

EXHIBIT G



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 6

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DALLAS, TX 75202-2733

JUL 03 2008

Mr. Doug Szenher
Public Outreach and Assistance Division
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
5301 Northshore Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72118

RE: Comments on Arkansas's Proposed Revisions to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) Ozone Season Trading Program

Dear Mr. Szenher:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed changes to Regulation 19, Chapter 14, Sections 19.1401 and 19.1404. This action proposes to update the incorporation by reference date to be consistent with recent Federal CAIR rulemakings and to correct an abbreviation. These proposed revisions are necessary for Arkansas to continue to have an adequate CAIR SIP consistent with the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations 51.123. We encourage you to move forward with adoption of these revisions as proposed.

We appreciate the time and attention your staff has devoted to processing this proposed rulemaking and your willingness to consult Region 6 during the rule development. Please note that these comments do not constitute final determinations concerning approvability of the Arkansas CAIR NO_x Ozone Season SIP. We look forward to working with the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality as you move to finalize and submit the Arkansas CAIR NO_x Ozone Season SIP revisions. If you have any questions, please call Ms. Adina Wiley of my staff at (214) 665-2115.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeff Robinson".

Jeff Robinson
Chief
Air Permits Section

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
and ECOLOGY COMMISSION**

**REGULATION NO. 19
REGULATIONS OF THE ARKANSAS PLAN OF
IMPLEMENTATION FOR AIR POLLUTION
CONTROL**



Initiated by the PC&E Commission on May, 2008

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

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

Reg. 19.104 Severability

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

reduction.

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

“EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

“Federally regulated air pollutant” means the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Potential to emit” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a federally regulated air pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a federally regulated air pollutant, including, but not, limited to, air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable to the extent it is

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

“Shutdown” means the cessation of operation of equipment.

“Startup” means the setting in operation of equipment.

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

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

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

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

acetone;
methane;
ethane;
methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
1,1,1- trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene);
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
1,2-dichloro 1,1, 2, 2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a);
1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);

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

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

Reg. 19.304 Delegated Federal Programs

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

Reg. 19.404 Required Information

(A) General

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

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

(B) Duty to Supplement Submittal

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

(C) Duty to Correct Submittal

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

Reg. 19.405 Action on Application

(A) Technical Review

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

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

(C) Final Action

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

Reg. 19.406 Public Participation

(A) General

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

(B) Public Availability of Information

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

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

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

(B) Change in Ownership

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

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

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

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

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

Reg. 19.410 Permit Revocation and Cancellation

(A) Revocation

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

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

(B) Cancellation

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

Reg. 19.411 General Permits

(A) General Authority

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

(B) Substitution

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

Reg. 19.413 Confidentiality

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

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

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

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

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

Reg. 19.415 Changes Resulting in No Emissions Increases

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

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

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

Reg. 19.416 Permit Flexibility

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

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

Reg. 19.417 Registration

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

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

Reg. 19.504 Stack Height/Dispersion Regulations

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

Reg. 19.505 Revised Emissions Limitation

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

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

CHAPTER 6: UPSET AND EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Reg. 19.601 Upset Conditions

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

- (A) Demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that the emissions resulted from:
 - (1) equipment malfunction or upset and are not the result of negligence or improper maintenance; or
 - (2) physical constraints on the ability of a source to comply with the emission standard, limitation or rate during startup or shutdown;And that all reasonable measures have been taken to immediately minimize or eliminate the excess emissions.
- (B) Reports such occurrence or upset or breakdown of equipment to the Department by the end of the next business day after the discovery of the occurrence.
- (C) Submits to the Department, at its request, a full report of such occurrence, including the identification of and location of the process and control equipment involved in the upset and including a statement of all known causes and the scheduling and nature of the actions to be taken to eliminate future occurrences or to minimize the amount by which said limits are exceeded and to reduce the length of time for which said limits are exceeded.

CHAPTER 7: SAMPLING, MONITORING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reg. 19.701 Purpose

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

Reg. 19.702 Air Emissions Sampling

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

(A) Sampling Ports

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

(B) Sampling

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

(C) Averaging Times

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

(D) Process Rates

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

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

Reg. 19.704 Notice of Completion

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

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

Reg. 19.705 Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

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

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

CHAPTER 8: 111(D) DESIGNATED FACILITIES

Reg. 19.801 Purpose

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

Reg. 19.802 Permit Emissions Limitations

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

Reg. 19.803 Sulfuric Acid Plants (H₂SO₄ Mist)

(A) El Dorado Chemical Company (Arkansas Facility Identification Number [AFIN] 7000040) of El Dorado shall not exceed the following emission limitation after November 1, 1980:

- (1) Sulfuric Acid Plant - 0.5 lb sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) mist/ton 100% acid.
- (2) [RESERVED]

(B) Compliance testing shall be performed using EPA Method #8 (40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A as of May 25, 1979) at intervals specified in the applicable permit.

Reg. 19.804 Kraft Pulp Mills (TRS)

(A) Affected Facilities

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

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

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

CHAPTER 9: PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

Reg. 19.901 Title

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

Reg. 19.902 Purposes

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

Reg. 19.903 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Reg. 19.1001 Title

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

Reg. 19.1002 Purpose

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

Reg. 19.1003 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reg. 19.1004 General Provisions

(A) Applicability and Effective Dates

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

(B) Exemptions and Variances

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

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

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

(b) Other New Sources:

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

(F) Testing and Reporting Requirements

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

(G) Circumvention

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

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

(B) Petroleum Liquid Storage

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

- (a) Design and operate the vapor collection system and the gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:
 - (i) Gauge pressure from exceeding 4,500 pascals (18 in. of H₂O) and vacuum from exceeding 1,500 pascals (6 in. of H₂O) in the gasoline tank truck;
 - (ii) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL, measured as propane) at 2.5 centimeters from all points on the perimeter of a potential leak source when measured by the method referenced in Reg. 19.1004(F)(3) during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals; and
 - (iii) Avoidable visible liquid leaks during loading or unloading operations at gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk plants and bulk terminals.
 - (b) Within 15 days, repair and retest a vapor collection or control system that exceeds the limit in supporting Reg. 19.1005(D)(2)(a)(ii) above.
 - (3) The Director may, at any time, monitor a gasoline tank truck, vapor collection system, or vapor control system by the method referenced in Reg. 19.1004(F)(3) to confirm continuing compliance with Reg. 19.1005(D)(1) or (2) of this section.
- (E) Surface Coating of Metal Parts and Products
- (1) No owner or operator of a major source engaged in the surface coating of miscellaneous metal parts and products may operate a coating application system subject to this regulation that emits VOC in excess of:
 - (a) 0.52 kg/liter (l) 4.3 pounds per gallon [lb/gal]) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator that applies clear coatings;
 - (b) 0.42 kg/l (3.5 lb/gal) of coating, excluding water, delivered to a coating applicator in a coating application system that utilizes air or forced air dryers;

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

CHAPTER 11: MAJOR SOURCE PERMITTING PROCEDURES

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

CHAPTER 13: STAGE I VAPOR RECOVERY

Reg. 19.1301 Purpose

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

Reg. 19.1302 Applicability

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

Reg. 19.1303 Definitions

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

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

- (E) All loading lines and vapor lines of delivery vessels and vapor collection systems are equipped with fittings which are leak tight and vapor tight;
- (F) All hatches on the delivery vessel are kept closed and securely fastened; and
- (G) The stationary storage tank has been tested, no less than annually, on a schedule acceptable to the Director according to the test methods required herein.

Reg. 19.1306 Record Keeping

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

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

Reg. 19.1307 Inspections

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

Reg. 19.1308 Vapor Recovery Systems

- (A) The vapor control system required by Reg. 19.1305 of this rule shall include one or more of the following:

(18 in. of H₂O) or evacuated to a gauge pressure of 1,500 pascals (6 in. of H₂O) during testing.

Reg. 19.1310 Owner/Operator Responsibility

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

Reg. 19.1311 Test Methods

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

CHAPTER 14: CAIR NO_x OZONE SEASON TRADING PROGRAM GENERAL PROVISIONS

Reg. 19.1401 Adoption of Regulations

40 CFR Part 96, Subparts AAAA-HHHH for the CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program, as finalized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 12, 2005, and further revised by EPA on April 28, 2006, with correcting amendments on December 13, 2006, and on October 19, 2007, are herein incorporated by reference with the exception of Subpart EEEE (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Allowance Allocations) and all references to CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-in Units, which, along with Subpart IIII (CAIR NO_x Ozone Season Opt-in Units), are not incorporated. The following regulations replace 40 CFR 96 Subpart EEEE.

Reg. 19.1402 State Trading Budget

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 15: REGIONAL HAZE

Reg. 19.1501 Purpose

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

Reg. 19.1502 Definitions

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

Reg. 19.1503 BART Eligible Sources

The following are BART-eligible sources:

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

Reg. 19.1504 Facilities Subject-to-BART

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

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

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

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

Reg. 19.1505 BART Requirements

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

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

Reg. 19.1507 Permit Reopening

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

**ARKANSAS POLLUTION CONTROL
AND ECOLOGY COMMISSION**



REGULATION NO. 19

APPENDIX A

Insignificant Activities List

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baxter, Kim

From: Szenher, Doug [DOUG@adeq.state.ar.us]
Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 2009 2:20 PM
To: Davis, Donna; Baxter, Kim; Thayer, Jill E; Miller, Matthew B.; Sutton, Jessica C.
Cc: Marks, Teresa; Bassett, Karen; Carpenter, Ellen; Pitts, Deborah; Bates, Mike; Porta, Mike; O'Malley, Michael; Benefield, Ryan; Neubauer, Elizabeth
Subject: PC&E Commission Regulation 19

The Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission conducted a public hearing June 26, 2008, on proposed changes to Commission Regulation No. 19 involving the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) of the federal Clean Air Act.

There were no members of the general public in attendance at the hearing; only representatives of the Commission, the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality, and the Arkansas Legislative Council. No public comments were offered during the hearing.

Subsequent to the hearing, one comment was received on the proposal prior to the July 11, 2008, comment deadline. The comment (attached) was from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6 Office in Dallas, Texas, and urged adoption of the proposed changes.

Also attached are documents prepared by the ADEQ Air Division regarding this proposal.

The ADEQ previously requested that this matter be reviewed by the Legislative Council Subcommittees on Administrative Rules and Regulations and Public Health, Welfare, and Labor July 14, 2008, but that request was later withdrawn due to uncertainties involving a federal court lawsuit involving the CAIR. However, the ADEQ is now satisfied those uncertainties have been resolved, therefore, the agency would again like to request that this matter be included on the agendas for the next available meetings of the two subcommittees for review and comment.

If I can provide any additional information on this matter, please let me know. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.