

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION (9 VAC 5 CHAPTER 80)

9 VAC 5 CHAPTER 80.
PERMITS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES.

PART II.
Permit Procedures.

ARTICLE 9.
Permits for Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications
Locating in Nonattainment Areas or the Ozone Transport Region.
(replaces 9 VAC 5-80-30).

9 VAC 5-80-2000. Applicability.

A. The provisions of this article apply to any person seeking to construct or reconstruct any new major stationary source or to make a major modification to a major stationary source, if the source or modification is or would be major for the pollutant for which the area is designated as nonattainment.

B. The provisions of this article apply in (i) nonattainment areas designated in 9 VAC 5-20-204, or (ii) the Ozone Transport Region as defined in 9 VAC 5-80-2010 C. This article applies to all localities in the Ozone Transport Region regardless of a locality's nonattainment status.

C. Sources located or planning to locate in the Ozone Transport Region shall be subject to the offset requirements for areas classified as moderate in 9 VAC 5-80-2120 B

2.

D. At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major

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stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of this article shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not commenced on the source or modification.

D E. Where a source is constructed or modified in contemporaneous increments which individually are not subject to approval under this article and which are not part of a program of construction or modification in planned incremental phases approved by the board, all such increments shall be added together for determining the applicability of this article. An incremental change is contemporaneous with the particular change only if it occurs between the date five years before construction on the particular change commences and the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

E E. Unless specified otherwise, the provisions of this article apply as follows:

1. Provisions referring to "sources," "new and/or modified sources" or "stationary sources" apply to the construction, reconstruction or modification of all major stationary sources and major modifications.

2. Any emissions units or pollutants not subject to the provisions of this article may be subject to the provisions of Article 6 (9 VAC 5-80-1100 et seq.), Article 7 (9

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VAC 5-80-1400 et seq.), or Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) of this part.

3. Provisions referring to "state and federally enforceable" and "federally and state enforceable" or similar wording shall mean "state-only enforceable" for terms and conditions of a permit designated state-only enforceable under 9 VAC 5-80-2020 E.

F.G. Regardless of the exemptions provided in this article, no owner or other person shall circumvent the requirements of this article by causing or allowing a pattern of ownership or development over a geographic area of a source which, except for the pattern of ownership or development, would otherwise require a permit.

9 VAC 5-80-2010. Definitions.

A. As used in this article, all words or terms not defined here shall have the meaning given them in 9 VAC 5 Chapter 10 (9 VAC 5-10-10 et seq.), unless otherwise required by context.

B. For the purpose of this article, 9 VAC 5-50-270 and any related use, the words or terms shall have the meaning given them in subsection C of this section.

C. Terms defined.

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"Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with subdivisions a through c of this definition.

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

b. The board may presume that the source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

c. For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

"Administrator" means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or an authorized representative.

"Allowable emissions" means the emissions rate of a stationary source

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calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally and state enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

- a. The applicable standards set forth in 40 CFR 60 and 61;
- b. Any applicable Implementation Plan emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or
- c. The emissions limit specified as a federally and state enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

"Applicable federal requirement" means all of the following as they apply to emissions units in a source subject to this article (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by the administrator through rulemaking at the time of permit issuance but have future-effective compliance dates):

1. Any standard or other requirement provided for in an implementation plan established pursuant to § 110 or § 111(d) of the federal Clean Air Act, including any source-specific provisions such as consent agreements or orders.
2. Any limit or condition in any construction permit issued under

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the new source review program or in any operating permit issued pursuant to the state operating permit program.

3. Any emission standard, alternative emission standard, alternative emission limitation, equivalent emission limitation or other requirement established pursuant to § 112 or § 129 of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.

4. Any new source performance standard or other requirement established pursuant to § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act, and any emission standard or other requirement established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act before it was amended in 1990.

5. Any limitations and conditions or other requirement in a Virginia regulation or program that has been approved by EPA under subpart E of 40 CFR Part 63 for the purposes of implementing and enforcing § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

6. Any requirement concerning accident prevention under § 112(r)(7) of the federal Clean Air Act.

7. Any compliance monitoring requirements established pursuant to either § 504(b) or § 114(a)(3) of the federal Clean Air Act.

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8. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products under § 183(e) of the federal Clean Air Act.
9. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under § 183(f) of the federal Clean Air Act.
10. Any standard or other requirement in 40 CFR Part 55 to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources.
11. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the federal Clean Air Act, unless the administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a permit issued under this article.
12. With regard to temporary sources subject to 9 VAC 5-80-130, (i) any ambient air quality standard, except applicable state requirements, and (ii) requirements regarding increments or visibility as provided in Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) of this part.

"Begin actual construction" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations,

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laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

"Building, structure, facility, or installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "major group" (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" (see 9 VAC 5-20-21).

"Commence," as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, means that the owner has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

- a. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
- b. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time.

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"Complete application" means that the application contains all the information necessary for processing the application and the provisions of § 10.1-1321.1 of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Law have been met. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the board from requesting or accepting additional information.

"Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in actual emissions.

"Emissions cap" means any limitation on the rate of emissions of any regulated air pollutant from one or more emissions units established and identified as an emissions cap in any permit issued pursuant to the new source review program or operating permit program.

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

"Enforceable as a practical matter" means that the permit contains emission limitations that are enforceable by the board or the department and meet the following

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criteria:

1. Are permanent;
2. Contain a legal obligation for the owner to adhere to the terms and conditions;
3. Do not allow a relaxation of a requirement of the Implementation Plan;
4. Are technically accurate and quantifiable;
5. Include averaging times or other provisions that allow at least monthly (or a shorter period if necessary to be consistent with the Implementation Plan) checks on compliance. This may include, but not be limited to, the following: compliance with annual limits in a rolling basis, monthly or shorter limits, and other provisions consistent with 9 VAC 5-80-2050 and other regulations of the board; and
6. Require a level of recordkeeping, reporting and monitoring sufficient to demonstrate compliance.

"Federally enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are

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enforceable by the administrator and citizens under the federal Clean Air Act or that are enforceable under other statutes administered by the administrator. Federally enforceable limitations and conditions include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Emission standards, alternative emission standards, alternative emission limitations, and equivalent emission limitations established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990.
2. New source performance standards established pursuant to § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act, and emission standards established pursuant to § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act before it was amended in 1990.
3. All terms and conditions in a federal operating permit, including any provisions that limit a source's potential to emit, unless expressly designated as not federally enforceable.
4. Limitations and conditions that are part of an implementation plan established pursuant to § 110 or § 111(d) of the federal Clean Air Act.
5. Limitations and conditions that are part of a federal construction permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or any construction permit issued under regulations approved by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR Part 51.

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6. Limitations and conditions that are part of an operating permit issued pursuant to a program approved by EPA into a SIP as meeting EPA's minimum criteria for federal enforceability, including adequate notice and opportunity for EPA and public comment prior to issuance of the final permit and practicable enforceability.

7. Limitations and conditions in a Virginia regulation or program that has been approved by EPA under subpart E of 40 CFR Part 63 for the purposes of implementing and enforcing § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

8. Individual consent agreements that EPA has legal authority to create.

"Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.

"Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Lowest achievable emission rate" means for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

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a. The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

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

"Major modification"

a. Means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any qualifying nonattainment pollutant.

b. Any net emissions increase that is considered significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

c. A physical change or change in the method of operation shall

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not include:

- (1) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;
- (2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary

source which:

- (a) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally and state enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or this chapter; or

- (b) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or this chapter;

- (3) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any federally and state enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or this chapter.

"Major new source review (major NSR)" means a program for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new major stationary

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sources or major modifications under Article 7 (9 VAC 5-80-1400 et seq.), Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) or Article 9 (9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq.) of this part.

"Major stationary source"

a. Means:

(1) Any stationary source of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, (i) 100 tons per year or more of any nonattainment pollutant, or (ii) 50 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides in ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious in 9 VAC 5-20-204, or (iii) 25 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides in ozone nonattainment areas classified as severe in 9 VAC 5-20-204, or (iv) 100 tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides or 50 tons per year of volatile organic compounds in the Ozone Transport Region; or

(2) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under subdivision a (1) of this definition as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

b. A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

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c. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this article whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

- (1) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers).
- (2) Kraft pulp mills.
- (3) Portland cement plants.
- (4) Primary zinc smelters.
- (5) Iron and steel mills.
- (6) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.
- (7) Primary copper smelters.
- (8) Municipal incinerators (or combinations of them)

capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day.

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- (9) Hydrofluoric acid plants.
- (10) Sulfuric acid plants.
- (11) Nitric acid plants.
- (12) Petroleum refineries.
- (13) Lime plants.
- (14) Phosphate rock processing plants.
- (15) Coke oven batteries.
- (16) Sulfur recovery plants.
- (17) Carbon black plants (furnace process).
- (18) Primary lead smelters.
- (19) Fuel conversion plants.

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- (20) Sintering plants.
- (21) Secondary metal production plants.
- (22) Chemical process plants.
- (23) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination of them) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input.
- (24) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.
- (25) Taconite ore processing plants.
- (26) Glass fiber manufacturing plants.
- (27) Charcoal production plants.
- (28) Fossil fuel steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input.
- (29) Any other stationary source category which, as of

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August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

"Minor new source review (minor NSR)" means a program for the preconstruction review of changes which are subject to review as new or modified sources and which do not qualify as new major stationary sources or major modifications under Article 7 (9 VAC 5-80-1400 et seq.), Article 8 (9 VAC 5-80-1700 et seq.) or Article 9 (9 VAC 5-80-2000 et seq.) of this part.

"Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable Implementation Plan.

"Net emissions increase"

a. Means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(1) Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source; and

(2) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise

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creditable.

b. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs. For sources located in ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or severe in 9 VAC 5-20-204, an increase or decrease in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs during a period of five consecutive calendar years which includes the calendar year in which the increase from the particular change occurs.

c. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:

(1) It occurs between the date five years before construction on the change specified in subdivision a (1) of this definition commences and the date that the increase specified in subdivision a (1) of this definition occurs; and

(2) The board has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source pursuant to this chapter which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

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

e. A decrease in actual emission is creditable only to the extent that:

(1) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(2) It is federally and state enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

(3) The board has not relied on it in issuing any permit pursuant to this chapter or the board has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress in the Implementation Plan; and

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

f. An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown

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becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

"New source review program" means a program for the preconstruction review and permitting of new stationary sources or expansions to existing ones in accordance with regulations promulgated to implement the requirements of §§ 110 (a)(2)(C), 165 (relating to permits in prevention of significant deterioration areas), 173 (relating to permits in nonattainment areas), and 112 (relating to permits for hazardous air pollutants) of the federal Clean Air Act.

"Nonattainment pollutant" means within a nonattainment area, the pollutant for which such area is designated nonattainment. For ozone nonattainment areas, the nonattainment pollutants shall be volatile organic compounds (including hydrocarbons) and nitrogen oxides.

"Ozone transport region" means the area established by § 184(a) of the federal Clean Air Act or any other area established by the Administrator pursuant to § 176A of the federal Clean Air Act for purposes of ozone. For the purposes of this article, the Ozone Transport Region consists of the following localities: Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, Stafford County, Alexandria City, Fairfax City, Falls Church City, Manassas City, and Manassas Park City.

"Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to

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emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment, and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally and state enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

"Public comment period" means a time during which the public shall have the opportunity to comment on the new or modified source permit application information (exclusive of confidential information), the preliminary review and analysis of the effect of the source upon the ambient air quality, and the preliminary decision of the board regarding the permit application.

"Qualifying pollutant" means with regard to a major stationary source, any pollutant emitted in such quantities or at such rate as to qualify the source as a major stationary source.

"Reasonable further progress" means the annual incremental reductions in emissions of a given air pollutant (including substantial reductions in the early years following approval or promulgation of an implementation plan and regular reductions thereafter) which are sufficient in the judgment of the board to provide for attainment of the applicable ambient air quality standard within a specified nonattainment area by the

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attainment date prescribed in the Implementation Plan for such area.

"Reconstruction" means when the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost of a comparable entirely new stationary source. Any final decision as to whether reconstruction has occurred shall be made in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions a through c of this definition. A reconstructed stationary source will be treated as a new stationary source for purposes of this article.

a. The fixed capital cost of the replacements in comparison to the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new facility.

b. The estimated life of the facility after the replacements compared to the life of a comparable entirely new facility.

c. The extent to which the components being replaced cause or contribute to the emissions from the facility.

"Regulated air pollutant" means any of the following:

1. Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;
2. Any pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard has

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been promulgated;

3. Any pollutant subject to any standard promulgated under § 111 of the federal Clean Air Act;

4. Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under or other requirements established under § 112 of the federal Clean Air Act concerning hazardous air pollutants and any pollutant regulated under of 40 CFR Part 63; or

5. Any pollutant subject to a regulation adopted by the board.

"Secondary emissions" means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this article, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and affect the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source, such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

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"Significant" means in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

- a. Ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or severe in 9 VAC 5-20-204.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Emissions Rate</u>
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen Oxides	25 tpy
Sulfur Dioxide	40 tpy
Particulate Matter	25 tpy
Ozone	25 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Lead	0.6 tpy

- b. Other nonattainment areas.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Emissions Rate</u>
Carbon Monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)

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Nitrogen Oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur Dioxide	40 tpy
Particulate Matter	25 tpy
Ozone	40 tpy of volatile organic compounds
Lead	0.6 tpy

"State enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable as a practical matter, including any regulation of the board, those requirements developed pursuant to 9 VAC 5-170-160, requirements within any applicable order or variance, and any permit requirements established pursuant to this chapter.

"State operating permit program" means a program for issuing limitations and conditions for stationary sources in accordance with Article 5 (9 VAC 5-80-800 et seq.) of this part, promulgated to meet EPA's minimum criteria for federal enforceability, including adequate notice and opportunity for EPA and public comment prior to issuance of the final permit and practicable enforceability.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act.

"Synthetic minor" means a stationary source whose potential to emit is

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constrained by state-enforceable and federally enforceable limits, so as to place that stationary source below the threshold at which it would be subject to permit or other requirements governing major stationary sources in regulations of the board or in the federal Clean Air Act.

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CERTIFICATION

REGULATION 9 VAC 5 CHAPTER 80, REVISION G04
CONCERNING
OZONE TRANSPORT REGION

I certify that this regulation is full, true, and correctly dated.

Signature: _____

Name of Certifying Official: Robert G. Burnley

Title: Director

Agency: Department of Environmental Quality

Date: _____