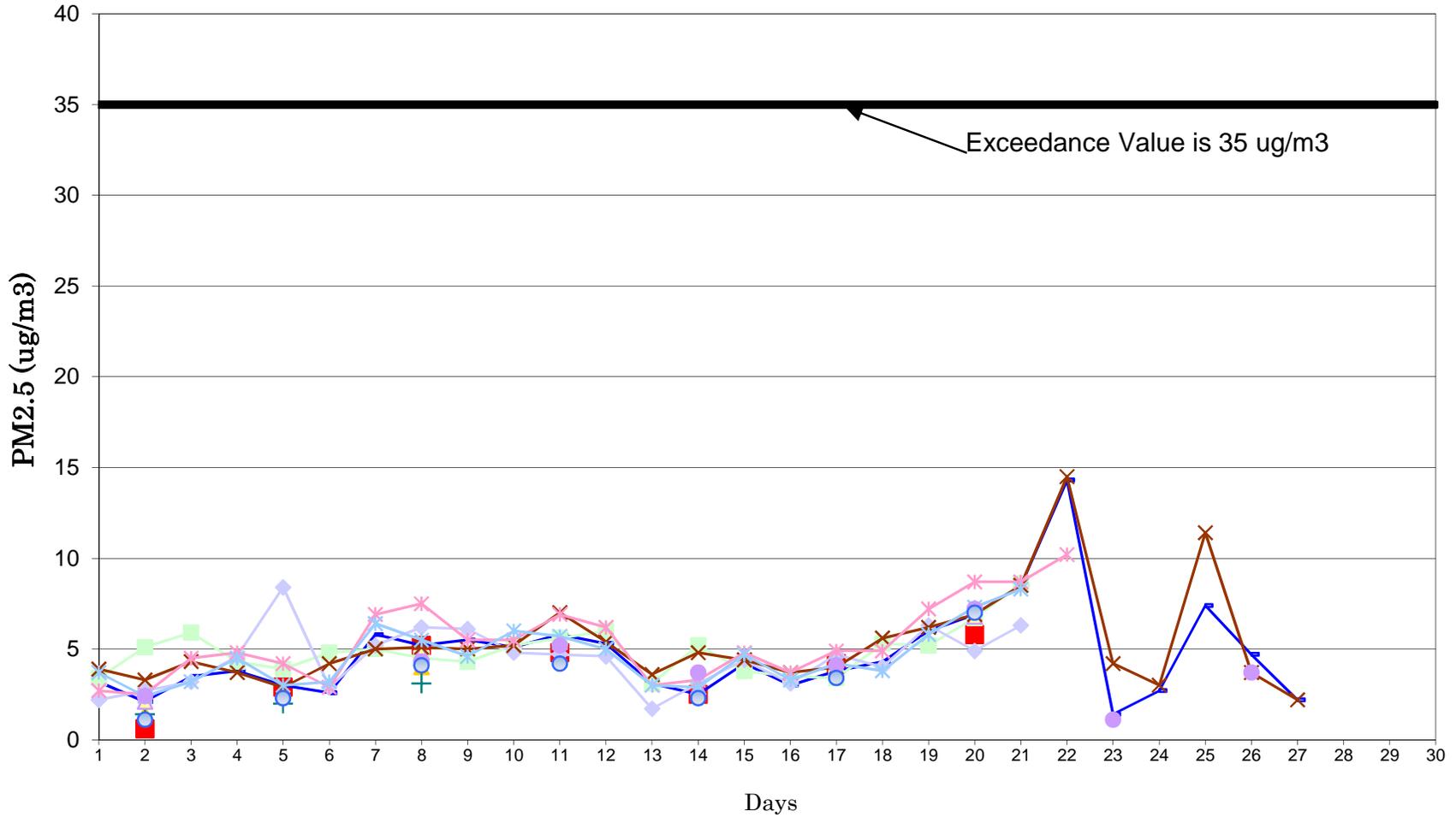


Utah 24-Hr PM2.5 Data March 2014



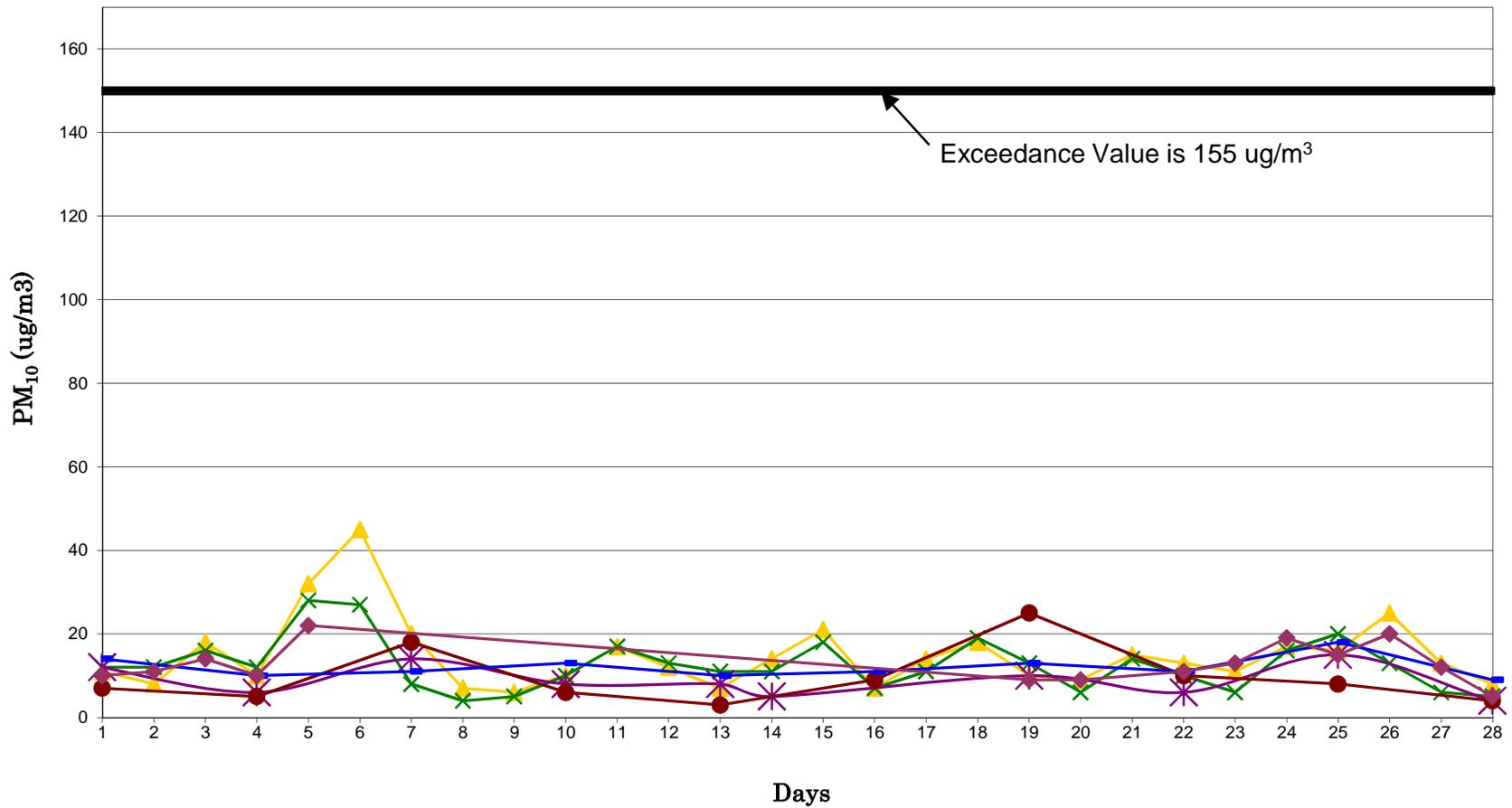
Utah 24-Hr PM2.5 Data April 2014

- Bountiful
- Lindon
- Magna
- Rose Park
- Exceedance Value is 35 ug/m3
- Brigham City
- Hurricane
- North Provo
- Spanish Fork
- Hawthorne
- Logan
- Ogden
- Tooele

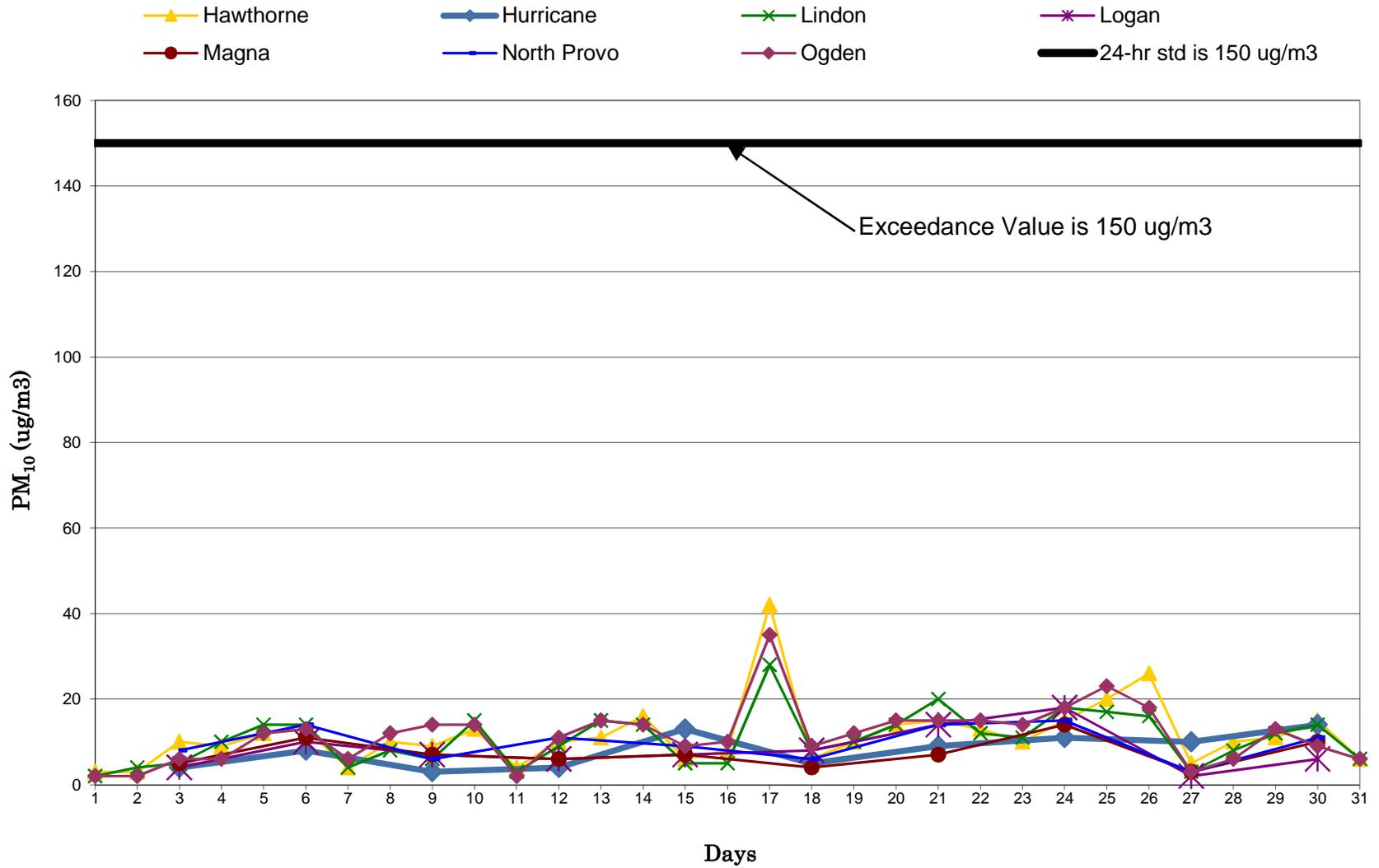


Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data February 2014

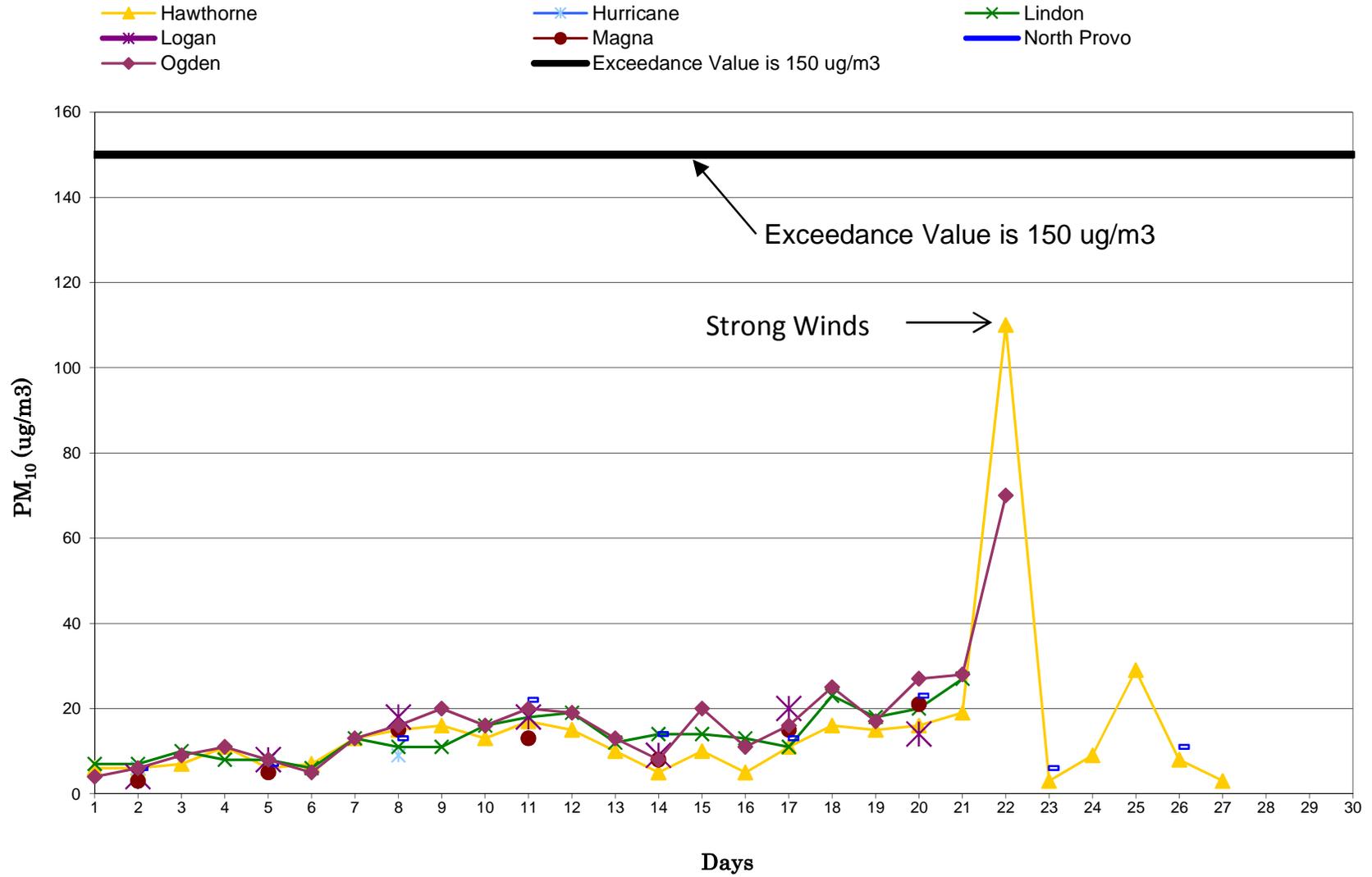
- Hawthorne
- Lindon
- Magna
- Ogden
- Hurricane
- Logan
- North Provo
- 24-hr Exceedance Value is 150 ug/m³



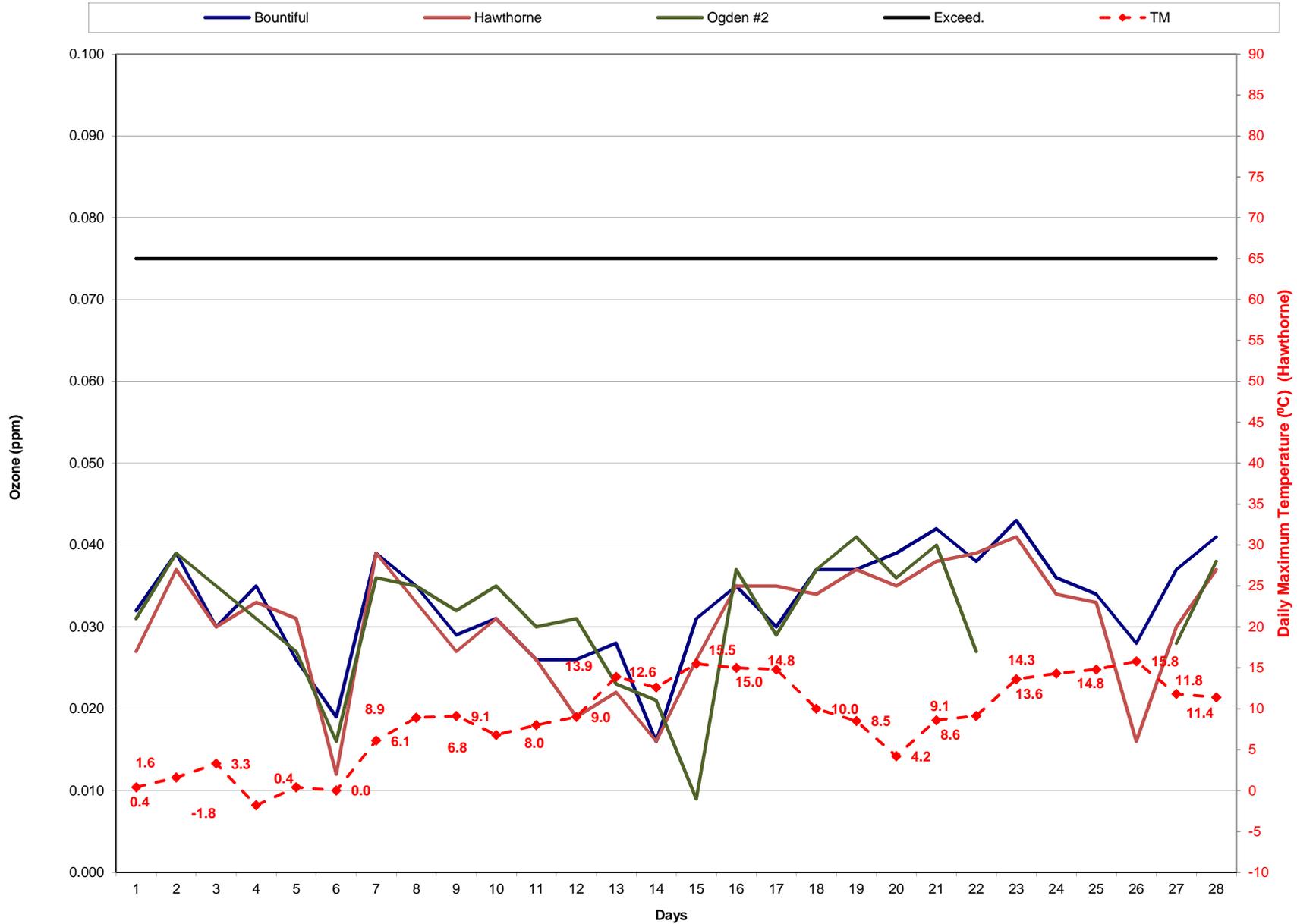
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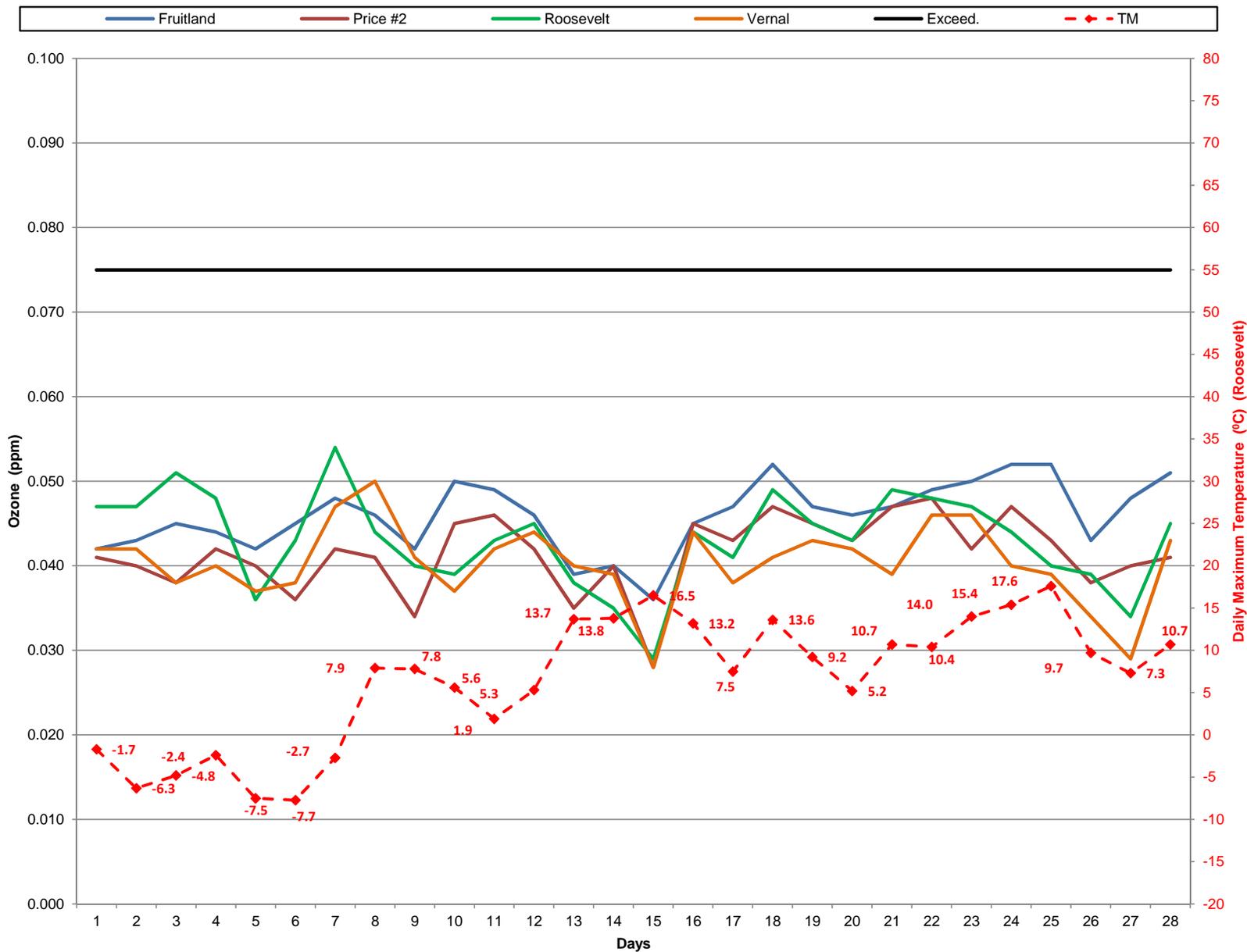
Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data April 2014



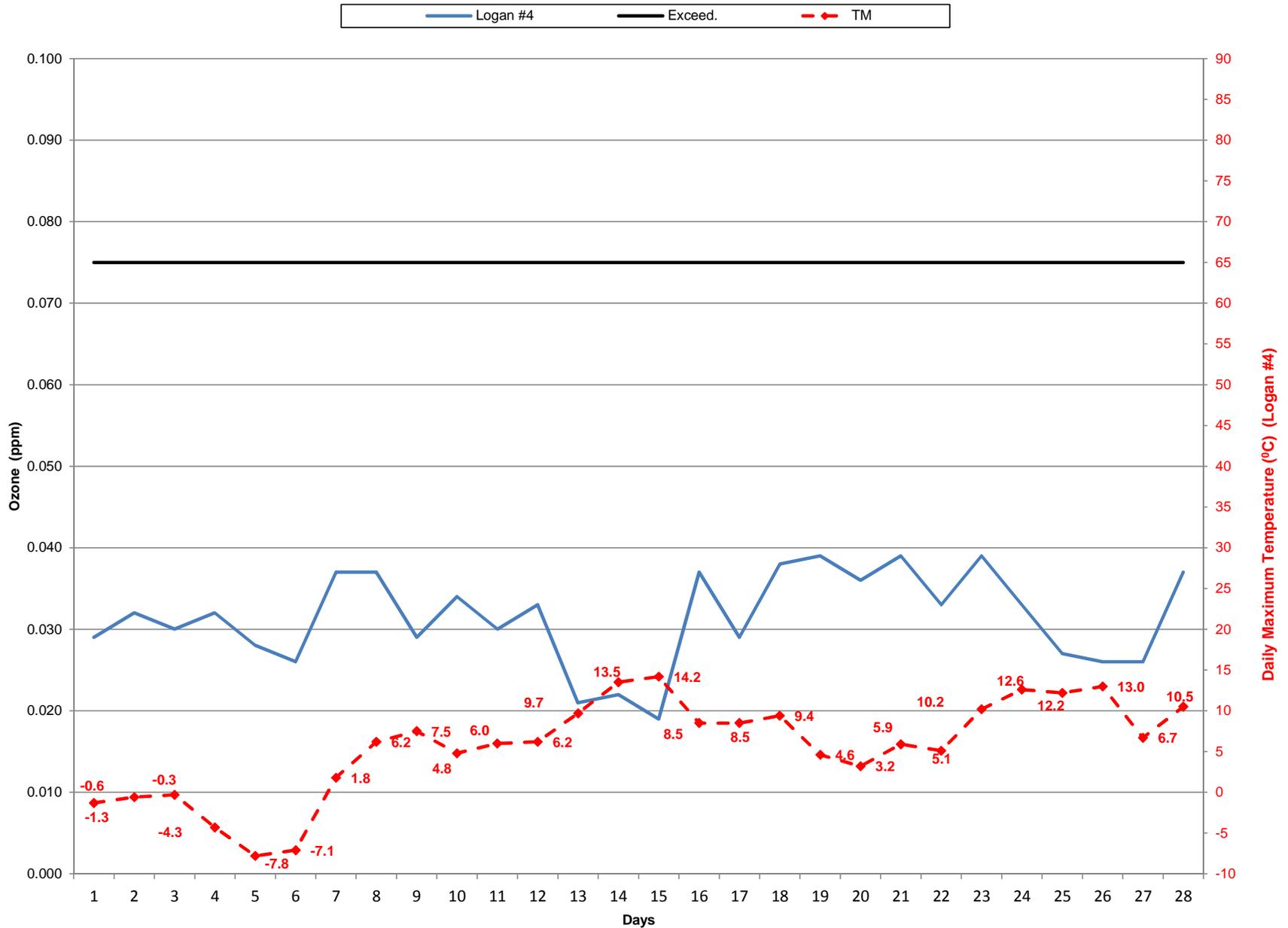
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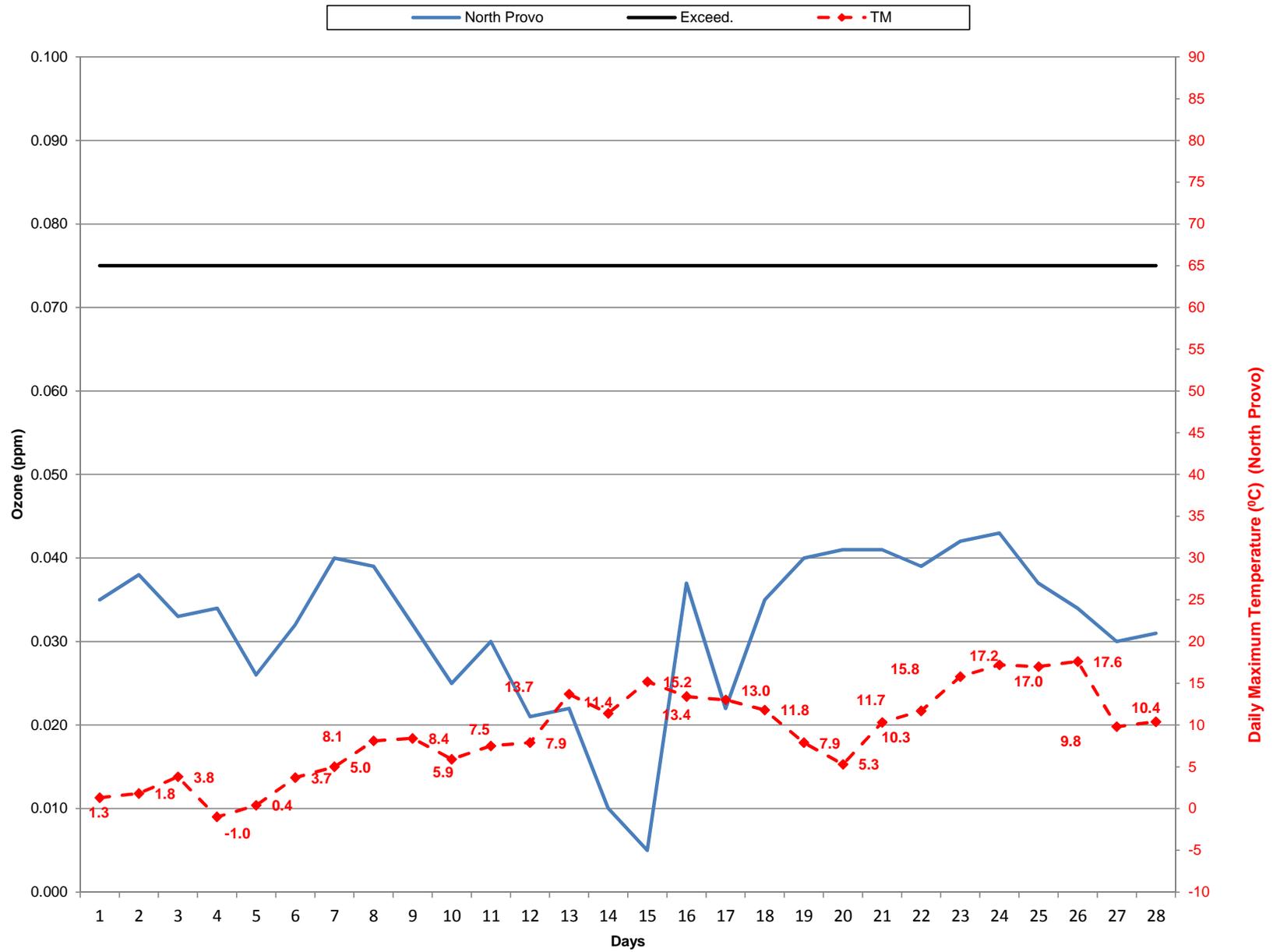
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature February 2014



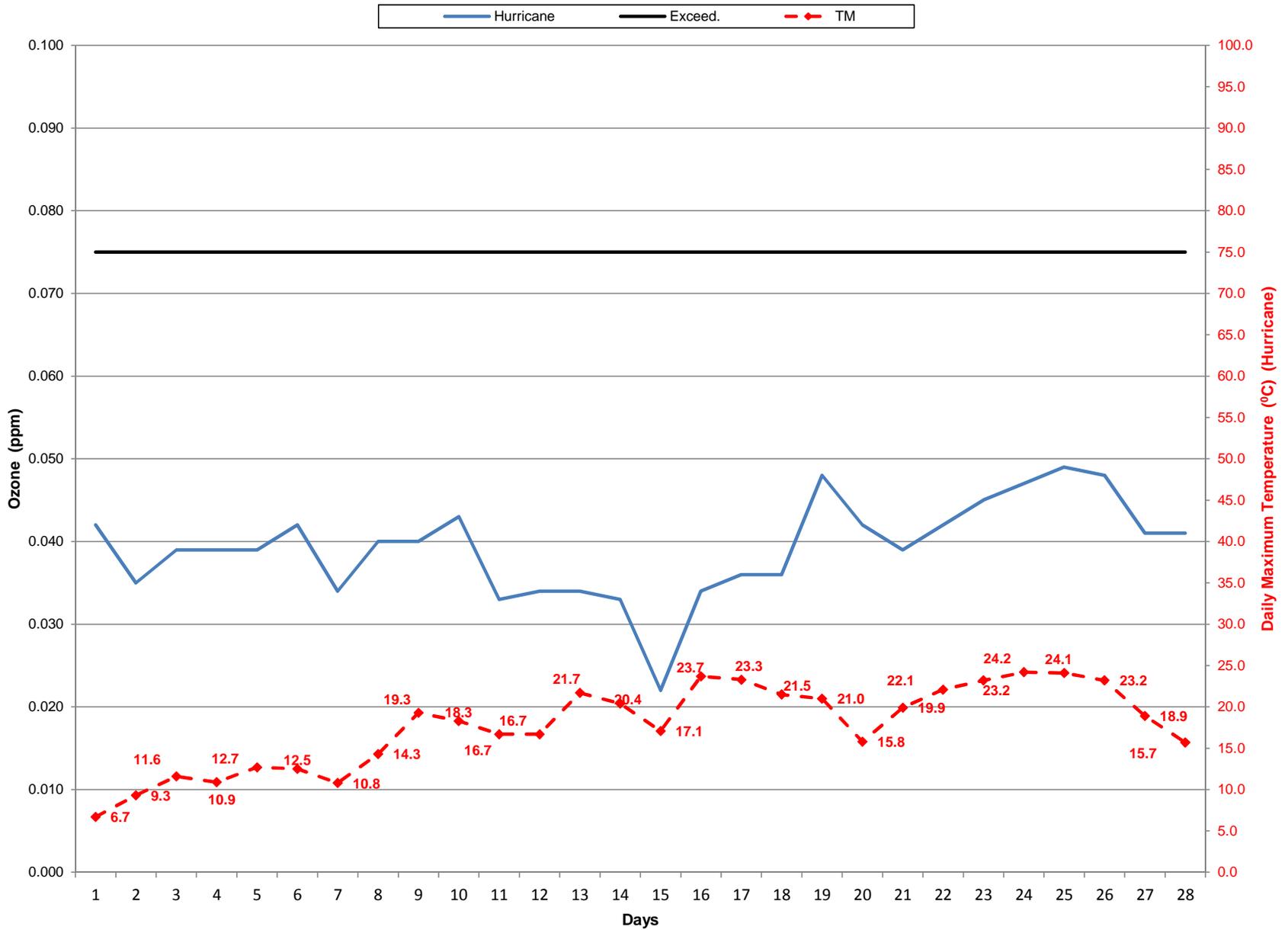
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature February 2014



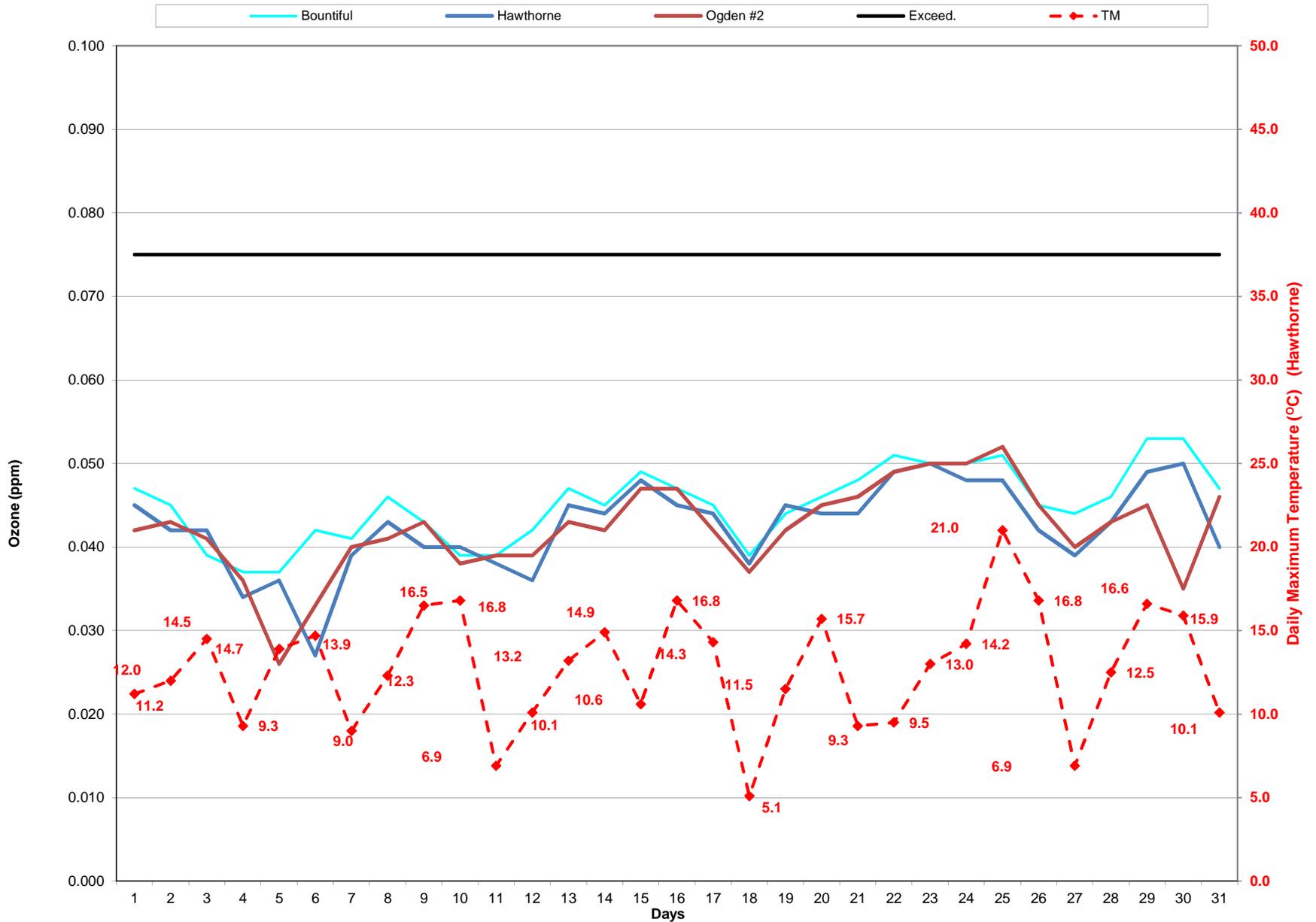
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature February 2014



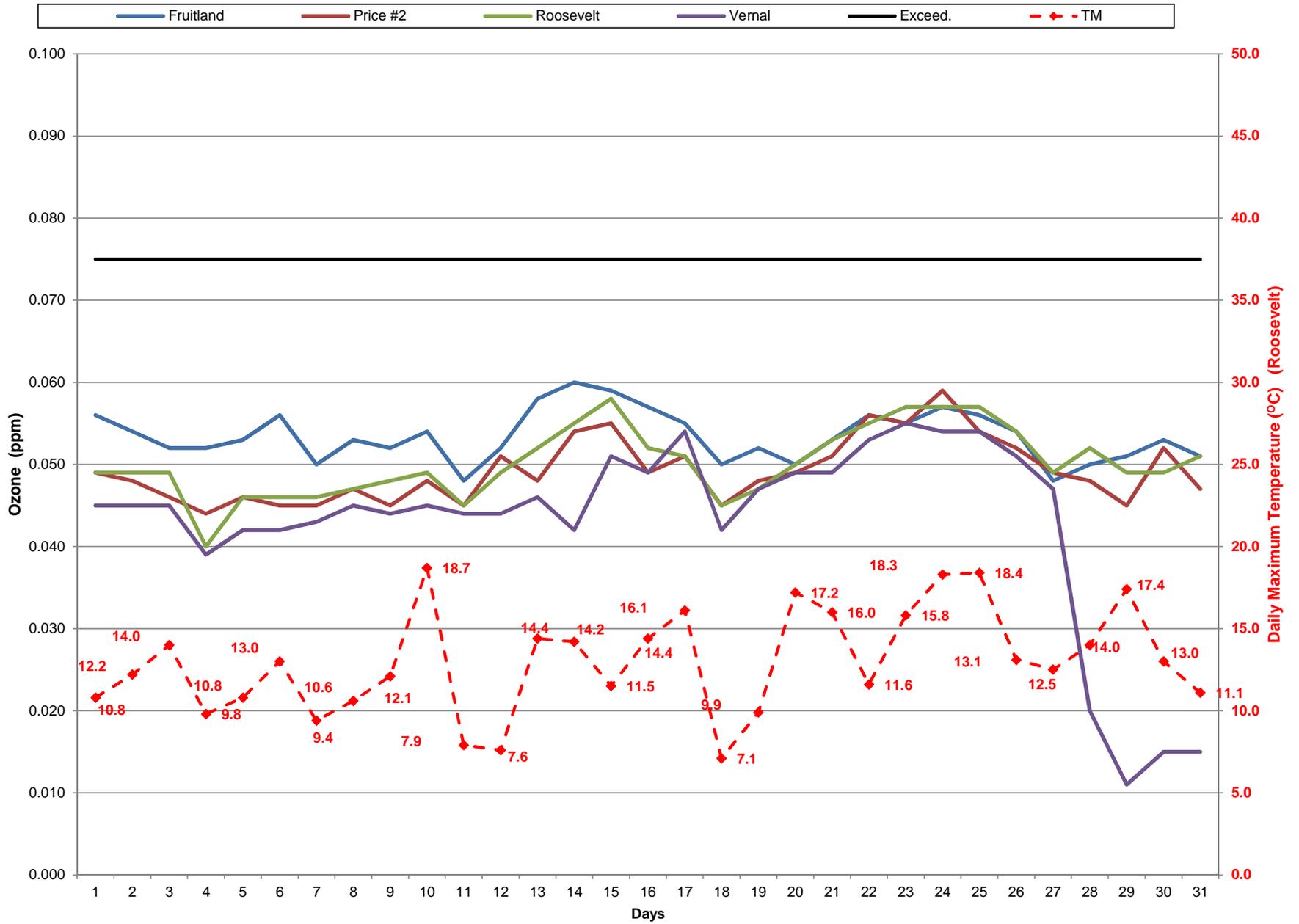
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature February 2014



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature March 2014

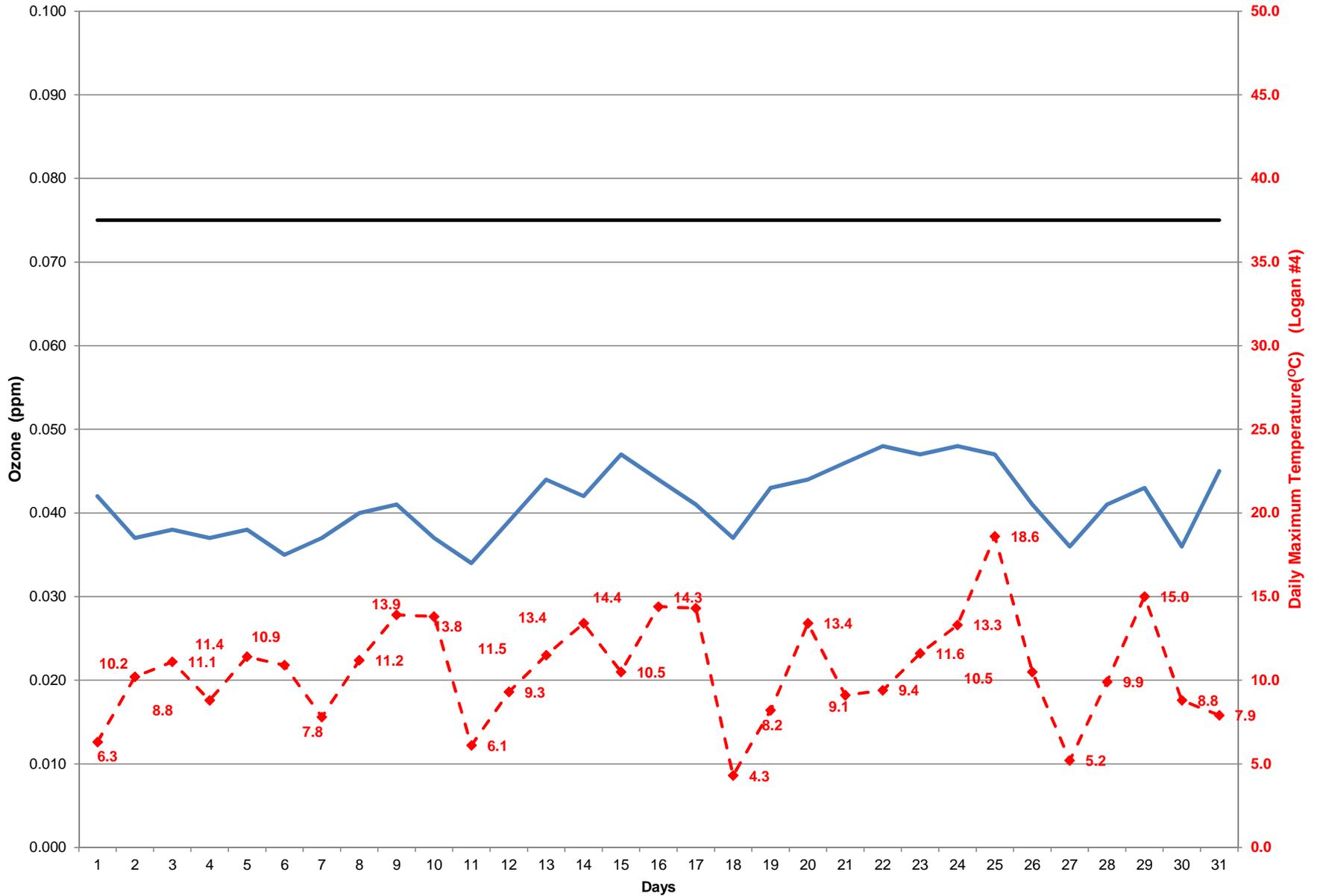


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature March 2014

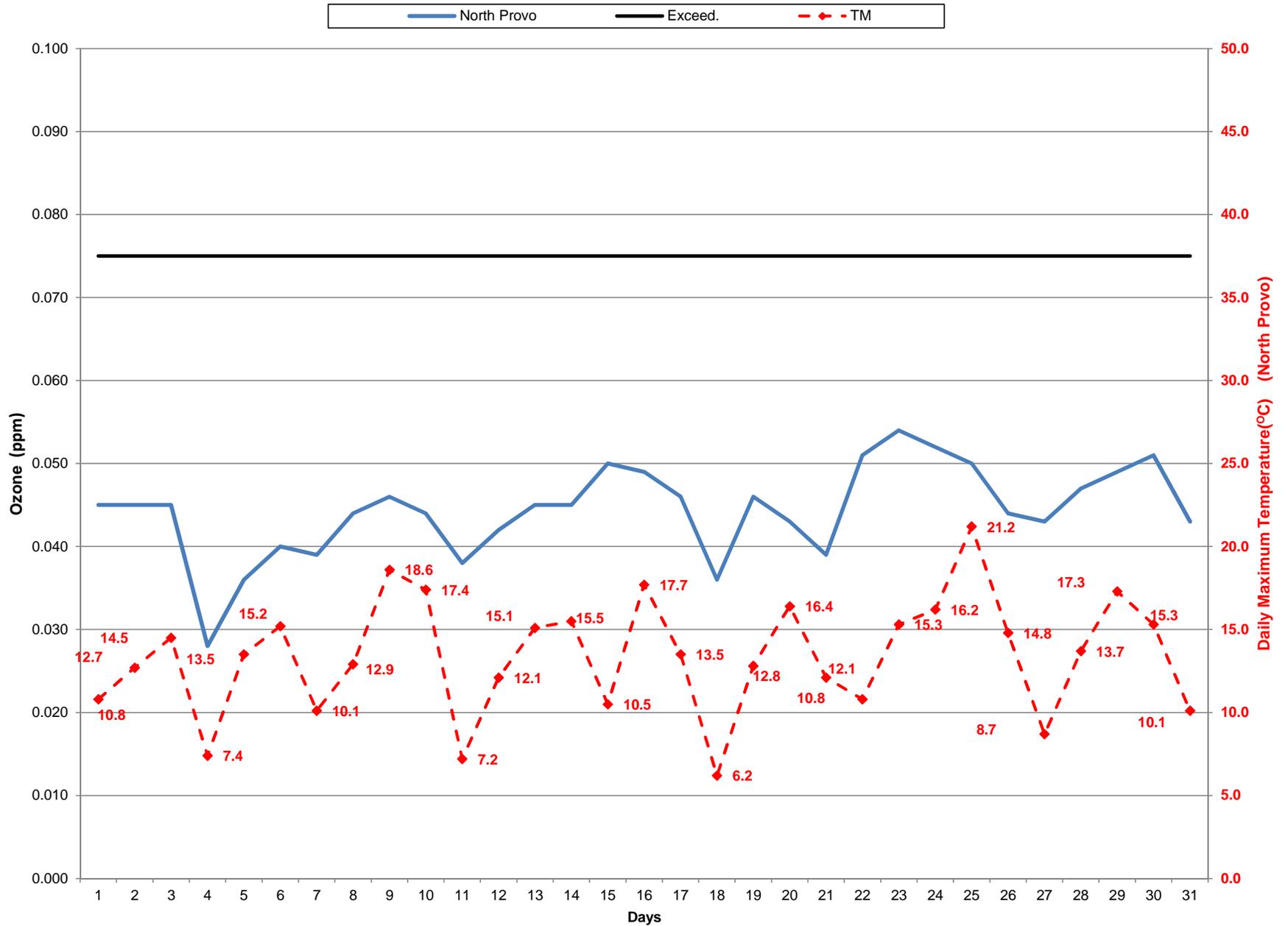


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature March 2014

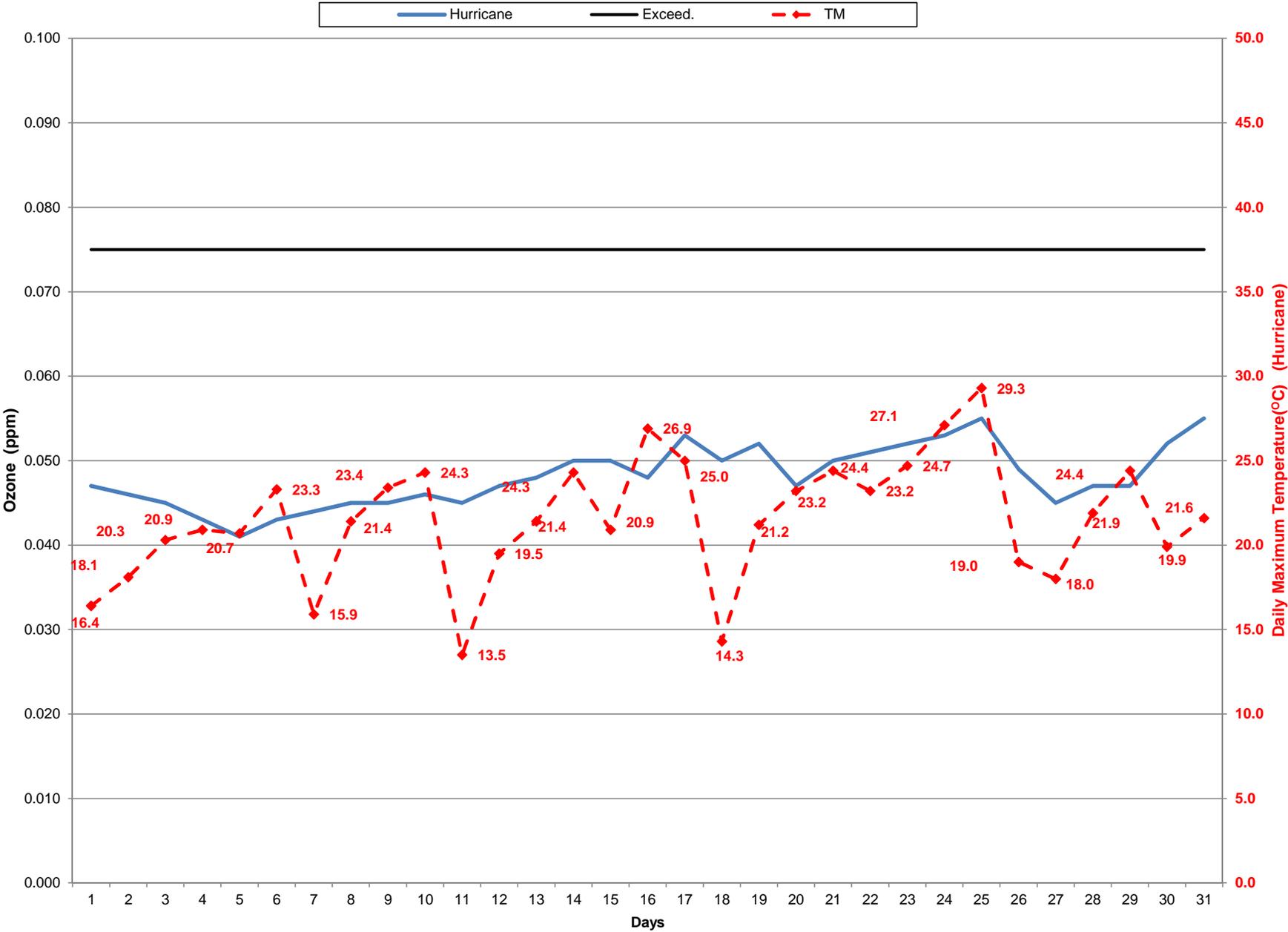
Logan #4 Exceed. -TM



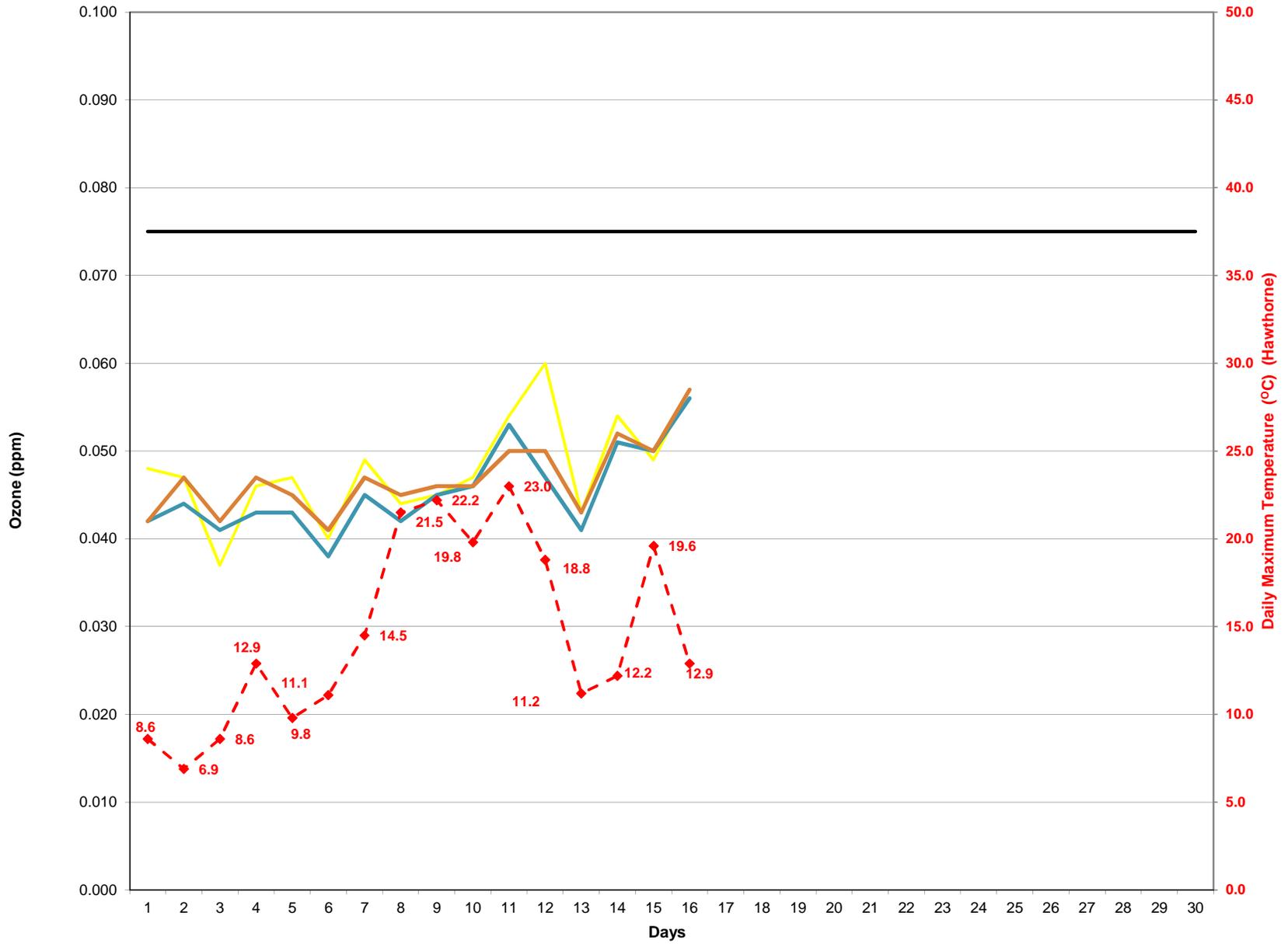
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature March 2014



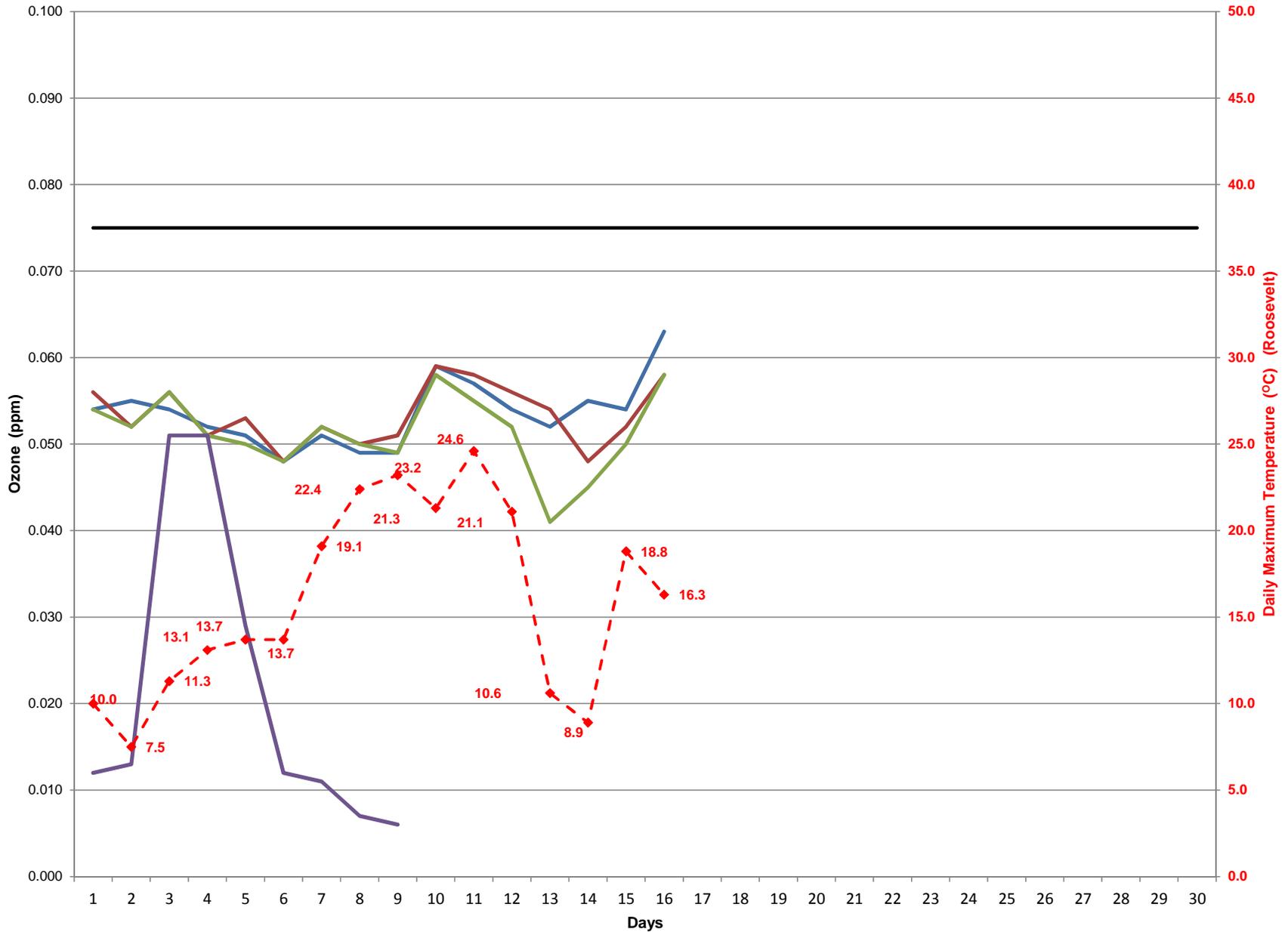
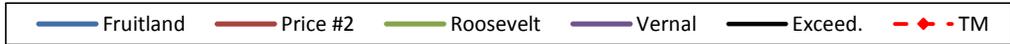
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature March 2014



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature April 2013

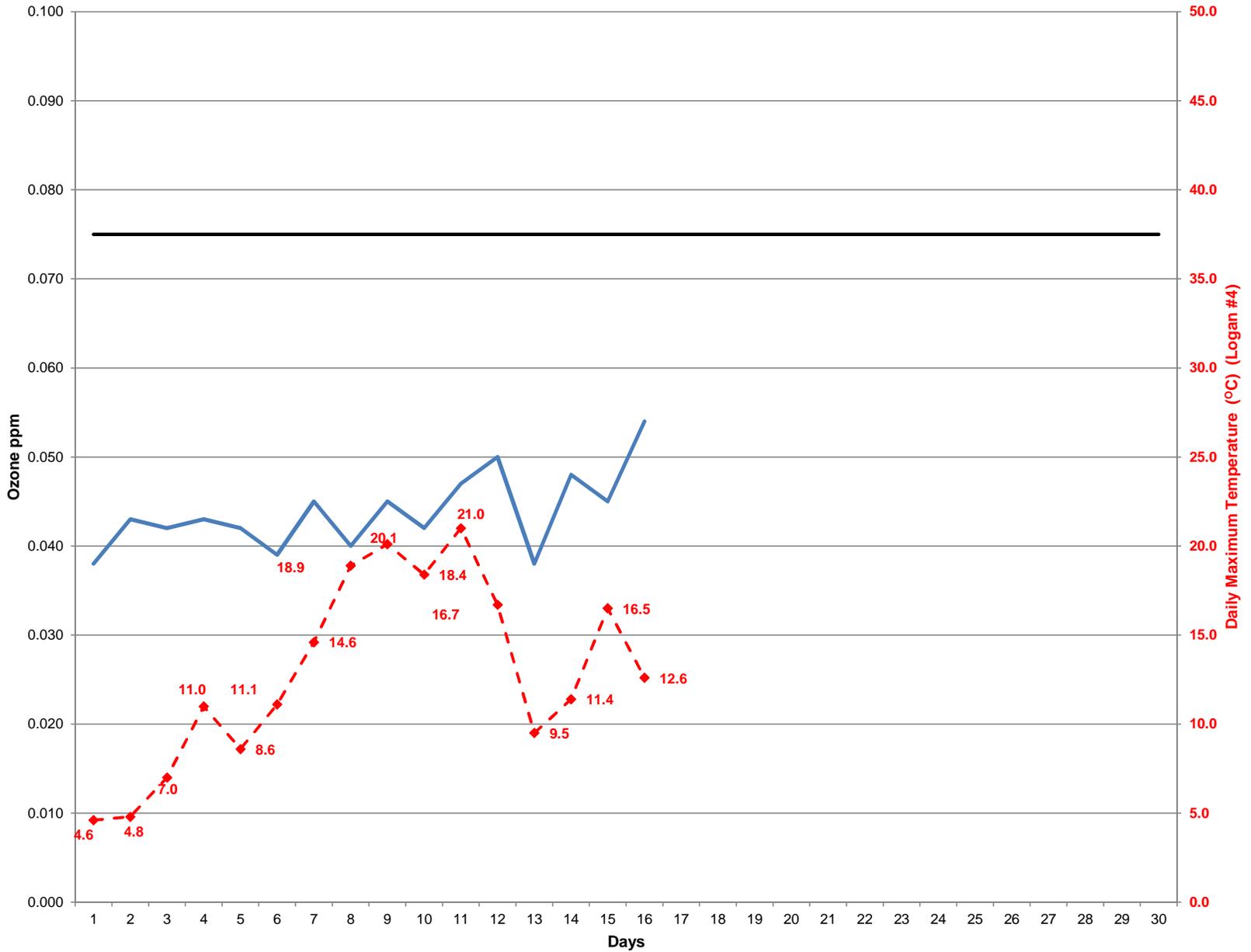


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature April 2013

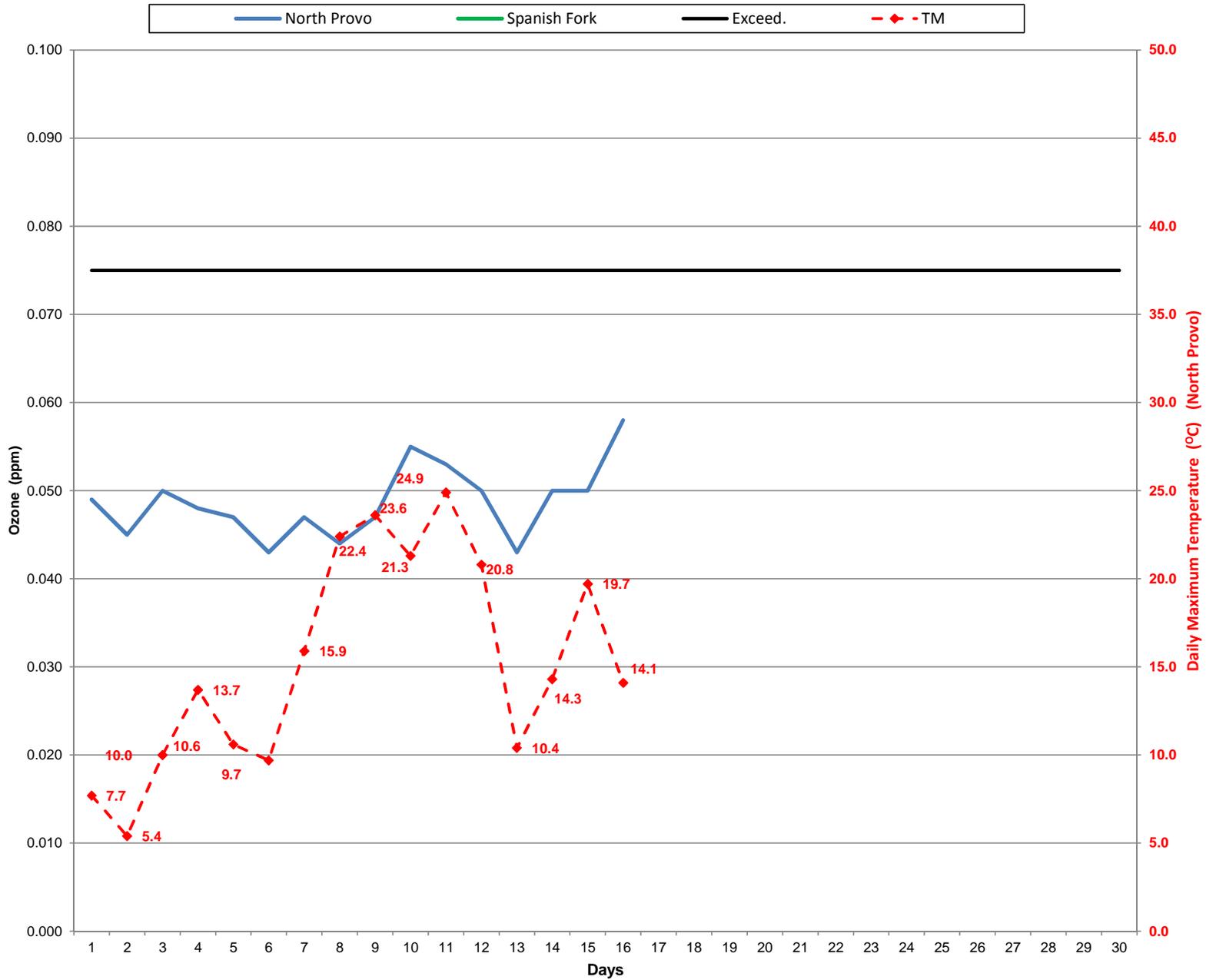


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature April 2013

Logan #4 Exceed. -TM



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature April 2013



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature April 2013

— Hurricane — Exceed. —◆— TM

