

CHAPTER 030 - SOURCE PERMITTING AND OPERATION

PART 030.400 - PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR SOURCES IN ATTAINMENT AREAS)

SECTION A - APPLICABILITY PROCEDURES

1. Preconstruction Review Requirements. The preconstruction review requirements of PART 030.400 shall apply to the construction of any new major stationary source, or any project at an existing major stationary source, within the limits set forth in paragraph 030.400.A.4, in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under SECTIONS 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act.
2. Construction of Major Stationary Sources or Modifications. The requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I through 030.400.Q apply to the construction of any new major stationary source, or the major modification of any existing major stationary source, except as PART 030.400 otherwise provides.
3. Permit to Construct (PTC) Requirement. No new major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I through 030.400.Q apply shall begin actual construction without a Permit to Construct issued pursuant to PART 030.500 that states that the major stationary source or major modification will meet those requirements.
4. Projects. The requirements of PART 030.400 apply to projects at major stationary sources in accordance with the principles set out in paragraphs 030.400.A.4.(a) through (e):
 - a. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph 030.400.A.5, a project is a major modification for a regulated NSR pollutant if it causes two (2) types of emissions increases: a significant emissions increase, and a significant net emissions increase. The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase.
 - b. The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being added or modified as part of the project, according to paragraphs 030.400.A.4.c through 030.400.A.4.e. The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source is contained in the definition of net emissions increase. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.
 - c. Actual-to-Projected-Actual Applicability Test for Projects that only involve Existing Emissions Units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actual emissions and the baseline actual emissions for each existing emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.
 - d. Actual-to-Potential Test for Projects that Only Involve Construction of a New Emissions Unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.
 - e. Hybrid Test for Projects That Involve Multiple Types of Emissions Units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR Pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method specified in paragraphs 030.400.A.4.(c) or (d), as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

5. Major Sources with Plantwide Applicability Limitations. For any major stationary source for a Plantwide Applicability Limitation (PAL) for a regulated NSR pollutant, the major stationary source shall comply with the requirements under SECTION 030.400.S.
6. Existing Emission Unit Projects. The provisions of this paragraph apply when a project occurs at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source, other than a source with a PAL, and the project is not a part of a major modification, and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in the definition of projected actual emissions, found in SECTION 030.400.B.
 - a. Before beginning actual construction of the project, and as a condition of the source's Permit to Construct, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:
 - (1) A description of the project;
 - (2) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and
 - (3) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph a.(3) of the definition of *projected actual emissions*, as found in SECTION 030.400.B and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations if applicable.
 - b. If the emissions unit is an existing emissions unit, before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in paragraph 030.400.A.6.a to the Control Officer. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Control Officer before beginning actual construction.
 - c. The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that are emitted by any emissions unit identified in paragraph 030.400.A.6.a.(2); and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year (tpy), for a period of five (5) years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten (10) years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at any emissions unit.
 - d. If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Control Officer within sixty (60) calendar days after the end of each calendar year during which records must be generated under paragraph 030.400.A.6.c setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.
 - e. If the emissions unit is an existing emissions unit other than an electric utility steam generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Control Officer if the annual emissions, in tpy, from the project identified in paragraph 030.400.A.6.a exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 030.400.A.6.a.(3)) by a significant amount for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the projected actual emissions (prior to exclusion of the amount of emissions under the definition of projected actual emissions) as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 030.400.A.6.a.(3). Such report shall be submitted to the Control Officer within sixty (60) calendar days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:
 - (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the major stationary source;
 - (2) The annual emissions, as calculated pursuant to paragraph 030.400.A.6.c; and
 - (3) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).
7. Availability of Information. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be

documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 030.400.A.6 available for review upon a request for inspection by the Control Officer.

8. Secondary Emissions. Secondary emissions shall not be considered in determining whether a stationary source would qualify as a major stationary source. If a stationary source is subject to PART 030.400 on the basis of the direct emissions from the stationary source, the requirements of SECTION 030.400.J, but no other provisions of PART 030.400, must also be met for secondary emissions.

SECTION B - DEFINITIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below for the purposes of PART 030.400. When a term is not defined in these paragraphs, it shall have the meaning given in PART 030.000, PARTS 030.100 through 030.510; Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) § 445B; the Federal Clean Air Act, or common usage, in that order of priority.

ACTUAL EMISSIONS means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with this definition.

- a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tpy, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the regulated NSR pollutant during a consecutive twenty-four (24) month period which precedes the particular date, and which is representative of normal source operation. The Control Officer 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 Control Officer may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.
- c. For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.
- d. This definition shall not apply for calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL. Instead, projected actual emissions and baseline actual emissions shall apply for those purposes.

ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS means the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to practicably enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

- a. Any applicable standards set forth in CHAPTER 030 and 40 CFR PARTS 60, 61 or 63;
- b. Any applicable emission limitation in the Nevada SIP, including those with a future compliance date; or
- c. The emissions rate specified as a practicably enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

BASELINE ACTUAL EMISSIONS means the rate of emissions, in tpy, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition.

- a. For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tpy, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Control Officer shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.
 - (1) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
 - (2) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
 - (3) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must comply as of the particular

date, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. For the purposes of determining baseline actual emissions for contemporaneous changes pursuant to paragraph a.(2) of the definition of net emissions increase, the particular date is the date on which the particular change occurred. However, if an emission limitation is part of a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR PART 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the state of Nevada has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR PART 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).

- (4) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.
 - (5) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tpy, and for adjusting this amount if required by paragraph a.(3) of this definition.
- b. For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tpy, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten (10) year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Control Officer for a permit required under these regulations, whichever is earlier, except that the ten (10) year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.
- (1) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable.
 - (2) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
 - (3) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.
 - (4) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must comply as of the particular date had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period. For the purposes of determining baseline actual emissions for contemporaneous changes pursuant to paragraph a.(2) of the definition of *net emissions increase*, the particular date is the date on which the particular change occurred. However, if an emission limitation is part of a MACT standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR PART 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the state of Nevada has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan, consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR PART 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).
 - (5) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four (24) month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four (24) month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.
 - (6) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four (24) month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tpy, and for adjusting this amount if required by paragraphs b.(3) and (4) of this definition.
- c. For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions

increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit.

- d. For a PAL for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph a. of this definition, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph b. of this definition, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in paragraph c. of this definition.

BASELINE AREA means any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under 40 CFR PART 81 and SECTION 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act in which the major stationary source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct, or in which it would have an air quality impact for the pollutant for which the baseline date is established, as follows: equal to or greater than 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average) for SO_2 , NO_2 , or PM_{10} ; or equal to or greater than 0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (annual average) for $\text{PM}_{2.5}$.

- a. Area redesignations under 40 CFR PART 81 and SECTION 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act cannot intersect or be smaller than the area of impact of any major stationary source or major modification which:
 - (1) Establishes a minor source baseline date; or
 - (2) Is subject to CHAPTER 030.
- b. Any baseline area established originally for the Total Suspended Particulates (TSP) increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM_{10} increments, except that such baseline area shall not remain in effect if the Control Officer rescinds the corresponding minor source baseline date.

BASELINE CONCENTRATION means:

- a. That ambient concentration level that exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established, and shall include:
 - (1) The actual emissions, representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as otherwise provided in paragraph b. of this definition; and
 - (2) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources that commenced construction before the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.
- b. The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):
 - (1) Actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
 - (2) Actual emissions increases and decreases at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

BASIC DESIGN PARAMETER means:

- a. Except as provided in paragraph c. of this definition, for a process unit at a steam electric generating

facility, the owner or operator may select as its basic design parameters either maximum hourly heat input and maximum hourly fuel consumption rate, or maximum hourly electric output rate and maximum steam flow rate. When establishing fuel consumption specifications in terms of weight or volume, the minimum fuel quality based on British thermal units (Btu) content shall be used for determining the basic design parameter(s) for a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

- b. Except as provided in paragraph c. of this definition, the basic design parameter(s) for any process unit that is not at a steam electric generating facility are maximum rate of fuel or heat input, maximum rate of material input, or maximum rate of product output. Combustion process units will typically use maximum rate of fuel input. For sources having multiple end products and raw materials, the owner or operator should consider the primary product or primary raw material when selecting a basic design parameter.
- c. If the owner or operator believes the basic design parameter(s) in paragraphs a. and b. of this definition is not appropriate for a specific industry or type of process unit, the owner or operator may propose to the Control Officer an alternative basic design parameter(s) for the source's process unit(s). If the Control Officer approves of the use of an alternative basic design parameter(s), the Control Officer shall issue a permit that is legally enforceable that records such basic design parameter(s) and requires the owner or operator to comply with such parameter(s).
- d. The owner or operator shall use credible information, such as results of historic maximum capability tests, design information from the manufacturer, or engineering calculations, in establishing the magnitude of the basic design parameter(s) specified in paragraphs a. and b. of this definition.
- e. If design information is not available for a process unit, then the owner or operator shall determine the process unit's basic design parameter(s) using the maximum value achieved by the process unit in the 5-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.
- f. Efficiency of a process unit is not a basic design parameter.
- g. The replacement activity shall not cause the process unit to exceed any emission limitation, or operational limitation that has the effect of constraining emissions, that applies to the process unit and that is legally enforceable.

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

BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT) means an emission limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Control Officer, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR PART 60, 61, or 63. If the Control Officer determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, FACILITY, OR INSTALLATION

- a. 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 SIC or NAICS code) as described in either the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 supplement or the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) manual.
- b. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph a. of this definition, *building, structure, facility, or installation* means, for onshore activities under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Major Group 13: Oil and Gas Extraction, all of the pollutant-emitting activities included in Major Group 13 that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same *person* (or *persons* under common control). Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered adjacent if they are located on the same surface site; or if they are located on surface sites that are located within 1/4 mile of one another (measured from the center of the equipment on the surface site) and they share equipment. Shared equipment includes, but is not limited to, produced fluids storage tanks, phase separators, natural gas dehydrators or emissions control devices. Surface site, as used in this paragraph b. of this definition, has the same meaning as in 40 CFR PART 63.761.

CATEGORICAL STATIONARY SOURCE means any stationary source of air pollutants that belongs to one of the following categories:

- a. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- b. Kraft pulp mills;
- c. Portland cement plants;
- d. Primary zinc smelters;
- e. Iron and steel mills;
- f. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- g. Primary copper smelters;
- h. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day;
- i. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- j. Petroleum refineries;
- k. Lime plants;
- l. Phosphate rock processing plants;
- m. Coke oven batteries;
- n. Sulfur recovery plants;
- o. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- p. Primary lead smelters;
- q. Fuel conversion plants;
- r. Sintering plants;
- s. Secondary metal production plants;
- t. Chemical process plants - The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140;
- u. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million Btus per hour heat input;
- v. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- w. Taconite ore processing plants;
- x. Glass fiber processing plants;
- y. Charcoal production plants;

- z. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million Btus per hour heat input, and
- aa. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under SECTION 111 or 112 of the Act.

COMMENCE, as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification, means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits, including a Permit to Construct, 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 or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

COMPLETE means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the Control Officer from requesting or accepting any 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, that would result in a change in emissions.

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS) means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of PART 030.400 to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

CONTINUOUS EMISSIONS RATE MONITORING SYSTEM (CERMS) means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

CONTINUOUS PARAMETER MONITORING SYSTEM (CPMS) means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of PART 030.400, to monitor process and control device operational parameters and other information, and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

ELECTRIC UTILITY STEAM GENERATING UNIT means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity, and more than twenty-five (25) MW electrical output, to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

EMISSIONS UNIT means any part of a stationary source that emits, or would have the potential to emit, any regulated NSR pollutant and includes an electric utility steam generating unit. For purposes of PART 030.400, there are two types of emissions units, as described in paragraphs a. and b. of this definition:

- a. A "new emissions unit" is any emissions unit which is (or will be) newly constructed and which has existed for less than two (2) years from the date such emissions unit first operated. For the purposes

of this definition, the date an emissions unit first operated shall not be extended by any shakedown period established pursuant to paragraph f. in the definition of *net emissions increase*.

- b. An "existing emissions unit" is any emissions unit that does not meet the requirements in paragraph a. and b. of this definition. A replacement unit is an existing emissions unit.

FEDERALLY ENFORCEABLE means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator.

FEDERAL LAND MANAGER means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the Department with authority over such lands.

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

HIGH TERRAIN means any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.

INDIAN GOVERNING BODY means the governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing the power of self-government.

INDIAN RESERVATION means any federally recognized reservation established by treaty, agreement, executive order, or act of Congress.

INNOVATIVE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY means any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air-quality environmental impacts.

LOWEST ACHIEVABLE EMISSION RATE (LAER) means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

- a. The most stringent emission limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed major stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or
- b. The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the LAER for the new or modified emissions units within the stationary source. In no event shall the application of the 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.

For purposes of this definition only, the term "any state" means a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, and includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

LOW TERRAIN means any area other than high terrain.

MAJOR MODIFICATION means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a *major stationary source* that would result in a *significant* emissions increase of a *regulated NSR pollutant* and a *significant net emissions increase* of that pollutant from the *major stationary source*.

- a. Any significant *emissions* increase or any *net emissions increase*, from any *emissions units*, at a *major stationary source* that is significant for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides shall be considered *significant* for ozone.
- b. A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:
 - (1) Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;
 - (2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation), or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
 - (3) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under SECTION 125 of the Act;
 - (4) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit, to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
 - (5) 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 enforceable* permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to CHAPTER 030 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR PART 51, Subpart I.
 - (b) The *source* is approved to use under any permit issued under CHAPTER 030.
 - (6) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any *Federally enforceable* permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976;
 - (7) Any change in ownership at a stationary *source*;
- c. This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular *regulated NSR pollutant* when the *Major stationary source* is complying with the requirements under SECTION 030.400.S for a PAL for that *regulated NSR pollutant*. Instead, the definition of PAL *major modification* shall apply.
- d. The *fugitive emissions* of a *major stationary source* shall be included in determining, for any of the purposes of PART 030.300, whether a particular physical change or change in the method of operation is a *major modification*.

MAJOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE means:

- a. In the case of PM₁₀ and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975;
- b. In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
- c. In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2010.

MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE

- a. Means:
 - (1) Any of the categorical stationary sources of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any regulated NSR pollutant;
 - (2) Notwithstanding the stationary source size otherwise specified in paragraph a.(1) of this definition, any noncategorical stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tpy or more of a regulated NSR pollutant; or
 - (3) Any stationary source specified in paragraphs a.(1) or (2) of this definition which emits, or has the potential to emit, greenhouse gases (GHGs) that are subject to regulation as defined in 40 CFR

- paragraph 52.21(b)(49) as of July 19, 2021; or
- (4) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under paragraphs a.(1) or (2) 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 or nitrogen oxides shall be considered major for ozone.

MINOR SOURCE BASELINE DATE means the earliest date after the trigger date on which a major stationary source or a major modification subject to CHAPTER 030 submits a complete application under the relevant regulations.

- a. The trigger date is:
 - (1) In the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977;
 - (2) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988; and
 - (3) In the case of PM_{2.5}, October 20, 2011.
- b. The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments, or other equivalent measures, have been established if:
 - (1) The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under 40 CFR PART 81 and SECTION 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under PART 030.400; and
 - (2) In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.
- c. Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments, except that the Control Officer shall rescind a minor source baseline date where it can be shown, to the satisfaction of the Control Officer, that the emissions increase from the major stationary source, or net emissions increase from the major modification, responsible for triggering that date did not result in a significant amount of PM₁₀ emissions.

NET EMISSIONS INCREASE means, with respect to any *regulated NSR pollutant* emitted by a *major stationary source*, the following:

- a. The amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:
 - (1) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change, or change in the method of operation, at a stationary *source* as calculated pursuant to paragraph 030.400.A.4.a through e; and
 - (2) Any other increases and decreases in *actual emissions* at the *major stationary source* that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.
 - (3) For the purposes of calculating increases and decreases under paragraph a.(2) of this definition, *baseline actual emissions* prior to the contemporaneous *project* shall be determined as provided in the definition of *baseline actual emissions*, except that paragraphs a.(4) and b.(5) of that definition shall not apply.

- b. An increase or decrease in *actual emissions* is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between the date five (5) years before *construction* on the particular change commences and the date that the increase from the particular change occurs.
- c. An increase or decrease in *actual emissions* is creditable only if the *Control Officer* has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the *source* under CHAPTER 030, or any other regulation approved by the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR PART 51 or 40 CFR Part 52.21, which permit is in effect when the increase in *actual emissions* from the particular change occurs.
- 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 emissions* 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 *enforceable* as a practical matter at and after the time that actual *construction* on the particular change begins;
 - (3) The *Control Officer* has not relied on it in issuing any permit under CHAPTER 030 or any other regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR PART 51, SUBPART I, nor has the State of Nevada relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress; 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* becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any *replacement unit* that requires shakedown, or any new *emissions unit* that replaces an existing *emissions unit* and that requires shakedown, becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) calendar days.

POTENTIAL TO EMIT means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to 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 types or amounts 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 as a practical matter. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

PREDICTIVE EMISSIONS MONITORING SYSTEM (PEMS) means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters and other information and calculate and record the mass emissions rate on a continuous basis.

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) PERMIT means any permit that is issued under a major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the Administrator and incorporated into the Nevada SIP to implement the requirements of PART C, Subchapter I of the Act. Any permit issued under such a program is a major NSR permit.

PROJECT means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing stationary source.

PROJECTED ACTUAL EMISSIONS means the maximum annual rate, in tpy, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the five (5) years (12-month period) following

the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the ten (10) years following that date if (1) the project involves increasing the design capacity or potential to emit of any emissions unit for that regulated NSR pollutant, and (2) full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

- a. In determining the projected actual emissions (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the major stationary source:
 - (1) Shall consider all relevant information, including, but not limited to historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the county, state, or federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under these regulations;
 - (2) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable;
 - (3) Shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and
 - (4) Shall exclude, only for calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive twenty-four (24) month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth.
 - (5) In lieu of using the method set out in paragraphs a.(1) through (4) of this definition, the owner or operator of the major stationary source may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tpy.

REGULATED NSR POLLUTANT, for purposes of PART 030.400, means the following:

- a. Any pollutant for which a NAAQS has been promulgated. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) PM_{2.5} emissions and PM₁₀ emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011, such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ in PSD permits. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit or the applicable implementation plan. Applicability determinations made prior to this date without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of this section unless the applicable implementation plan required condensable particulate matter to be included;
 - (2) Any pollutant identified as a constituent or precursor to a pollutant for which a NAAQS has been promulgated. The Administrator has identified the following precursors for the purposes of NSR:
 - (a) Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.
 - (b) Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.
 - (c) Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas unless the state or county demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction, or EPA demonstrates, that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations.
 - (d) Volatile organic compounds are presumed not to be precursors to PM_{2.5} in any attainment or unclassifiable area unless the state or county demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction,

or EPA demonstrates, that emissions of volatile organic compounds from sources in a specific area are a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM_{2.5} concentrations.

- a. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under SECTION 111 of the Act;
- b. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act; or
- c. Except as provided in paragraph d. of this definition, any pollutant that otherwise is subject to regulation under the Act as defined in 40 CFR PART 52.21(b)(49) as of July 19, 2021,
- d. The term "Regulated NSR Pollutant" shall not include any or all hazardous air pollutants either listed in SECTION 112 of the Act, or added to the list pursuant to SECTION 112(b)(2) of the Act and not delisted pursuant to SECTION 112(b)(3) of the Act, unless the listed HAP is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under Section 108 of the Act.

REPLACEMENT UNIT means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in paragraphs a. through d. of this definition are met. No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced. The criteria are:

- a. The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR PART 60.15(b)(1), or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.
- b. The emissions unit is identical to, or functionally equivalent to, the replaced emissions unit.
- c. The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit.
- d. The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

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 PART 030.400, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact 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.

SHUTDOWN means the cessation of operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose, except routine phasing out of process equipment.

SIGNIFICANT means:

- a. In reference to a net emissions increase or a source's potential to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:
 - (1) Carbon monoxide: 100 tpy;
 - (2) NO_x: 40 tpy;
 - (3) Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
 - (4) Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
 - (5) PM₁₀: 15 tpy;

- (6) PM_{2.5}: 10 tpy of direct PM_{2.5} emissions or 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions or 40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions;
- (7) Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides;
- (8) Lead: 0.6 tpy;
- (9) Fluorides: 3 tpy;
- (10) Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy;
- (11) Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 tpy;
- (12) Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- (13) Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 tpy;
- (14) Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzo-furans): 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year (3.5×10^{-6} tpy).
- (15) Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as Particulate Matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tpy);
- (16) Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tpy);
- (17) Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tpy); and
- (18) Ozone-depleting substances: 100 tpy.
- (19) GHG: The sum of the six well-mixed GHGs on a mass basis greater than 0 tpy and the sum of the six well-mixed GHGs equal to or greater than 75,000 tpy CO₂e as defined in 40 CFR PART 52.21(b)(49) as of July 19, 2011.

- b. "Significant" means, in reference to a net emissions increase or a source's potential to emit a regulated NSR pollutant that is not listed in this definition, any emissions rate.
- c. Notwithstanding the pollutant-specific significance levels specified in this definition "significant" means any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter (twenty-four (24) hour average).

SIGNIFICANT EMISSIONS INCREASE means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant for that pollutant.

Startup means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose except the routine phasing in of process equipment.

STATIONARY SOURCE means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

SECTION C - AMBIENT AIR INCREMENTS

In areas designated as Class I, II or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the following:

Table 030.400-1 Increment Limits

Pollutant		Maximum allowable increases (µg/m³)
Class I		
Particulate Matter	PM _{2.5} , annual arithmetic mean	1
	PM _{2.5} , 24-hr maximum	2
	PM ₁₀ , annual arithmetic mean	4
	PM ₁₀ , 24-hr maximum	8
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	2
	24-hr maximum	5
	3-hr maximum	25
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	2.5
Class II		
Particulate Matter	PM _{2.5} , annual arithmetic mean	4
	PM _{2.5} , 24-hr maximum	9
	PM ₁₀ , annual arithmetic mean	17
	PM ₁₀ , 24-hr maximum	30
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	20
	24-hr maximum	91
	3-hr maximum	512
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	25
Class III		
Particulate Matter	PM _{2.5} , annual arithmetic mean	8
	PM _{2.5} , 24-hr maximum	18
	PM ₁₀ , annual arithmetic mean	34
	PM ₁₀ , 24-hr maximum	60
Sulfur Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	40
	24-hr maximum	182
	3-hr maximum	700
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean	50

For any period, other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.

SECTION D - AMBIENT AIR CEILINGS

No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed the concentration permitted under either a primary or secondary NAAQS, whichever is lowest for the pollutant, for a period of exposure.

SECTION E - RESTRICTIONS ON AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

1. Class I Areas. All the following areas which were in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:
 - a. International parks,
 - b. National wilderness areas which exceed 5,000 acres in size,
 - c. National memorial parks which exceed 5,000 acres in size, and
 - d. National parks which exceed 6,000 acres in size.
2. Redesignation of Class I Areas. Areas which were redesignated as Class I under regulations promulgated before August 7, 1977, shall remain Class I, but may be redesignated as provided in 40 CFR PART 51.
3. Class II Areas. Any other area, unless otherwise specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in 40 CFR PART 51.
4. Redesignating Areas. The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:
 - a. An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded 10,000 acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, a national lakeshore or seashore; and
 - b. A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds 10,000 acres in size.
5. Exclusions from Increment Consumption.
 - a. The following concentrations shall be excluded in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase:
 - (1) Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such an order;
 - (2) Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from using natural gas by reason of natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan;
 - (3) Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission related activities of new or modified sources;
 - (4) The increase in concentrations attributable to new sources outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing sources which are included in the baseline concentration; and
 - (5) Concentrations attributable to the temporary increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides from stationary sources which are affected by plan revisions approved by the Administrator as meeting the criteria specified in paragraph 030.400.E.5.(a)(3).
 - b. If the plan provides that the concentrations to which paragraphs 030.400.E.5.a(1) or (a)(2) refers shall be excluded, it shall also provide that no exclusion of such concentrations shall apply more than five (5) years after the effective date of the order to which paragraph 030.400.E.5.a.(1) refers or the plan to which paragraph 030.400.E.5.a.(2), refers, whichever is applicable. If both such order and plan are applicable, no such exclusion shall apply more than five (5) years after the later of such effective dates.

- c. For purposes of excluding concentrations pursuant to paragraph 030.400.E.5.a.(5), the Administrator may approve a plan revision that:
 - (1) Specifies the time over which the temporary emissions increase of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides would occur. Such time is not to exceed two (2) years in duration unless a longer time is approved by the Administrator.
 - (2) Specifies that the time period for excluding certain contributions in accordance with paragraph 030.400.E.5.c.(1), is not renewable;
 - (3) Allows no emissions increase from a stationary source which would:
 - (a) Impact a Class I area or an area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; or
 - (b) Cause or contribute to the violation of a NAAQS.
- d. Requires limitations to be in effect the end of the time period specified in accordance with paragraph 030.400.E.5.c.(1), which would ensure that the emissions levels from stationary sources affected by the plan revision would not exceed those levels occurring from such sources before the plan revision was approved.

SECTION F - REDESIGNATION

1. Washoe County, through the state of Nevada, may submit to the Administrator a proposal to redesignate areas of the County Class I or Class II provided that:
 - a. At least one public hearing has been held in accordance with the procedures established in SECTION 030.400.P;
 - b. Other states, *Indian Governing Bodies*, and *Federal Land Managers* whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation were notified at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the public hearing;
 - c. A discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social and energy effects of the proposed redesignation, was prepared and made available for public inspection at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to the hearing and the notice announcing the hearing contained appropriate notification of the availability of such discussion;
 - d. Prior to the issuance of notice respecting the redesignation of an area that includes any federal lands, the County, through the state of Nevada, has provided written notice to the appropriate *Federal Land Manager* and afforded adequate opportunity (not in excess of sixty (60) calendar days) to confer with the County respecting the redesignation and to submit written comments and recommendations. In redesignating any area with respect to which any *Federal Land Manager* had submitted written comments and recommendations, the County shall have published a list of any inconsistency between such redesignation and such comments and recommendations (together with the reasons for making such redesignation against the recommendation of the *Federal Land Manager*); and
 - e. The County, through the state of Nevada, has proposed the redesignation after consultation with the elected leadership of local and other substate general purpose governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation.
2. Any area other than an area to which SECTION 030.400.E refers may be redesignated as Class III if:
 - a. The redesignation would meet the requirements of paragraph 030.400.F.2;
 - b. The redesignation, except any established by an Indian Governing Body, has been specifically approved by the County and the governor, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature, if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session (unless state

- law provides that the redesignation must be specifically approved by state legislation), and if general purpose units of local government representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated enact legislation or pass resolutions concurring in the redesignation;
- c. The redesignation would not cause or contribute to a concentration of any air pollutant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any NAAQS; and
 - d. Any permit application for any major stationary source or major modification, subject to review under SECTION 030.400.K, which could receive a permit under PART 030.400 only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and any material submitted as part of that application, were available in so far as was practicable for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.
3. Administrator Approval. The Administrator will disapprove, within ninety (90) calendar days of submission, a proposed redesignation of any area only if they find, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, that such redesignation does not meet the procedural requirements of SECTION 030.400.F or is inconsistent with SECTION 030.400.E. If any such disapproval occurs, the classification of the area shall be that which was in effect prior to the redesignation which was disapproved.
 4. Resubmitting Disapproved Proposal. If the Administrator disapproves any proposed redesignation, the County may resubmit the proposal after correcting the deficiencies noted by the Administrator.

SECTION G - STACK HEIGHTS

1. Emission Limitation. The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under PART 030.400 shall not be affected in any manner by:
 - a. So much of the stack height of any source as exceeds good engineering practice; or
 - b. Any other dispersion technique.
2. Time Frame. Paragraph 030.400.G.1 shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existence before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented before then.
3. Stack Height Limitation
 - a. The limitations set forth herein shall not apply to stacks or dispersion techniques used by the owner or operator prior to December 31, 1970, for which the owner or operator had:
 - (1) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack;
 - (2) Entered into building agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack, to be completed in a reasonable time; or
 - (3) Coal-fired steam electric generating units, subject to the provisions of SECTION 118 of the Act, which commenced operation before July 1, 1975, with stacks constructed under a construction contract awarded before February 8, 1974.
 - b. Good engineering practice stack height is calculated as the greater of the four numbers in paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(1) through (b)(4):
 - (1) 213.25 feet (65 meters);
 - (2) For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable preconstruction permits or approvals required under 40 CFR PART 51 or 52, Hg =

- 2.5H;
- (3) For all other stacks, $H_g = H + 1.5L$, where:
H_g = Good engineering practice stack height, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;
H = Height of nearby structure, measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;
L = Lesser dimension (height or projected width) of nearby structure;
provided that the EPA, the Control Officer, or a local control agency may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify good engineering practice (GEP) stack height for the source; or
- (4) The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the reviewing agency, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain obstacles.
- (5) For a specific structure or terrain feature, "nearby" shall be:
- (a) For purposes of applying the formulae in paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(2) and (b)(3), that distance up to five (5) times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile);
- (b) For conducting demonstrations under paragraph 030.400.G.3.b.(4), not greater than 0.8 km (1/2 mile). An exception is that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to ten (10) times the maximum height (H+) of the feature, not to exceed two (2) miles if such feature achieved a height (H+) 0.8 km from the stack. The height shall be at least forty (40) percent of the GEP stack height as determined by the formula provided in paragraph 030.400.G.3.b.(3) or eighty five (85) feet (26 meters), whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.
- (6) "Excessive concentrations" means, for the purpose of determining GEP stack height under paragraph 030.400.G.3.b.(4):
- (a) For sources seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(2) and b.(3), a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least forty (40) percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects, and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all sources that is greater than a NAAQS. For sources subject to the requirements for permits or permit revisions under paragraph 030.400.G.3, an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least forty (40) percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects, and greater than the applicable maximum allowable increase contained in SECTION 030.400.C. The allowable emissions rate to be used in making demonstrations under paragraph 030.400.G.3.b.(4) shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard which is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Control Officer, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the source owner or operator;
- (b) For sources seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(2) and b.(3), either:

- i. A maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in paragraph 030.400.G.3.b.(4), except that the emission rate specified by any applicable SIP shall be used; or
 - ii. The actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Control Officer.
- (c) For sources seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(2) and b.(3), where the Control Officer requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height; for sources seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers; and for sources seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in paragraphs 030.400.G.3.b.(2) and b.(3), a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least forty (40) percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.
- c. The degree of emission limitation required of any source after the respective date given in paragraph 030.400.G.3.a. for control of any pollutant shall not be affected by so much of any source's stack height that exceeds good engineering practice, or by any other dispersion technique.
- d. Before the Control Officer issues a Permit to Construct or permit revision under PART 030.400 to a source based on a good engineering practice stack height that exceeds the height allowed by paragraph 030.400.G.3.b, the Control Officer shall notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and provide the opportunity for a public hearing in accordance with the requirements of SECTION 030.400.P.

SECTION H - EXEMPTIONS

1. The requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I through Q shall not apply to a particular major stationary source or major modification if:
 - a. The major stationary source or major modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or the major modification would occur at such an institution; or
 - b. The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit, and:
 - (1) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the major stationary source, and emissions of the major stationary source at the new location would be temporary;
 - (2) The emissions from the major stationary source would not exceed its allowable emissions;
 - (3) The emissions from the major stationary source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and
 - (4) Reasonable notice is given to the Control Officer prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the Control Officer not less than ten (10) business days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Control Officer.
2. Nonattainment Areas. The requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I through Q shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the major stationary source or major modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment under 40 CFR PART 81.329.

3. Class I Areas. The requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.J, L, and N shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the major stationary source or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major modification:
 - a. Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and
 - b. Would be temporary.
4. Class II Areas. The requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.J, L, and N as they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area shall not apply to a major modification at a stationary source that was in existence on March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each regulated NSR pollutant from the modification after the application of BACT would be less than fifty (50) tpy.
5. Threshold Limits. The Control Officer may exempt a major stationary source or major modification from the requirements of SECTION 030.400.L, with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant, if:
 - a. The emissions increase of the pollutant from the new source, or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification, would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts.

Table 030.400-2 Air Quality Impact Limits

Pollutant	Emissions Increase ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Carbon monoxide, 8-hour average	575
Nitrogen dioxide, annual average	14
PM _{2.5} ,	0 (in accordance with <i>Sierra Club vs EPA</i> , 706 F.3d 428 D.C. Circuit 2013, no exemption is available with regard to PM _{2.5})
PM ₁₀ , 24-hour average	10
Sulfur dioxide, 24-hour average	13
Ozone	No <i>de minimis</i> air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net increase of 100 tpy or more of VOCs or NO _x subject to PSD would require an ambient impact analysis, including the gathering of ambient air quality data.
Lead, 3-month average	0.1
Fluorides, 24-hour average	0.25
Total reduced sulfur, 1-hour average	10
Hydrogen sulfide, 1-hour average	0.2
Reduced sulfur compounds, 1-hour average	10

- b. The concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in paragraph 030.400.H.5.a; or
- c. The pollutant is not listed in paragraph 030.400.H.5.a.

SECTION I - CONTROL TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

1. A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable requirement.

2. Major Stationary Sources. A new major stationary source shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.
3. Major Modifications. A major modification shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase at the stationary source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change, or change in the method of operation, in the emissions unit.
4. Phased Construction Projects. For phased construction projects, the determination of BACT shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen (18) months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of BACT for the source.

SECTION J - SOURCE IMPACT ANALYSIS

1. Demonstration of Impact. The owner or operator of the proposed major stationary source or major modification shall demonstrate that allowable emissions increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions), would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:
 - a. Any NAAQS in any air quality control region; or
 - b. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.
2. Violation of Standard. A major stationary source or major modification will be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of a NAAQS when such source or modification would, at a minimum, exceed the significance levels listed in Table 030.400-3 at any locality that does not (or would not) meet the applicable national standard.

Table 030.400-3. Significance Levels

Pollutant	Annual	Significance Levels Averaging Time (hours)			
		24	8	3	1
SO ₂	1.0 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³		25 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀	1.0 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³			
NO ₂	1.0 µg/m ³				
CO			0.5 mg/m ³		2 mg/m ³

SECTION K - AIR QUALITY MODELS

1. Model Applicability. All estimates of ambient concentrations required under PART 030.400 shall be based on applicable air quality models, databases, and other requirements specified in 40 CFR PART 51, Appendix W (“Guideline on Air Quality Models”).
2. Model Modifications and Substitutions. Where an air quality model specified in 40 CFR PART 51, Appendix W (“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. Written approval of the Administrator must be obtained for any modification or substitution. In addition, use of a modified or substituted model must be subject to notice and opportunity for public comment under procedures developed in accordance with SECTION 030.400.P.

SECTION L - AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

1. Preapplication Analysis.

- a. Any application for a Permit to Construct under PART 030.400 shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following:
 - (1) For the source, each pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in a significant amount; or
 - (2) For the modification, each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.
- b. With respect to any such pollutant for which no NAAQS exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Control Officer determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.
- c. With respect to any such pollutant (other than nonmethane hydrocarbons) for which such a standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase.
- d. In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of at least one (1) year and shall represent at least the year preceding receipt of the application; except that, if the Control Officer determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year (but not to be less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.
- e. The owner or operator of a proposed new stationary source or modification of an existing stationary source of volatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of 40 CFR PART 51, Appendix S, Section IV may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as required under paragraph 030.400.L.1.
- f. With respect to any requirements for air quality monitoring of PM₁₀, the owner or operator of the major stationary source or major modification shall use a monitoring method approved by the Administrator and shall estimate the ambient concentrations of PM₁₀ using the data collected by such approved monitoring method in accordance with estimating procedures approved by the Control Officer.

2. Post-Construction Monitoring. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall, after construction of the major stationary source or major modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the Control Officer determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the major stationary source or major modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area.
3. Operations of Monitoring Stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR PART 58, Appendix B during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying SECTION 030.400.L.

SECTION M - SOURCE INFORMATION

1. The owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or make any determination required under SECTION 030.400.M.
 - a. Required Information. With respect to a major stationary source or major modification to which SECTIONS 030.400.I, K, M, and O apply, such information shall include:

- (1) A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the major stationary source or major modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;
 - (2) A detailed schedule for construction of the major stationary source or major modification;
 - (3) A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the major stationary source or major modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that BACT would be applied.
- b. Information on Air Quality Impacts. Upon request of the Control Officer, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:
- (1) The air quality impact of the major stationary source or major modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and
 - (2) The air quality impacts, and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since the major source baseline date in the area the major stationary source or major modification would affect.

SECTION N - ADDITIONAL IMPACT ANALYSES

1. Visibility, Soils, and Vegetation. The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the proposed major stationary source or major modification, and general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the major stationary source or major modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value.
2. Commercial, Residential, Industrial, and Other Growth. The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification.

SECTION O - ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOURCES IMPACTING CLASS I AREAS

1. Notice to EPA. The Control Officer shall transmit to the Administrator a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary source or major modification and provide notice to the Administrator of every action related to the consideration of such permit.
2. Federal Land Manager. The Federal Land Manager and the federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of Class I lands have an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any such lands and to consider, in consultation with the Administrator, whether a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on such values. The Control Officer shall consult with the Federal Land Manager on a proposed major stationary source or major modification that may impact visibility in any Class I Area, in accordance with 40 CFR PART 51.307.
3. Impact of Denial on Air Quality-Related Values. A Federal Land Manager of any Class I lands may present to the County, after the Control Officer's preliminary determination (required under procedures developed in accordance with SECTION 030.400.P), a demonstration that the emissions from the proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any federal mandatory Class I lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the County, through the state of Nevada, concurs with such demonstration, the Control Officer shall not issue the permit.
4. Class I Variances. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such source would have no adverse impact on the air quality-related values of such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding that the change in air quality

resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal Land Manager concurs with such demonstration and so certifies to the state of Nevada, the Control Officer may, provided that applicable requirements are otherwise met, issue the permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over baseline concentration for such pollutants.

Table 030.400-4 Maximum Allowable Pollutant Increases

Pollutant	Maximum allowable Increase ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Particulate Matter:	
PM _{2.5} , annual arithmetic mean	4
PM _{2.5} , 24-hr maximum	9
PM ₁₀ , annual arithmetic mean	17
PM ₁₀ , 24-hour maximum	30
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hr maximum	325
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	25

5. Sulfur Dioxide Variance by Governor with Federal Land Manager's Concurrence

- a. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved under procedures developed pursuant to SECTION 030.400.P may demonstrate to the governor, through the Control Officer, that the source or modification cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for periods of twenty-four (24) hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility).
- b. The Control Officer, through the governor, after consideration of the Federal Land Manager's recommendation (if any) and subject to his concurrence, may grant, after notice and an opportunity for a public hearing, a variance from such maximum allowable increase.
- c. If such variance is granted, the Control Officer may issue a permit to such source or modification in accordance with provisions developed pursuant to SECTION 030.400.P, provided that the applicable requirements of the Nevada SIP are otherwise met.

6. Variance by the Governor with the President's Concurrence

- a. The recommendations of the Control Officer, through the governor, and the Federal Land Manager shall be transferred to the president in any case where the governor recommends a variance in which the Federal Land Manager does not concur.
- b. The president may approve the governor's recommendation if he finds that such variance is in the national interest.
- c. If such a variance is approved, the Control Officer may issue a permit in accordance with provisions

developed pursuant to the requirements of SECTION 030.400.P, provided that the applicable requirements of the Nevada SIP are otherwise met.

7. Emission Limitations for Presidential or Gubernatorial Variance. In the case of a permit issued under procedures developed pursuant to SECTION 030.400.P, the source or modification shall comply with emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or modification would not (during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded) cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration shown in Table 030.400-5, and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of twenty-four (24) hours or less for more than eighteen (18) days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period.

Table 030.400-5. Maximum Allowable Increase ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Period of exposure	Low Terrain	High Terrain
24-hr maximum	36	62
3-hr maximum	130	221

SECTION P - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. Notice of Proposed Action

- a. An application shall be deemed to be complete unless, within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt, the Control Officer notifies the applicant by certified mail that the application is deficient and not complete. In the event of a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be the date on which the Control Officer received all required information.
- b. Within one (1) year after receipt of a complete application, the Control Officer shall:
 - (1) Make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved; and
 - (2) Make available in at least one (1) location in each region in which the proposed source would be constructed a copy of all materials the applicant submitted, a copy of the preliminary determination, and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination.
- c. After receipt of a complete application for a Permit to Construct under PARTS 030.300, 030.400, and 030.500, the Control Officer shall post a Notice of Proposed Action on the application to a website maintained by the agency and establish a list of persons interested in receiving air quality information and notifying those people, by email or other means. A Notice of Proposed Action on the application shall contain the following:
 - (1) The date of the department's receipt of the completed application;
 - (2) The location where documents relevant to the application will be available;
 - (3) For a Permit to Construct reviewed pursuant to PART 030.400, a summary of the following:
 - (a) The results of air quality modeling and any other air quality impact analyses;
 - (b) The results of the analysis of alternatives;
 - (c) The determination of BACT; and
 - (d) The level of PSD increments to be consumed by the source, as determined under

SECTION 030.400.C.

- (4) For a Permit to Construct reviewed pursuant to PART 030.300, a summary of the following:
 - (a) Statewide compliance demonstration;
 - (b) Air quality impact analysis;
 - (c) Determination of the LAER; and
 - (d) Description of the emissions offsets relied upon in the application.
 - (5) The department's preliminary determination of whether the application should be approved or disapproved;
 - (6) The proposed Permit to Construct conditions;
 - (7) A determination by the Control Officer that the approval of the construction will not cause or contribute to a violation of a NAAQS, a PSD increment identified in SECTION 030.400.C, or otherwise violate any provisions of the Nevada SIP;
 - (8) The total PTE of each regulated NSR pollutant, as applicable;
 - (9) An opportunity for any person to submit written comments on the application and any documents relevant to the application; and
 - (10) An opportunity for any person to request a public hearing at which oral and written comments on the application will be received or notice of such a hearing if one has been scheduled.
- d. All written comments must be received by the Control Officer within thirty (30) calendar days from the publication date of the Notice of Proposed Action.
2. Distribution of Notice. The Control Officer shall send a copy of the Notice of Proposed Action to the applicant and to officials and agencies having jurisdiction over the location where the proposed construction would occur, including:
 - a. Any other state or local air pollution control agencies;
 - b. The chief executives of the city and county where the source would be located;
 - c. Any comprehensive regional land use planning agency;
 - d. Any state, Federal Land Manager, and Indian governing body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification;
 - e. The Regional Administrator for EPA's Region 9; and
 - f. Any other person who requests such notice.
 3. Public Hearings. During the Notice of Proposed Action public comment period specified in paragraph 030.400.P.1, any person may petition the Control Officer, in writing, for a public hearing. All such petitions shall contain the petitioner's name, address, daytime telephone number, and the reason for requesting a hearing.
 4. Time Frame. If a proper petition is filed, and the Control Officer determines that there is a significant degree of public interest, the Control Officer shall hold a public hearing no sooner than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the Notice of Proposed Action but no later than seventy (70) calendar days, after the date of the Notice of Proposed Action. In determining if a significant degree of public interest exists, the Control Officer shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the number of petitioners, the nature of their concerns as stated in their petitions, the type and quantity of pollutants emitted by the source and the proximity of the source to sensitive areas like parks, schools, hospitals, residential areas, low income and disadvantaged communities (LIDACs), or Class 1 air sheds.

The petitioner and the applicant shall receive no less than seven (7) calendar days prior written notice of the date and location of the public hearing. Any notice of hearing shall also be posted on the department's website no less than seven (7) calendar days prior to the public hearing.

5. Comments and Approvals. The Control Officer shall also:
 - a. Consider all written comments submitted within a time specified in the notice of public comment, and all comments received at any public hearing(s), in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. The Control Officer shall make all comments available for public inspection in the same locations where the Control Officer made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modification;
 - b. Make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved; and
 - c. Notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection at the same location where the Control Officer made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the source.

6. Enhanced Public Participation Procedures. If the terms and conditions of a Permit to Construct are to be incorporated into a Part 70 Operating Permit, as provided in paragraph 030.510.B.14.a.(1)(e), in addition to the foregoing public participation procedures, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of paragraph 030.510.B.17.

SECTION Q - SOURCE OBLIGATION

1. Enforcement. Any owner or operator who constructs or operates a source or modification not in accordance with the application submitted pursuant to PART 030.400 and with any changes to the application as required by the Control Officer, or with the terms of its Permit to Construct, or any owner or operator of a source or modification subject to PART 030.400 who begins actual construction after the effective date of CHAPTER 030 without applying for and receiving a Permit to Construct, shall be subject to enforcement action.
2. Termination. A Permit to Construct shall terminate if construction is not commenced within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such permit if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Control Officer may extend the 18-month period upon written request and a satisfactory showing of good cause why an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within eighteen (18) months of the projected and approved commencement date.
3. Compliance. The issuance of a Permit to Construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the Nevada SIP and any other requirements under local, state, or federal law.
4. Relaxation in Enforceable Limitations. At such time that a particular stationary source or modification becomes a major 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 stationary source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, then the requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I through 030.400.Q shall apply to the stationary source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the stationary source or modification.

SECTION R - INNOVATIVE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

1. Request for Approval. An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request the Control Officer to approve a system of innovative control technology.

2. Requirements for Approval. The Control Officer may, with the consent of the governor of the state of Nevada and the governors of other affected states, determine that the major stationary source or major modification may employ a system of innovative control technology if:
 - a. The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;
 - b. The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under paragraph 030.400.I.2 by a date specified by the Control Officer. Such date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of startup or seven (7) years from permit issuance;
 - c. The major stationary source or major modification would meet the requirements of SECTIONS 030.400.I and 030.400.J, based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the Control Officer;
 - d. The major stationary source or major modification would not, before the date specified by the Control Officer:
 - (1) Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable NAAQS; or
 - (2) Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated.
 - e. All other Applicable Requirements, including those for public participation, have been met; and
 - f. The provisions of SECTION 030.400.O (relating to Class I areas) have been satisfied with respect to all periods during the life of the major stationary source or major modification.
3. Withdrawal of Approval. The Control Officer shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under paragraph 030.400.R.2 if:
 - a. The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate;
 - b. The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or
 - c. The Control Officer decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.
4. BACT Extension for Failure or Withdrawal. If a major stationary source or major modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period, or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with paragraph 030.400.R.3, the Control Officer may allow the major stationary source or major modification up to an additional three (3) years to meet the requirement for the application of BACT through use of a demonstrated system of control.

SECTION S - PLANTWIDE APPLICABILITY LIMITS

The provisions in paragraphs 030.400.S.1 through 030.400.S.15 govern actuals PALs.

1. Applicability
 - a. The Control Officer may approve the use of an actuals Plantwide Applicability Limits (PAL) for any existing major stationary source if the PAL meets the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.1 through 030.400.S.15. The term "PAL" shall mean "actuals PAL" throughout SECTION 030.400.S.
 - b. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source that maintains its total source-wide emissions below the PAL level, meets the requirements of SECTION

030.400.S, and complies with the Permit to Construct:

- (1) Is not a major modification for the PAL pollutant;
- (2) Does not have to be approved through the PSD program; and
- (3) Is not subject to the provisions in paragraph 030.400.Q.4.

- c. Except as provided under paragraph 030.400.S.1.b.(3), a major stationary source shall continue to comply with all applicable federal, state or county requirements, emission limitations, and work practice requirements that were established prior to the effective date of the PAL.

2. Definitions

- a. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below for the purposes of SECTION 030.400.S. When a term is not defined in these paragraphs, it shall have the meaning given in SECTION 030.400.B, PART 030.000, PART 030.500, or the Act.

Actuals PAL for a major stationary source means a PAL based on the baseline actual emissions of all emissions units at the source that emit, or have the potential to emit, the PAL pollutant.

Allowable emissions means *allowable emissions* as defined in paragraph c. of the definition of *Actual Emissions* in SECTION 030.400.B, except as that definition is modified according to paragraph a. of this definition:

- a. The allowable emissions for any emissions unit shall be calculated considering any emission limitations that are enforceable as a practical matter on the emissions unit's potential to emit.

Major emissions unit means:

- a. Any emissions unit that emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of the PAL pollutant in an attainment area; or
- b. Any emissions unit that emits, or has the potential to emit, the PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the major source threshold for the PAL pollutant as defined by the Act for nonattainment areas.

PAL means an emission limitation, expressed in tpy, for a pollutant at a major stationary source that is enforceable as a practical matter and established source-wide in accordance with paragraphs 030.400.S.1 through 030.400.S.15.

PAL effective date generally means the date of issuance of the Permit to Construct. However, the PAL effective date for an increased PAL is the date any emissions unit which is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

PAL effective period means the period beginning with the PAL effective date and ending ten (10) years later.

PAL major modification means, notwithstanding the definitions for major modification and net emissions increase, any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, the PAL source that causes it to emit the PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the PAL.

PAL pollutant means the pollutant for which a PAL is established at a major stationary source.

Significant emissions unit means an emissions unit that emits, or has the potential to emit, a PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant level as defined in CHAPTER 030 or the Act, whichever is lower, for that PAL pollutant, but less than the amount that would qualify the unit as a major emissions unit.

Small emissions unit means an emissions unit that emits, or has the potential to emit, the PAL pollutant in an amount less than the significant level for that PAL pollutant as defined in CHAPTER 030 or the Act, whichever is lower.

3. Permit Application Requirements. As part of an application for a Part 70 Operating Permit requesting a PAL, the owner or operator of a major stationary source shall submit the following information to the Control Officer for approval:

- a. A list of all emissions units at the source designated as small, significant, or major based on their potential to emit. In addition, the owner or operator of the source shall indicate which, if any, federal, state or county applicable requirements, emission limitations, or work practices apply to each unit;
- b. Calculations of the baseline actual emissions (with supporting documentation). Baseline actual emissions are to include emissions associated not only with operation of the unit, but also emissions associated with startup, shutdown, and malfunction; and
- c. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator proposes to use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total for each month as required by paragraph 030.400.S.13.a.

4. General Requirements for Establishing PALs

a. The Control Officer may establish a PAL at a major stationary source, provided that, at a minimum, the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.4.a.(1) through 030.400.S.4.a.(7) are met.

- (1) The PAL shall impose an annual emission limitation, in tpy, that is enforceable as a practical matter for the entire major stationary source. For each month during the PAL effective period after the first twelve (12) months of establishing a PAL, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the monthly emissions from each emissions unit under the PAL for the previous twelve (12) consecutive months is less than the PAL (a 12-month average, rolled monthly). For each month during the first eleven (11) months from the PAL effective date, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the preceding monthly emissions from the PAL effective date for each emissions unit under the PAL is less than the PAL.
- (2) The PAL shall be established in a Permit to Construct that meets the public participation requirements in paragraph 030.400.S.5.
- (3) The Permit to Construct shall contain all the requirements of paragraph 030.400.S.7.
- (4) The PAL shall include fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, from all emissions units that emit, or have the potential to emit, the PAL pollutant at the major stationary source.
- (5) Each PAL shall regulate emissions of only one pollutant.
- (6) Each PAL shall have a PAL effective period of ten (10) years.
- (7) The owner or operator of the major stationary source with a PAL shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements provided in paragraphs 030.400.S.12 through 030.400.S.14 for each emissions unit under the PAL through the PAL effective period.

b. At no time during or after the PAL effective period are emissions reductions of a PAL pollutant which

occur during the PAL effective period creditable as decreases for purposes of offsets under SECTION 030.300.F unless the level of the PAL is reduced by the amount of such emissions reductions and such reductions would be creditable in the absence of the PAL.

5. Public Participation Requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or increased through the public participation procedures in SECTION 030.400.P.
6. Setting the 10-year Actuals PAL Level.
 - a. Except as provided in paragraph 030.400.S.6.b, the actuals PAL level for a major stationary source shall be established as the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the PAL pollutant for each emissions unit at the source plus an amount equal to the applicable significant level for the PAL pollutant under CHAPTER 030 or under the Act, whichever is lower. When establishing the actuals PAL level for a PAL pollutant, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all existing emissions units. However, a different consecutive 24-month period may be used for each different PAL pollutant. Emissions associated with units that were permanently shut down after this 24-month period must be subtracted from the PAL level. The Control Officer shall specify a reduced PAL level(s) (in tpy) in the Permit to Construct, to become effective on the future compliance date(s) of any applicable federal or state regulatory requirement(s) that the Control Officer is aware of prior to issuance of the permit.
 - b. For newly constructed units (this does not include modifications to existing units) on which actual construction began after the 24-month period, in lieu of adding the baseline actual emissions as specified in paragraph 030.400.S.6.a, the emissions must be added to the PAL level in an amount equal to the PTE of the units.
7. Contents of a Part 70 Operating Permit Containing a PAL. The contents shall include the information in paragraphs 030.400.S.7.a through j as listed below:
 - a. The PAL pollutant and the applicable source-wide emission limitation in tpy.
 - b. The effective date and the expiration date of the PAL conditions (i.e., PAL effective period).
 - c. Specification in the permit that if a major stationary source owner or operator applies to renew the PAL conditions in accordance with paragraph 030.400.S.10 before the end of the PAL effective period, then the PAL conditions shall not expire at the end of the PAL effective period. It shall remain in effect until a revised Part 70 Operating Permit is issued by the Control Officer;
 - d. A requirement that emission calculations for compliance purposes include emissions from startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions;
 - e. A requirement that, once the PAL conditions expire, the major stationary source is subject to the requirements of paragraph 030.400.S.9;
 - f. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator shall use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total, as required by paragraph 030.400.S.13.a;
 - g. A requirement that the major stationary source owner or operator monitor all emissions units in accordance with the provisions under paragraph 030.400.S.12;
 - h. A requirement to retain the records required under paragraph 030.400.S.13 on-site. Such records may be retained in an electronic format;
 - i. A requirement to submit the reports required under paragraph 030.400.S.14 by the required deadlines; and
 - j. Any other requirements that the Control Officer deems necessary to implement and enforce the PAL conditions.

8. PAL Effective Period and Reopening of the PAL Conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit. The conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit that contain a PAL shall include the following information:
 - a. PAL Effective Period. The Control Officer shall specify a PAL effective period of ten (10) years from the date of issuance.
 - b. Reopening of the PAL Conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit
 - (1) During the PAL effective period, the permit shall require the Control Officer to reopen the PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit to:
 - (a) Correct typographical/calculation errors made in setting the PAL, or reflect a more accurate determination of emissions used to establish the PAL;
 - (b) Reduce the PAL if the owner or operator of the major stationary source creates creditable emissions reductions for use as offsets under CHAPTER 030.300; or
 - (c) Revise the PAL to reflect an increase in the PAL, as provided under paragraph 030.400.S.11.
 - (2) The Control Officer may reopen the conditions of a Part 70 Operating Permit authorizing a PAL for the following:
 - (a) Reduce the PAL to reflect newly applicable federal requirements with compliance dates after the PAL effective date.
 - (b) Reduce the PAL consistent with any other requirement that is enforceable as a practical matter, and that the Control Officer may impose on the major stationary source under the Nevada SIP.
 - (c) Reduce the PAL if the Control Officer determines that a reduction is necessary to avoid causing or contributing to a NAAQS or PSD increment violation, or to an adverse impact on an air quality-related value that has been identified for a federal Class I area by a Federal Land Manager and for which information is available to the general public.
 - (3) Except for the permit reopening in paragraph 030.400.S.8.b.(1)(a) for the correction of typographical/calculation errors that do not increase the PAL level, all other reopening's shall be carried out as significant permit revisions to a Part 70 Operating Permit.
9. Expiration of a PAL. Any PAL which is not renewed in accordance with the procedures in paragraph 030.400.S.10 shall expire at the end of the PAL effective period, and the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.9.a through 030.400.S.9.e shall apply.
 - a. Each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units) that existed under the PAL shall comply with an allowable emission limitation under a revised Part 70 Operating Permit established according to the procedures in paragraphs 030.400.S.9.a.(1) and (2):
 - (1) Within the time frame specified for PAL renewals in paragraph 030.400.S.10.b, the major stationary source shall submit a proposed allowable emission limitation for each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units, if such a distribution is more appropriate as decided by the Control Officer) by distributing the PAL allowable emissions for the affected major stationary source among each of the emissions units that existed under the PAL. If the PAL had not yet been adjusted for an applicable requirement that became effective during the PAL effective period, as required under paragraph 030.400.S.10.e, such distribution shall be made as if the PAL had been

adjusted.

- (2) The Control Officer will decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised Part 70 Operating Permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as the Control Officer determines is appropriate.
- b. Each emissions unit(s) shall comply with the allowable emission limitation on a 12-month rolling basis. The Control Officer may approve the use of monitoring systems other than CEMS, CERMS, PEMS, or CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the allowable emission limitation.
 - c. Until the Control Officer issues the revised Part 70 Operating Permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as required under paragraph 030.400.S.9.a.(2), the source shall continue to comply with a source-wide, multi-unit emissions cap equivalent to the level of the PAL emission limitation.
 - d. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation at, the major stationary source will be subject to major NSR requirements if such change meets the definition of major modification.
 - e. The major stationary source owner or operator shall continue to comply with any federal, state or county applicable requirements that may have applied either during the PAL effective period or prior to the PAL effective period, except for those limitations that were eliminated by the PAL in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 030.400.S.1.b.(3).

10. Renewal of a PAL

- a. The Control Officer will follow the procedures specified in paragraph 030.400.S.5 and PART 030.500 in approving any request to renew the PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit and will provide both the proposed PAL level and a written rationale for the proposed PAL level to the public for review and comment. During such public review, any person may propose a PAL level for the source for consideration by the Control Officer.
- b. Application Deadline. A major stationary source owner or operator shall submit a timely application to the Control Officer to request renewal of the PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit. A timely application is one that is submitted at least six (6) months prior to, but not earlier than eighteen (18) months prior to, the date of expiration of the Part 70 Operating Permit containing the PAL. This deadline for application submittal is to ensure that the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. If the owner or operator of a major stationary source submits a complete application to renew the PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit within this time period, then the PAL conditions shall continue to be effective until the revised permit with the renewed PAL conditions is issued.
- c. Application Requirements. The application to renew PAL conditions shall be incorporated into the application for renewal of the affected Part 70 Operating Permit and shall contain the information required in paragraphs 030.400.S.10.c.(1) through 030.400.S.10.c.(4):
 - (1) The information required in paragraphs 030.400.S.3.a through 030.400.S.3.c;
 - (2) A proposed PAL level;
 - (3) The sum of the PTE of all emissions units under the PAL (with supporting documentation); and
 - (4) Any other information the owner or operator wishes the Control Officer to consider in determining the appropriate level for renewing the PAL conditions.
- d. PAL Adjustment. In determining whether and how to adjust the PAL, the Control Officer will consider the options outlined in paragraphs 030.400.S.10.d.(1) and 030.400.S.10.d.(2). However, in no case may any such adjustment fail to comply with paragraph 030.400.S.10.d.(3).

- (1) If the emissions level calculated in accordance with paragraph 030.400.S.6 is equal to or greater than eighty (80) percent of the PAL level, the Control Officer may renew the PAL at the same level without considering the factors set forth in paragraph 030.400.S.10.d.(2); or
 - (2) The Control Officer may set the PAL at a level that he determines to be more representative of the source's baseline actual emissions, or that he or she determines to be appropriate considering air quality needs, advances in control technology, anticipated economic growth in the area, desire to reward or encourage the source's voluntary emissions reductions, or other factors as specifically identified by the Control Officer in his or her written rationale.
 - (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 030.400.S.10.d.(1) and (2):
 - (a) If the PTE of the major stationary source is less than the PAL, the Control Officer shall adjust the PAL to a level no greater than the PTE of the source; and
 - (b) The Control Officer shall not approve a renewed PAL level higher than the current PAL, unless the major stationary source has complied with the provisions of paragraph 030.400.S.11.
- e. If the compliance date for a federal or state requirement that applies to the PAL source occurs during the PAL effective period, and if the Control Officer has not already adjusted for such requirement, the PAL shall be adjusted at the time of the PAL permit renewal or Part 70 Operating Permit renewal, whichever occurs first.

11. Increasing a PAL during the PAL Effective Period

- a. The Control Officer may increase a PAL emission limitation only if the major stationary source complies with the provisions in paragraph 030.400.S.11.a.(1) through 030.400.S.11.a.(4):
 - (1) The owner or operator of the major stationary source shall submit a complete application to request an increase in the PAL limit as a significant revision to the affected Part 70 Operating Permit. Such application shall identify the emissions unit(s) contributing to the increase in emissions so as to cause the major stationary source's emissions to equal or exceed its PAL.
 - (2) As part of this application, the major stationary source owner or operator shall demonstrate that the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units (assuming application of BACT-equivalent controls), plus the sum of the allowable emissions of the new or modified emissions unit(s), exceeds the PAL. The level of control that would result from BACT-equivalent controls on each significant or major emissions unit shall be determined by conducting a new BACT analysis at the time the application is submitted, unless the emissions unit is currently required to comply with a BACT or LAER requirement that was established within the preceding ten (10) years. In such a case, the assumed control level for that emissions unit shall be equal to the level of BACT or LAER with which that emissions unit must currently comply.
 - (3) The owner or operator obtains a Permit to Construct pursuant to PART 030.500 for all emissions unit(s) identified in paragraph 030.400.S.11.a.(1), regardless of the magnitude of the emissions increase resulting from them. The emissions unit(s) shall comply with any emissions requirements resulting from the Permit to Construct issuance process, even though it has also become subject to the PAL or continues to be subject to the PAL.
 - (4) The PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit shall require that the increased PAL level be effective on the day any emissions unit that is part of the significant permit revision becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.
- b. The Control Officer shall calculate the new PAL as the sum of the allowable emissions for each

modified or new emissions unit, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units (assuming application of BACT-equivalent controls as determined in accordance with paragraph 030.400.S.11.a.(2)), plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units.

- c. The PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit shall be revised to reflect the increased PAL level pursuant to the public notice requirements of paragraph 030.400.S.5.

12. Monitoring Requirements for PALs

a. General Requirements

- (1) The PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit must include enforceable requirements for the monitoring system that accurately determines plantwide emissions of the PAL pollutant in terms of mass per unit of time. Any monitoring system authorized for use in the PAL conditions must be based on sound science and meet generally acceptable scientific procedures for data quality and manipulation. Additionally, the information generated by such system must meet minimum legal requirements for admissibility in a judicial proceeding to enforce the PAL conditions.
- (2) The PAL monitoring system must employ one (1) or more of the four (4) general monitoring approaches meeting the minimum requirements set forth in paragraphs 030.400.S.12.b.(1) through 030.400.S.12.b.(4) and must be approved by the Control Officer.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph 030.400.S.12.a.(2), the PAL monitoring system may also employ an alternative monitoring approach that meets paragraph 030.400.S.12.a.(1) if approved by the Control Officer.
- (4) Failure to use a monitoring system that meets the requirements of SECTION 030.400.S renders the PAL invalid.

- b. Minimum Performance Requirements for Approved Monitoring Approaches. The following are acceptable general monitoring approaches when conducted in accordance with the minimum requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.12.c through 030.400.S.12.i:

- (1) Mass balance calculations for activities using coatings or solvents;
- (2) CEMS;
- (3) CPMS or PEMS; and
- (4) Emission factors.

- c. Mass Balance Calculations. An owner or operator using mass balance calculations to monitor PAL pollutant emissions from activities using coatings or solvents shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Provide a demonstrated means of validating the published content of the PAL pollutant that is contained in, or created by all materials used in or at, the emissions unit;
- (2) Assume that the emissions unit emits all of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by any raw material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit, if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process; and
- (3) Where the vendor of a material or fuel which is used in or at the emissions unit publishes a range of pollutant content from such material, the owner or operator must use the highest value of the range to calculate the PAL pollutant emissions unless the Control Officer determines there is site-specific data or a site-specific monitoring program to support another content within the range.

- d. CEMS. An owner or operator using CEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following

requirements:

- (1) The CEMS must comply with applicable performance specifications found in 40 CFR PART60, Appendix B; and
 - (2) The CEMS must sample, analyze, and record data at least every fifteen (15) minutes while the emissions unit is operating.
- e. CPMS or PEMS. An owner or operator using a CPMS or PEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) The CPMS or PEMS must be based on current site-specific data demonstrating a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions across the range of operation of the emissions unit; and
 - (2) Each CPMS or PEMS must sample, analyze, and record data at least every fifteen (15) minutes, or at another, less frequent interval approved by the Control Officer, while the emissions unit is operating.
- f. Emission Factors. An owner or operator using emission factors to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) All emission factors shall be adjusted, if appropriate, to account for the degree of uncertainty or limitations in the factors' development;
 - (2) The emissions unit shall operate within the designated range of use for the emission factor, if applicable; and
 - (3) If technically practicable, the owner or operator of a significant emissions unit that relies on an emission factor to calculate PAL pollutant emissions shall conduct validation testing to determine a site-specific emission factor within six (6) months of permit issuance unless the Control Officer determines that testing is not required.
- g. A source owner or operator must record and report maximum potential emissions without considering enforceable emission limitations or operational restrictions for an emissions unit during any period of time that there is no monitoring data, unless another method for determining emissions during such periods is specified in the Permit to Construct.
- h. Notwithstanding the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.12.c through 030.400.S.12.g, where an owner or operator of an emissions unit cannot demonstrate a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions rate at all operating points of the emissions unit, the Control Officer shall, at the time of permit issuance:
- (1) Establish default value(s) for determining compliance with the PAL based on the highest potential emissions reasonably estimated at such operating point(s); or
 - (2) Determine that operation of the emissions unit during operating conditions when there is no correlation between monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions is a violation of the PAL.
- i. Revalidation. All data used to establish the PAL pollutant must be revalidated through performance testing or other scientifically valid means approved by the Control Officer. Such testing must occur at least once every five (5) years after issuance of the Part 70 Operating Permit containing the PAL conditions.

13. Recordkeeping Requirements

- a. The PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of all records necessary to determine compliance with any requirement of SECTION 030.400.S and of the PAL, including a determination of each emissions unit's 12-month rolling total emissions, for five (5) years from the date of such record.
- b. The PAL conditions in a Part 70 Operating Permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of the following records for the duration of the PAL effective period plus five (5) years:
 - (1) A copy of the PAL provisions in a permit application for a Part 70 Operating Permit and any applications for revisions to the affected Part 70 Operating Permit relevant to the PAL; and
 - (2) Each annual certification of compliance pursuant to the conditions in the affected Part 70 Operating Permit and the data relied on in certifying the compliance.

14. Reporting and Notification Requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semiannual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the Control Officer, in accordance with the conditions in the affected Part 70 Operating Permit. The reports shall meet the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.14.a through 030.400.S.14.c.

- a. Semiannual Report. The semiannual report shall be submitted to the Control Officer within thirty (30) calendar days of the end of each reporting period. This report shall contain the information required in paragraphs 030.400.S.14.a.(1) through 030.400.S.14.a.(7):
 - (1) The identification of the owner and operator and the permit number;
 - (2) Total annual emissions (in tpy), based on a 12-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period recorded pursuant to paragraph 030.400.S.14.a;
 - (3) All data relied upon, including, but not limited to, any quality assurance or quality control data, in calculating the monthly and annual PAL pollutant emissions;
 - (4) A list of any emissions units modified or added to the major stationary source during the preceding 6-month period;
 - (5) The number, duration, and cause of any deviations or monitoring malfunctions (other than the time associated with zero and span calibration checks), and any corrective action taken;
 - (6) A notification of a shutdown of any monitoring system, whether the shutdown was permanent or temporary, the reason for the shutdown, the anticipated date that the monitoring system will be fully operational or replaced with another monitoring system, whether the emissions unit monitored by the monitoring system continued to operate, and the calculation of the emissions of the pollutant or the number determined by method included in the permit, as provided by paragraph 030.400.S.12.g; and
 - (7) A signed statement by the responsible official certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.
- b. Deviation Report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL conditions, including periods where no monitoring was available. A report submitted pursuant to 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B) shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The deviation reports shall be submitted within the time limits prescribed by the affected Part 70 Operating Permit. The reports shall contain the following information:
 - (1) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number;
 - (2) The PAL requirement that experienced the deviation or that was exceeded;

- (3) Emissions resulting from the deviation or the exceedance; an
- (4) A signed statement by the responsible official certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

c. Revalidation Results. The owner or operator shall submit to the Control Officer the results of any revalidation test or method within three (3) months after completion of such test or method.

15. Transition Requirements.

- a. The Control Officer may not issue a PAL that does not comply with the requirements in paragraphs 030.400.S.1 through 030.400.S.15 after the Administrator has approved regulations incorporating these requirements into the Nevada SIP.
- b. The Control Officer may supersede any PAL which was established prior to the date of approval of the Nevada SIP by the Administrator with a PAL that complies with the requirements of paragraphs 030.400.S.1 through 030.400.S.15.

SECTION T - INVALIDATION

1. If any provision of SECTION 030.400.S, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of SECTION 030.400.S, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.