

TITLE 18. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

CHAPTER 2. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY – AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

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ARTICLE 1. GENERAL

R18-2-101. Definitions

The following definitions apply to this Chapter. Where the same term is defined in this Section and in the definitions Section for an Article of this Chapter, the Article-specific definition shall apply.

1. “Act” means the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206; 42 U.S.C. 7401 through 7671q) as amended through December 31, 2011 (and no future editions).
2. “Actual emissions” means the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in subsections (2)(a) through (e), except that this definition shall not apply for calculating whether a significant emissions increase as defined in R18-2-401 has occurred, or for establishing a plantwide applicability limitation as defined in R18-2-401. Instead, the definitions of projected actual emissions and baseline actual emissions in R18-2-401 shall apply for those purposes.
 - a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24-month period that precedes the particular date and that is representative of normal source operation. The Director may 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 Director 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 is or will be located at a source with a Class I permit and has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the unit’s potential to emit on that date.
 - d. For any emissions unit that is or will be located at a source with a Class II permit and has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall be based on applicable control equipment requirements and projected conditions of operation.
 - e. This definition shall not apply for calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL. Instead, the definitions of projected actual emissions and baseline actual emissions in R18-2-401 shall apply for those purposes.
3. “Administrator” means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
4. “Affected facility” means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable.
5. “Affected source” means a source that includes one or more units which are subject to emission reduction requirements or limitations under Title IV of the Act.

6. “Affected state” means any state whose air quality may be affected by a source applying for a permit, permit revision, or permit renewal and that is contiguous to Arizona or that is within 50 miles of the permitted source.
7. “Afterburner” means an incinerator installed in the secondary combustion chamber or stack for the purpose of incinerating smoke, fumes, gases, unburned carbon, and other combustible material not consumed during primary combustion.
8. “Air contaminants” means smoke, vapors, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, sulfuric acid mist aerosols, aerosol droplets, odors, particulate matter, wind-borne matter, radioactive materials, or noxious chemicals, or any other material in the outdoor atmosphere.
9. “Air curtain destructor” means an incineration device designed and used to secure, by means of a fan-generated air curtain, controlled combustion of only wood waste and slash materials in an earthen trench or refractory-lined pit or bin.
10. *“Air pollution” means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or combinations thereof in sufficient quantities, which either alone or in connection with other substances by reason of their concentration and duration are or tend to be injurious to human, plant or animal life, or cause damage to property, or unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property of a substantial part of a community, or obscure visibility, or which in any way degrade the quality of the ambient air below the standards established by the director. A.R.S. § 49-421(2).*
11. “Air pollution control equipment” means equipment used to eliminate, reduce or control the emission of air pollutants into the ambient air.
12. “Air quality control region” (AQCR) means an area so designated by the Administrator pursuant to Section 107 of the Act and includes the following regions in Arizona:
 - a. Maricopa Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which is comprised of the County of Maricopa.
 - b. Pima Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which is comprised of the County of Pima.
 - c. Northern Arizona Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of Apache, Coconino, Navajo, and Yavapai.
 - d. Mohave-Yuma Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of La Paz, Mohave, and Yuma.
 - e. Central Arizona Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of Gila and Pinal.
 - f. Southeast Arizona Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which encompasses the counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz.
13. “Allowable emissions” means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using both the maximum rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate or hours of operation, and the most stringent of the following:
 - a. The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR 60, 61 and 63;

- b. The applicable emissions limitations approved into the state implementation plan, including those with a future compliance date; or,
 - c. The emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.
14. “Ambient air” means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.
15. “Applicable implementation plan” means those provisions of the state implementation plan approved by the Administrator or a federal implementation plan promulgated for Arizona or any portion of Arizona in accordance with Title I of the Act.
16. “Applicable requirement” means any of the following:
- a. Any federal applicable requirement.
 - b. Any other requirement established pursuant to this Chapter or A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3.
17. “Arizona Testing Manual” means sections 1 and 7 of the Arizona Testing Manual for Air Pollutant Emissions amended as of March 1992 (and no future editions).
18. “ASTM” means the American Society for Testing and Materials.
19. “Attainment area” means any area that has been identified in regulations promulgated by the Administrator as being in compliance with national ambient air quality standards.
20. *“Begin actual construction” means, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. With respect to a change in method of operation this term refers to those onsite activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.*
- a. For purposes of title I, parts C and D and section 112 of the clean air act, and for purposes of applicants that require permits containing limits designed to avoid the application of title I, parts C and D and section 112 of the clean air act, these activities include installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures but do not include any of the following, subject to subsection (20)(c):
 - i. Clearing and grading, including demolition and removal of existing structures and equipment, stripping and stockpiling of topsoil.
 - ii. Installation of access roads, driveways and parking lots.
 - iii. Installation of ancillary structures, including fences, office buildings and temporary storage structures, that are not a necessary component of an emissions unit or associated air pollution control equipment for which the permit is required.
 - iv. Ordering and onsite storage of materials and equipment.
 - b. For purposes other than those identified in subsection (20)(a), these activities do not include any of the following, subject to subsection (20)(c):
 - i. Clearing and grading, including demolition and removal of existing structures and equipment, stripping and stockpiling of topsoil and earthwork cut and fill for foundations.

- ii. Installation of access roads, parking lots, driveways and storage areas.
 - iii. Installation of ancillary structures, including fences, warehouses, storerooms and office buildings, provided none of these structures impacts the design of any emissions unit or associated air pollution control equipment.
 - iv. Ordering and onsite storage of materials and equipment.
 - v. Installation of underground pipework, including water, sewer, electric and telecommunications utilities.
 - vi. Installation of building and equipment supports, including concrete forms, footers, pilings, foundations, pads and platforms, provided none of these supports impacts the design of any emissions unit or associated air pollution control equipment.
- c. An applicant's performance of any activities that are excluded from the definition of "begin actual construction" under subsection (20)(a) or (b) shall be at the applicant's risk and shall not reduce the applicant's obligations under this Chapter. The director shall evaluate an application for a permit or permit revision and make a decision on the same basis as if the activities allowed under subsection (20)(a) or (b) had not occurred. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(7).
21. "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 source or major modification, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impact and other costs, determined by the Director in accordance with R18-2-406(A)(4) to be achievable for such source or modification.
22. "Btu" means British thermal unit, which is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1°F.
23. "Categorical sources" means the following classes of sources:
- 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 using the furnace process;
 - p. Primary lead smelters;
 - q. Fuel conversion plants;
 - r. Sintering plants;
 - s. Secondary metal production plants;
 - t. Chemical process plants, which shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in North American Industry Classification System codes 325193 or 312140;
 - u. Fossil-fuel boilers, combinations thereof, totaling more than 250 million Btus per hour heat input;
 - v. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity more than 300,000 barrels;
 - w. Taconite ore processing plants;
 - x. Glass fiber processing plants;
 - y. Charcoal production plants;
 - z. Fossil-fuel-fired steam electric plants and combined cycle gas turbines of more than 250 million Btus per hour heat input.
24. "Categorically exempt activities" means any of the following:
- a. Any combination of diesel-, natural gas- or gasoline-fired engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 145 horsepower.
 - b. Natural gas-fired engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 155 horsepower.
 - c. Gasoline-fired engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 200 horsepower.
 - d. Any of the following emergency or stand-by engines used for less than 500 hours in each calendar year, provided the permittee keeps records documenting the hours of operation of the engines:
 - i. Any combination of diesel-, natural gas- or gasoline-fired emergency engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 2,500 horsepower.
 - ii. Natural gas-fired emergency engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 2,700 horsepower.
 - iii. Gasoline-fired emergency engines with cumulative power equal to or less than 3,700 horsepower.
 - e. Any combination of boilers with a cumulative maximum design heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu/hr.
25. "CFR" means the Code of Federal Regulations, amended as of July 1, 2011, (and no future editions), with standard references in this Chapter by Title and Part, so that "40 CFR 51" means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 51.
26. "Charge" means the addition of metal bearing materials, scrap, or fluxes to a furnace, converter or refining vessel.

27. "Clean coal technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post-combustion stage, at a new or existing facility that will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam, that was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.
28. "Clean coal technology demonstration project" means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy - Clean Coal Technology," up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20% of the total cost of the demonstration project.
29. "Coal" means all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, or lignite by ASTM D-388-91, (Classification of Coals by Rank).
30. "Combustion" means the burning of matter.
31. "Commence" means, as applied to construction of a source, or a major modification as defined in Article 4 of this Chapter, that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:
 - a. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual onsite construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or
 - b. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be cancelled 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.
32. "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation, including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit, which would result in a change in emissions.
33. "Continuous monitoring system" means a CEMS, CERMS, or CPMS.
34. "Continuous emissions monitoring system" or "CEMS" means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring provisions in this Chapter, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide, on a continuous basis, a permanent record of emissions.
35. "Continuous emissions rate monitoring system" or "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).
36. "Continuous parameter monitoring system" or "CPMS" means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring provisions in this Chapter, to monitor process or control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) or other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations) and to provide, on a continuous basis, a permanent record of monitored values.
37. "Controlled atmosphere incinerator" means one or more refractory-lined chambers in which complete combustion is promoted by recirculation of gases by mechanical means.

38. *“Conventional air pollutant” means any pollutant for which the Administrator has promulgated a primary or secondary national ambient air quality standard. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(12).*
39. *“Department” means the Department of Environmental Quality. A.R.S. § 49-101(2)*
40. *“Director” means the director of environmental quality who is also the director of the department. A.R.S. § 49-101(3)*
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41. *“Discharge” means the release or escape of an effluent from a source into the atmosphere.*
42. *“Dust” means finely divided solid particulate matter occurring naturally or created by mechanical processing, handling or storage of materials in the solid state.*
43. *“Dust suppressant” means a chemical compound or mixture of chemical compounds added with or without water to a dust source for purposes of preventing air entrainment.*
44. *“Effluent” means any air contaminant which is emitted and subsequently escapes into the atmosphere.*
45. *“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 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.*
46. *“Emission” means an air contaminant or gas stream, or the act of discharging an air contaminant or a gas stream, visible or invisible.*
47. *“Emission standard” or “emission limitation” means a requirement established by the state, a local government, or the Administrator which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.*
48. *“Emissions unit” means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant and includes an electric steam generating unit.*
49. *“Equivalent method” means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated under R18-2-311(D) to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.*
50. *“Excess emissions” means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard as measured by the compliance test method applicable to such emission standard.*
51. *“Federal applicable requirement” means any of the following (including requirements that have been promulgated or approved by EPA through rulemaking at the time of issuance but have future effective compliance dates):*

- a. Any standard or other requirement provided for in the applicable implementation plan approved or promulgated by EPA through rulemaking under Title I of the Act that implements the relevant requirements of the Act, including any revisions to that plan promulgated in 40 CFR 52.
 - b. Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated through rulemaking under Title I, including parts C or D, of the Act.
 - c. Any standard or other requirement under section 111 of the Act, including 111(d).
 - d. Any standard or other requirement under section 112 of the Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under section 112(r)(7) of the Act.
 - e. Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder and incorporated pursuant to R18-2-333.
 - f. Any requirements established pursuant to section 504(b) or section 114(a)(3) of the Act.
 - g. Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under section 129 of the Act.
 - h. Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under section 183(e) of the Act.
 - i. Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels under section 183(f) of the Act.
 - j. Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from outer continental shelf sources, under section 328 of the Act.
 - k. Any standard or other requirement of the regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Act, unless the Administrator has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit.
 - l. Any national ambient air quality standard or maximum increase allowed under R18-2-218 or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to section 504(e) of the Act.
52. “Federal Land Manager” means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
53. “Federally enforceable” means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator under the Act, including all of the following:
- a. The requirements of the new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants.
 - b. The requirements of such other state or county rules or regulations approved by the Administrator, including the requirements of state and county operating and new source review permit and registration programs that have been approved by the Administrator. Notwithstanding this subsection, the condition of any permit or registration designated as being enforceable only by the state is not federally enforceable.
 - c. The requirements of any applicable implementation plan.

- d. Emissions limitations, controls, and other requirements, and any associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that are included in a permit pursuant to R18-2-306.01, ~~(or) R18-2-306.02, (or) R18-2-306.03.~~
54. “Federally listed hazardous air pollutant” means a pollutant listed pursuant to R18-2-1701(9).
55. “Final permit” means the version of a permit issued by the Department after completion of all review required by this Chapter.
56. “Fixed capital cost” means the capital needed to provide all the depreciable components.
57. “Fuel” means any material which is burned for the purpose of producing energy.
58. “Fuel burning equipment” means any machine, equipment, incinerator, device or other Article, except stationary rotating machinery, in which combustion takes place.
59. “Fugitive emissions” means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.
60. “Fume” means solid particulate matter resulting from the condensation and subsequent solidification of vapors of melted solid materials.
61. “Fume incinerator” means a device similar to an afterburner installed for the purpose of incinerating fumes, gases and other finely divided combustible particulate matter not previously burned.
62. “Good engineering practice (GEP) stack height” means a stack height meeting the requirements described in R18-2-332.
63. “Hazardous air pollutant” means any federally listed hazardous air pollutant.
64. “Heat input” means the quantity of heat in terms of Btus generated by fuels fed into the fuel burning equipment under conditions of complete combustion.
65. “Incinerator” means any equipment, machine, device, contrivance or other Article, and all appurtenances thereof, used for the combustion of refuse, salvage materials or any other combustible material except fossil fuels, for the purpose of reducing the volume of material.
66. “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 power of self-government.
67. “Indian reservation” means any federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.
68. “Insignificant activity” means any of the following activities:
- a. Liquid Storage and Piping
 - i. Petroleum product storage tanks containing the following substances, provided the applicant lists and identifies the contents of each tank with a volume of 350 gallons or more and provides threshold values for throughput or capacity or both for each such tank: diesel fuels and fuel oil in storage tanks with capacity of 40,000 gallons or less, lubricating oil, transformer oil, and used oil.
 - ii. Gasoline storage tanks with capacity of 10,000 gallons or less.

- iii. Storage and piping of natural gas, butane, propane, or liquified petroleum gas, provided the applicant lists and identifies the contents of each stationary storage vessel with a volume of 350 gallons or more and provides threshold values for throughput or capacity or both for each such vessel.
- iv. Piping of fuel oils, used oil and transformer oil, provided the applicant includes a system description.
- v. Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers where the containers are sealed during storage, and covered during loading and unloading, including containers of waste and used oil regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901-6992(k). Permit applicants must provide a description of material in the containers and the approximate amount stored.
- vi. Storage tanks of any size containing exclusively soaps, detergents, waxes, greases, aqueous salt solutions, aqueous solutions of acids that are not regulated air pollutants, or aqueous caustic solutions, provided the permit applicant specifies the contents of each storage tank with a volume of 350 gallons or more.
- vii. Electrical transformer oil pumping, cleaning, filtering, drying and the re-installation of oil back into transformers.
- b. Internal combustion engine-driven compressors, internal combustion engine-driven electrical generator sets, and internal combustion engine-driven water pumps used for less than 500 hours per calendar year for emergency replacement or standby service, provided the permittee keeps records documenting the hours of operation of this equipment.
- c. Low Emitting Processes
 - i. Batch mixers with rated capacity of 5 cubic feet or less.
 - ii. Wet sand and gravel production facilities that obtain material from subterranean and subaqueous beds, whose production rate is 200 tons/hour or less, and whose permanent in-plant roads are paved and cleaned to control dust. This does not include activities in emissions units which are used to crush or grind any non-metallic minerals.
 - iii. Powder coating operations.
 - iv. Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing.
 - v. Blast-cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water and any exhaust system or collector serving them exclusively.
 - vi. Plastic pipe welding.
- d. Site Maintenance

- i. Housekeeping activities and associated products used for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials at the source, including operation of fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for such purposes.
 - ii. Sanding of streets and roads to abate traffic hazards caused by ice and snow.
 - iii. Street and parking lot striping.
 - iv. Architectural painting and associated surface preparation for maintenance purposes at industrial or commercial facilities.
- e. Sampling and Testing
- i. Noncommercial (in-house) experimental, analytical laboratory equipment which is bench scale in nature, including quality control/quality assurance laboratories supporting a stationary source and research and development laboratories.
 - ii. Individual sampling points, analyzers, and process instrumentation, whose operation may result in emissions but that are not regulated as emission units.
- f. Ancillary Non-Industrial Activities
- i. General office activities, such as paper shredding, copying, photographic activities, and blueprinting, but not to include incineration.
 - ii. Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) where the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use.
 - iii. Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury or other medical condition.
- g. Miscellaneous Activities
- i. Installation and operation of potable, process and waste water observation wells, including drilling, pumping, filtering apparatus.
 - ii. Transformer vents.
69. "Kraft pulp mill" means any stationary source which produces pulp from wood by cooking or digesting wood chips in a water solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide at high temperature and pressure. Regeneration of the cooking chemicals through a recovery process is also considered part of the kraft pulp mill.
70. "Lead" means elemental lead or alloys in which the predominant component is lead.
71. "Lime hydrator" means a unit used to produce hydrated lime product.
72. "Lime plant" includes any plant which produces a lime product from limestone by calcination. Hydration of the lime product is also considered to be part of the source.
73. "Lime product" means any product produced by the calcination of limestone.
74. "Major modification" is defined as follows:

- a. A major modification is any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major source that would result in both a significant emissions increase of any regulated NSR pollutant and a significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the stationary source.
- b. Any emissions increase or net emissions increase that is significant for nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds is significant for ozone.
- c. For the purposes of this definition, none of the following is a physical change or change in the method of operation:
 - i. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;
 - ii. 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, 15 U.S.C. 792, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan under the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 792 - 825r;
 - iii. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Act;
 - iv. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
 - v. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-403 through R18-2-405 or R18-2-411, any of the following:
 - (1) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that the source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after December 12, 1976 under 40 CFR 52.21 or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter; or
 - (2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that the source is approved to use under any permit issued under R18-2-403;
 - (3) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after December 21, 1976, under 40 CFR 52.21, or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter.
 - vi. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-406 through R18-2-408 or R18-2-410, any of the following:
 - (1) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after January 6, 1975 under 40 CFR 52.21 or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter;
 - (2) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that the source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21, or under R18-2-406; or
 - (3) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after January 6, 1975, under 40 CFR 52.21, or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter.

- vii. Any change in ownership at a stationary source;
 - viii.[Reserved.]
 - ix. The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, if the project complies with:
 - (1) The SIP, and
 - (2) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated;
 - x. For electric utility steam generating units located in attainment and unclassifiable areas only, the installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, if the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption applies on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis; and
 - xi. For electric utility steam generating units located in attainment and unclassifiable areas only, the reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.
 - d. This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major source is complying with the requirements of R18-2-412 for a PAL for that regulated NSR pollutant. Instead, the definition of PAL major modification in R18-2-401(20) shall apply.
75. “Major source” means:
- a. A major source as defined in R18-2-401.
 - b. A major source under section 112 of the Act:
 - i. For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, including fugitive emission 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as described in Article 11 of this Chapter. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or
 - ii. For radionuclides, “major source” shall have the meaning specified by the Administrator by rule.
 - c. A major stationary source, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of section 302(j) of the Act, unless the source belongs to a section 302(j) category.

76. “Malfunction” means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment or a process to operate in a normal and usual manner, but does not include failures that are caused by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other upset condition or equipment breakdown which could have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care.
77. “Minor source” means a source of air pollution which is not a major source for the purposes of Article 4 of this Chapter and over which the Director, acting pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-402(B), has asserted jurisdiction.
78. “Minor source baseline area” means the air quality control region in which the source is located.
79. “*Mobile source*” means any combustion engine, device, machine or equipment that operates during transport and that emits or generates air contaminants whether in motion or at rest. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(23).
80. “*Modification*” or “*modify*” means a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a source that increases the emissions of any regulated air pollutant emitted by such source by more than any relevant *de minimis* amount or that results in the emission of any regulated air pollutant not previously emitted by more than such *de minimis* amount. An increase in emissions at a minor source shall be determined by comparing the source’s potential to emit before and after the modification. The following exemptions apply:
- a. A physical or operational change does not include routine maintenance, repair or replacement.
 - b. An increase in the hours of operation or if the production rate is not considered an operational change unless such increase is prohibited under any permit condition that is legally and practically enforceable by the department.
 - c. A change in ownership at a source is not considered a modification. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(24).
81. “Monitoring device” means the total equipment, required under the applicable provisions of this Chapter, used to measure and record, if applicable, process parameters.
82. “Motor vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on public highways.
83. “Multiple chamber incinerator” means three or more refractory-lined combustion chambers in series, physically separated by refractory walls and interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.
84. “Natural conditions” includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.
85. “*National ambient air quality standard*” means the ambient air pollutant concentration limits established by the Administrator pursuant to section 109 of the Act. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(25).
86. “National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants” or “NESHAP” means standards adopted by the Administrator under section 112 of the Act.
87. “Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits” means those permits or approvals required under the Act and those air quality control laws and rules which are part of the SIP.

88. “Net emissions increase” means:

- a. The amount by which the sum of subsections (88)(a)(i) and (ii) exceeds zero:
 - i. The increase in emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to R18-2-402(D); and
 - ii. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions of the regulated NSR pollutant at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.
 - iii. For purposes of calculating increases and decreases in actual emissions under subsection (88)(a)(ii), baseline actual emissions shall be determined as provided in the definition of baseline actual emissions in R18-2-401(2), except that R18-2-401(2)(a)(iii) and (b)(iv) 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:
 - i. The date five years before a complete application for a permit or permit revision authorizing the particular change is submitted or actual construction of the particular change begins, whichever occurs earlier, and
 - ii. The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.
- c. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-403 through R18-2-405 or R18-2-411, an increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit or permit revision under R18-2-403, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-406 through R18-2-408 or R18-2-410, an increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit under R18-2-406, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.
- d. An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} which occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date, as defined in R18-2-218, is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.
- e. An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.
- f. A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that it satisfies all of the following conditions:
 - i. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions.
 - ii. It is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins.

- iii. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.
 - iv. The emissions unit was actually operated and emitted the specific pollutant.
 - v. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-403 through R18-2-405 or R18-2-411, the Director has not relied on it in issuing any permit, permit revision, or registration under Article 4, R18-2-302.01, (or) R18-2-334, and the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.
 - g. An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit, as defined in R18-2-401(24), that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.
 - h. Subsection (2)(a) shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases.
89. "New source" means any stationary source of air pollution which is subject to a new source performance standard.
 90. "New source performance standards" or "NSPS" means standards adopted by the Administrator under section 111(b) of the Act.
 91. "Nitric acid plant" means any facility producing nitric acid 30% to 70% in strength by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.
 92. "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in the Appendices to 40 CFR 60.
 93. "Nonattainment area" means an area so designated by the Administrator acting pursuant to section 107 of the Act as exceeding national primary or secondary ambient air standards for a particular pollutant or pollutants.
 94. "Nonpoint source" means a source of air contaminants which lacks an identifiable plume or emission point.
 95. "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.
 96. "Operation" means any physical or chemical action resulting in the change in location, form, physical properties, or chemical character of a material.
 97. "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source.
 98. "Particulate matter" means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.
 99. "Particulate matter emissions" means all finely divided solid or liquid materials other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable test methods and procedures described in R18-2-311.

100. “Permitting authority” means the department or a county department, agency or air pollution control district that is charged with enforcing a permit program adopted pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-480(A). A.R.S. § 49-401.01(28).

101. “Permitting exemption thresholds” for a regulated minor NSR pollutant means the following:

Regulated Air Pollutant	Emission Rate in tons per year (TPY)
PM _{2.5} (primary emissions only; levels for precursors are set below)	5
PM ₁₀	7.5
SO ₂	20
NO _x	20
VOC	20
CO	50
Pb	0.3

102. “Person” means any public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association or society of persons, the federal government and any of its departments or agencies, the state and any of its agencies, departments or political subdivisions, as well as a natural person.

103. “Planning agency” means an organization designated by the governor pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7504. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(29).

104. “PM_{2.5}” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR 50 Appendix L, or by an equivalent method designated according to 40 CFR 53.

105. “PM₁₀” means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method contained within 40 CFR 50 Appendix J or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53.

106. “PM₁₀ emissions” means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable test methods and procedures described in R18-2-311.

107. “Plume” means visible effluent.

108. “Pollutant” means an air contaminant the emission or ambient concentration of which is regulated pursuant to this Chapter.

109. “Portable source” means any stationary source that is capable of being operated at more than one location.

110. “Potential to emit” or “potential emission rate” means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant, excluding secondary emissions, under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is legally and practically enforceable by the Department or a county under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3; any rule, ordinance, order or permit adopted or issued under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3 or the state implementation plan. This term does not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes under the Act, or the term “capacity factor” as used in title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
111. “Predictive Emissions Monitoring System” or “PEMS” means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring provisions in this Chapter, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.
112. “Primary ambient air quality standards” means the ambient air quality standards which define levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health, as specified in Article 2 of this Chapter.
113. “Process” means one or more operations, including equipment and technology, used in the production of goods or services or the control of by-products or waste.
114. “Project” means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major source.
115. “Proposed final permit” means the version of a Class I permit or Class I permit revision that the Department proposes to issue and forwards to the Administrator for review in compliance with R18-2-307(A). A proposed final permit constitutes a final and enforceable authorization to begin actual construction of, but not to operate, a new Class I source or a modification to a Class I source.
116. “Proposed permit” means the version of a permit for which the Director offers public participation under R18-2-330 or affected state review under R18-2-307(D).
117. “Reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit” means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with commencing commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation if the unit:
- a. Has not been in operation for the two-year period before enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from the unit continue to be carried in the Director’s emissions inventory at the time of enactment;

- b. Was equipped before shutdown with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85% and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98%;
 - c. Is equipped with low-NOx burners before commencement of operations following reactivation; and
 - d. Is otherwise in compliance with the Act.
118. “Reasonable further progress” means the schedule of emission reductions defined within a nonattainment area plan as being necessary to come into compliance with a national ambient air quality standard by the primary standard attainment date.
119. “Reasonably available control technology” (RACT) means devices, systems, process modifications, work practices or other apparatus or techniques that are determined by the Director to be reasonably available taking into account:
- a. The necessity of imposing the controls in order to attain and maintain a national ambient air quality standard;
 - b. The social, environmental, energy and economic impact of the controls;
 - c. Control technology in use by similar sources; and
 - d. The capital and operating costs and technical feasibility of the controls.
120. “Reclaiming machinery” means any machine, equipment device or other Article used for picking up stored granular material and either depositing this material on a conveyor or reintroducing this material into the process.
121. “Reference method” means the methods of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as described in the Arizona Testing Manual; 40 CFR 50, Appendices A through K; 40 CFR 51, Appendix M; 40 CFR 52, Appendices D and E; 40 CFR 60, Appendices A through F; and 40 CFR 61, Appendices B and C, as incorporated by reference in 18 A.A.C. 2, Appendix 2.
122. “Regulated air pollutant” means any of the following:
- a. Any conventional air pollutant.
 - b. Nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds.
 - c. Any pollutant that is subject to a new source performance standard.
 - d. Any pollutant that is subject to a national emission standard for hazardous air pollutants or other requirements established under section 112 of the Act, including sections 112(g), (j), and (r), including the following:
 - i. Any pollutant subject to requirements under section 112(j) of the act. If the administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the act, any pollutant for which a subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant to section 112(e) of the Act; and
 - ii. Any pollutant for which the requirements of section 112(g)(2) of the Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to the section 112(g)(2) requirement.

- e. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under title VI of the Act.
123. “Regulated minor NSR pollutant” means any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and the following precursors for such pollutants:
- a. VOC and nitrogen oxides as precursors to ozone.
 - b. Nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide as precursors to $PM_{2.5}$.
124. “Regulated NSR pollutant” is defined as follows:
- a. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-403 through R18-2-405 and R18-2-411, regulated NSR pollutant means any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any pollutant identified under this subsection as a constituent of or precursor to such pollutant, provided that such constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of the regulation of the general pollutant. Precursors for purposes of NSR are the following:
 - i. Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all areas.
 - ii. Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to $PM_{2.5}$ in all areas.
 - iii. Nitrogen oxides are precursors to $PM_{2.5}$ in all areas.
 - iv. VOC and ammonia are precursors to $PM_{2.5}$ in $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment areas.
 - b. For all other purposes, regulated NSR pollutant means the pollutants identified in subsection (a) and the following:
 - i. Any pollutant that is subject to any new source performance standard except greenhouse gases as defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a).
 - ii. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Act as of July 1, 2011.
 - iii. Any pollutant that is otherwise subject to regulation under the Act, except greenhouse gases as defined in 40 CFR 86.1818-12(a).
 - c. Notwithstanding subsections (124)(a) and (b), 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, unless the listed hazardous air pollutant is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under section 108 of the Act.
 - d. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions and PM_{10} emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On and after January 1, 2011, condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} in permits issued under Article 4.
125. “Repowering” means:
- a. Replacing an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies:
 - i. Atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;
 - ii. Integrated gasification combined cycle;

- iii. Magnetohydrodynamics;
 - iv. Direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;
 - v. Integrated gasification fuel cells; or
 - vi. As determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the United States Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of the above technologies; and
 - vii. Any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.
- b. Repowering also includes any oil, gas, or oil and gas-fired unit that has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the United States Department of Energy.
 - c. The Director shall give expedited consideration to permit applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this subsection (and) is granted an extension under section 409 of the Act.
126. “Run” means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected, which may be, unless otherwise specified, either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice.
127. “Secondary ambient air quality standards” means the ambient air quality standards which define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant, as specified in Article 2 of this Chapter.
128. “Secondary emissions” means emissions which are specific, well defined, quantifiable, occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major source or major modification, but do not come from the major source or major modification itself, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any offsite support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major 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.
129. “Section 302(j) category” means:
- a. Any of the classes of sources listed in the definition of categorical source in subsection (23); or
 - b. Any category of affected facility which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.
130. “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.
131. “Significant” means, in reference to a significant emissions increase, a net emissions increase, a stationary source’s potential to emit or a stationary source’s maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits as defined in R18-2-301(13):
- a. A rate of emissions of conventional pollutants that would equal or exceed any of the following:

Pollutant	Emissions Rate
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide	40 tpy
PM ₁₀	15 tpy
	10 tpy of direct PM _{2.5} emissions; 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions; 40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions.
PM _{2.5}	40 tpy of VOC or nitrogen oxides
Ozone	
Lead	0.6 tpy

- b. For purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-302(B)(2) or R18-2-406, in addition to the rates specified in subsection (131)(a), a rate of emissions of non-conventional pollutants that would equal or exceed any of the following:

Pollutant	Emissions Rate
Particulate matter	25 tpy
Fluorides	3 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist	7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S)	10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S)	10 tpy
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ tpy
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	15 tpy
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	40 tpy
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	50 tpy
Any regulated NSR pollutant not specifically listed in this subsection (or) subsection (131)(a), except for ammonia.	Any emission rate

- c. In ozone nonattainment areas classified as serious or severe, the emission rate for nitrogen oxides or VOC determined under R18-2-405.

- d. In a carbon monoxide nonattainment area classified as serious, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed 50 tons per year, if the Administrator has determined that stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in that area.
 - e. In PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas, an emission rate that would equal or exceed 40 tons per year of VOC as a precursor of PM_{2.5}.
 - f. In PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas, for purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-403 or R18-2-404, an emission rate that would equal or exceed 40 tons per year of ammonia, as a precursor to PM_{2.5}. This subsection shall take effect on the effective date of the Administrator's action approving it as part of the state implementation plan.
 - g. Notwithstanding the emission rates listed in subsection (131)(a) or (b), for purposes of determining the applicability of R18-2-406, any emissions rate or any net emissions increase associated with a major source or major modification, which would be constructed within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on the ambient air quality of such area equal to or greater than 1 µg/m³ (24-hour average).
132. "Significant emissions increase" means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant as defined in this Section for that pollutant.
133. "Smoke" means particulate matter resulting from incomplete combustion.
134. "*Source*" means any building, structure, facility or installation that may cause or contribute to air pollution or the use of which may eliminate, reduce or control the emission of air pollution. A.R.S. § 49-401.01(23).
135. "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.
136. "Stack in existence" means that the owner or operator had either:
- a. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical onsite construction of the stack;
 - b. Entered into binding 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.
137. "Start-up" means the setting into operation of any air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose except routine phasing in of process equipment.
138. "State implementation plan" or "SIP" means the accumulated record of enforceable air pollution control measures, programs and plans adopted by the Director and submitted to and approved by the Administrator pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7410.
139. "Stationary rotating machinery" means any gas engine, diesel engine, gas turbine, or oil fired turbine operated from a stationary mounting and used for the production of electric power or for the direct drive of other equipment.

140. “Stationary source” means any building, structure, facility or installation which emits or may emit any regulated NSR pollutant, any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the act. “Building,” “structure,” “facility,” or “installation” means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same “Major Group” as described in the “Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.”
141. “Subject to regulation” means, for any air pollutant, that the pollutant is subject to either a provision in the Act, or a nationally-applicable regulation codified by the administrator in 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter C, that requires actual control of the quantity of emissions of that pollutant, and that such a control requirement has taken effect and is operative to control, limit or restrict the quantity of emissions of that pollutant released from the regulated activity.
142. “Sulfuric acid plant” means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized as a means of preventing emissions of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds to the atmosphere.
143. “Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project” means a clean coal technology demonstration project operated for five years or less, and that complies with the applicable implementation plan and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after the project is terminated.
144. “Temporary source” means a source which is portable, as defined in A.R.S. § 49-401.01(23) and which is not an affected source.
145. “Total reduced sulfur” (TRS) means the sum of the sulfur compounds, primarily hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide, that are released during kraft pulping and other operations and measured by Method 16 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
146. “Trivial activities” means activities and emissions units, such as the following, that may be omitted from a permit or registration application. Certain of the following listed activities include qualifying statements intended to exclude similar activities:
- a. Low-Emitting Combustion
 - i. Combustion emissions from propulsion of mobile sources;
 - ii. Emergency or backup electrical generators at residential locations;
 - iii. Portable electrical generators that can be moved by hand from one location to another. “Moved by hand” means capable of being moved without the assistance of any motorized or non-motorized vehicle, conveyance, or device;
 - b. Low- Or Non-Emitting Industrial Activities
 - i. Blacksmith forges;

- ii. Hand-held or manually operated equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, sawing, grinding, turning, routing or machining of ceramic art work, precision parts, leather, metals, plastics, fiberboard, masonry, carbon, glass, or wood;
- iii. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities that do not result in emission of HAP metals. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities that emit HAP metals are insignificant activities based on size or production level thresholds. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches directly related to plant maintenance and upkeep and repair or maintenance shop activities that emit HAP metals are treated as trivial and listed separately in this definition;
- iv. Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking;
- v. Air compressors and pneumatically operated equipment, including hand tools;
- vi. Batteries and battery charging stations, except at battery manufacturing plants;
- vii. Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking;
- viii. Equipment used exclusively to slaughter animals, not including other equipment at slaughterhouses, such as rendering cookers, boilers, heating plants, incinerators, and electrical power generating equipment;
- ix. Hand-held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives with no VOC in the adhesive formulation;
- x. Equipment used for surface coating, painting, dipping, or spraying operations, except those that will emit VOC or HAP;
- xi. CO₂ lasers used only on metals and other materials that do not emit HAP in the process;
- xii. Electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves, but not the emissions from the articles or substances being processed in the ovens or autoclaves or the boilers delivering the steam;
- xiii. Salt baths using nonvolatile salts that do not result in emissions of any regulated air pollutants;
- xiv. Laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions;
- xv. Process water filtration systems and demineralizers;
- xvi. Demineralized water tanks and demineralizer vents;
- xvii. Oxygen scavenging or de-aeration of water;
- xviii. Ozone generators;
- xix. Steam vents and safety relief valves;
- xx. Steam leaks; and
- xxi. Steam cleaning operations and steam sterilizers;
- xxii. Use of vacuum trucks and high pressure washer/cleaning equipment within the stationary source boundaries for cleanup and in-source transfer of liquids and slurried solids to waste water treatment units or conveyances;

xxiii. Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing.

xxiv. Electric motors.

c. Building and Site Maintenance Activities

- i. Plant and building maintenance and upkeep activities, including grounds-keeping, general repairs, cleaning, painting, welding, plumbing, re-tarring roofs, installing insulation, and paving parking lots, if these activities are not conducted as part of a manufacturing process, are not related to the source's primary business activity, and do not otherwise trigger a permit revision. Cleaning and painting activities qualify as trivial activities if they are not subject to VOC or hazardous air pollutant control requirements;
- ii. Repair or maintenance shop activities not related to the source's primary business activity, not including emissions from surface coating, de-greasing, or solvent metal cleaning activities, and not otherwise triggering a permit revision;
- iii. Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products;
- iv. Landscaping activities;
- v. Routine calibration and maintenance of laboratory equipment or other analytical instruments;
- vi. Sanding of streets and roads to abate traffic hazards caused by ice and snow;
- vii. Street and parking lot striping;
- viii. Caulking operations which are not part of a production process.

d. Incidental, Non-Industrial Activities

- i. Air-conditioning units used for human comfort that do not have applicable requirements under Title VI of the Act;
- ii. Ventilating units used for human comfort that do not exhaust air pollutants into the ambient air from any manufacturing, industrial or commercial process;
- iii. Tobacco smoking rooms and areas;
- iv. Non-commercial food preparation;
- v. General office activities, such as paper shredding, copying, photographic activities, pencil sharpening and blueprinting, but not including incineration;
- vi. Laundry activities, except for dry-cleaning and steam boilers;
- vii. Bathroom and toilet vent emissions;
- viii. Fugitive emissions related to movement of passenger vehicles, if the emissions are not counted for applicability purposes under subsection (146)(c) of the definition of major source in this Section and any required fugitive dust control plan or its equivalent is submitted with the application;

- ix. Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) where the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use;
 - x. Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury or other medical condition;
 - xi. Circuit breakers;
 - xii. Adhesive use which is not related to production.
- e. Storage, Piping and Packaging
- i. Storage tanks, vessels, and containers holding or storing liquid substances that will not emit any VOC or HAP;
 - ii. Storage tanks, reservoirs, and pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions, if appropriate lids and covers are used;
 - iii. Chemical storage associated with water and wastewater treatment where the water is treated for consumption and/or use within the permitted facility;
 - iv. Chemical storage associated with water and wastewater treatment where the water is treated for consumption and/or use within the permitted facility;
 - v. Storage cabinets for flammable products;
 - vi. Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities;
 - vii. Equipment used to mix and package soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions, if appropriate lids and covers are used;
- f. Sampling and Testing
- i. Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers;
 - ii. Bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis, but not laboratory fume hoods or vents;
 - iii. Equipment used for quality control, quality assurance, or inspection purposes, including sampling equipment used to withdraw materials for analysis;
 - iv. Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment;
 - v. Environmental chambers not using HAP gases;
 - vi. Soil gas sampling;
 - vii. Individual sampling points, analyzers, and process instrumentation, whose operation may result in emissions but that are not regulated as emission units;
- g. Safety Activities
- i. Fire suppression systems;
 - ii. Emergency road flares;
- h. Miscellaneous Activities

- i. Shock chambers;
 - ii. Humidity chambers;
 - iii. Solar simulators;
 - iv. Cathodic protection systems;
 - v. High voltage induced corona; and
 - vi. Filter draining.
147. “Unclassified area” means an area which the Administrator, because of a lack of adequate data, is unable to classify as an attainment or nonattainment area for a specific pollutant, and which, for purposes of this Chapter, is treated as an attainment area.
148. “Uncombined water” means condensed water containing analytical trace amounts of other chemical elements or compounds.
149. “Urban or suburban open area” means an unsubdivided tract of land surrounding a substantial urban development of a residential, industrial, or commercial nature and which, though near or within the limits of a city or town, may be uncultivated, used for agriculture, or lie fallow.
150. “Vacant lot” means a subdivided residential or commercial lot which contains no buildings or structures of a temporary or permanent nature.
151. “Vapor” means the gaseous form of a substance normally occurring in a liquid or solid state.
152. “Visibility impairment” means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.
153. “Visible emissions” means any emissions which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments and which contain particulate matter.
154. “Volatile organic compounds” or “VOC” means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound other than the following:
- a. Methane;
 - b. Ethane;
 - c. Methylene chloride (dichloromethane);
 - d. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform);
 - e. 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
 - f. Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
 - g. Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
 - h. Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
 - i. Trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
 - j. 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
 - k. Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);

- l. 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
- m. 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134(a));
- n. 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141(b));
- o. 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142(b));
- p. 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
- q. Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
- r. 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
- s. 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143(a));
- t. 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152(a));
- u. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);
- v. Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
- w. Acetone;
- x. Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);
- y. 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225(ca));
- z. 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225(cb));
- aa. 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee);
- bb. Difluoromethane (HFC-32);
- cc. Ethylfluoride (HFC-161);
- dd. 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236(fa));
- ee. 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245(ca));
- ff. 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245(ea));
- gg. 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245(eb));
- hh. 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245(fa));
- ii. 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236(ea));
- jj. 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365(mfc));
- kk. Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31);
- ll. 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151(a));
- mm. 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123(a));
- nn. 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$);
- oo. 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($((CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3)$);
- pp. 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$);
- qq. 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($((CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5)$);
- rr. Methyl acetate; and
- ss. 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxypropane ($n-C_3F_7OCH_3$, HFE—7000);
- tt. 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE – 7500);
- uu. 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-hentafluoropropane (HFC 227ea);

- vv. Methyl formate (HCOOCH₃): and
 - ww. (1) 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300);
 - xx. Propylene carbonate;
 - yy. Dimethyl carbonate; and
 - zz. Trans -1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;
 - aaa.HCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-134);
 - bbb. HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂H (HFE-236(cal2));
 - ccc.HCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H (HFE-338(pcc13));
 - ddd. HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H (H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180));
 - eee.Trans 1-chloro-3,3,3- trifluoroprop-1-ene;
 - fff. 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;
 - ggg. 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol; and
 - hhh. Perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:
 - i. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes.
 - ii. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations.
 - iii. Cycle, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; or
 - iv. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.
 - v. The following compound is VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but is not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: t-butyl acetate.
155. “Wood waste burner” means an incinerator designed and used exclusively for the burning of wood wastes consisting of wood slabs, scraps, shavings, barks, sawdust or other wood material, including those that generate steam as a by-product.

ARTICLE 3. PERMITS AND PERMIT REVISIONS

R18-2-301. Definitions

The following definitions apply to this Article:

1. “Alternative method” means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method but which has been demonstrated to produce results adequate for the Director’s determination of compliance in accordance with R18-2-311(D).
2. “Alternative operating scenario” (AOS) means a scenario authorized in a part 70 permit that involves a change at the part 70 source for a particular emissions unit, and that either results in the unit being subject to one or more applicable requirements which differ from those applicable to the emissions unit prior to

implementation of the change or renders inapplicable one or more requirements previously applicable to the emissions unit prior to implementation of the change.

32. “Billable permit action” means the issuance or denial of a new permit, significant permit revision, or minor permit revision, or the renewal of an existing permit.
43. “Capacity factor” means the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for the period of time considered to the capacity rating of the machine or equipment.
54. “CEM” means a continuous emission monitoring system as defined in R18-2-101.
65. “Complete” means, in reference to an application for a permit, permit revision or registration, that the application contains all the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of a permit, permit revisions or registration processing does not preclude the Director from requesting or accepting any additional information.
76. “Dispersion technique” means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by any of the following:
- a. Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;
 - b. Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or
 - c. Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise. This shall not include any of the following:
 - i. The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream.
 - ii. The merging of exhaust gas streams under any of the following conditions:
 - (1) The source owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;
 - (2) After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant, applying only to the emission limitation for that pollutant; or
 - (3) Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the reviewing agency shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was

not significantly motivated by such intent, the reviewing agency shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source.

- iii. Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs.
- iv. Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning.
- v. Techniques which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

87. “Emissions allowable under the permit” means a permit term or condition determined at issuance to be required by an applicable requirement that establishes an emissions limit (including a work practice standard) or an emissions cap that the source has assumed to avoid an applicable requirement to which the source would otherwise be subject.

98. “Fossil fuel-fired steam generator” means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

109. “Fuel oil” means Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D-396-90a (Specification for Fuel Oils), gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D-2880-90a (Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils), or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM D-975-90a (Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils).

110. “Itemized bill” means a breakdown of the permit processing time into the categories of pre-application activities, completeness review, substantive review, and public involvement activities, and within each category, a further breakdown by employee name.

124. “Major source threshold” means the lowest applicable emissions rate for a pollutant that would cause the source to be a major source at the particular time and location, under the definition of major source in R18-2-101.

132. “Maximum capacity to emit” means the maximum amount a source is capable of emitting under its physical and operational design without taking any limitations on operations or air pollution controls into account.

143. “Maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits” means the maximum amount a source is capable of emitting under its physical and operational design taking into account the effect on emissions of any elective limits included in the source’s registration under R18-2-302.01(F).

154. “Minor NSR Modification” means any of the following changes that do not qualify as a major source or major modification:

- a. Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of an emission unit or a stationary source that either:
 - i. Increases the potential to emit of a regulated minor NSR pollutant by an amount greater than or equal to the permitting exemption thresholds, or

- ii. Results in emissions of a regulated minor NSR pollutant not previously emitted by such emission unit or stationary source in an amount greater than or equal to the permitting exemption thresholds.
- b. Construction of one or more new emissions units that have the potential to emit regulated minor NSR pollutants at an amount greater than or equal to the permitting exemption threshold.
- c. A change covered by subsections (12)(a) or (b) constitutes a minor NSR modification regardless of whether there will be a net decrease in total source emissions or a net increase in total source emissions that is less than the permitting exemption threshold as a result of decreases in the potential to emit of other emission units at the same stationary source.
- d. For the purposes of this subsection (the) following do not constitute a physical change or change in the method of operation:
 - i. A change consisting solely of the construction of, or changes to, a combination of emissions units qualifying as a categorically exempt activity.
 - ii. For a stationary source that is required to obtain a Class II permit under R18-2-302 and that is subject to source-wide emissions caps under R18-2-306.01, ~~(or) R18-2-306.02,~~ (or) R18-2-306.03, (a) change that will not result in the violation of the existing emissions cap for that regulated minor NSR pollutant.
 - iii. Replacement of an emission unit by a unit with a potential to emit regulated minor NSR pollutants that is less than or equal to the potential to emit of the existing unit, provided the replacement does not cause an increase in emissions at other emission units at the stationary source. A unit installed under this provision is subject to any limits applicable to the unit it replaced.
 - iv. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement.
 - v. 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, 15 U.S.C. 792, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan under the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. 792 to 825r.
 - vi. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Act.
 - vii. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste.
 - viii. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source that either:
 - (1) The source was capable of accommodating before December 12, 1976, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after December 12, 1976, under 40 CFR 52.21, or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter; or
 - (2) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21, or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter.

- ix. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition established after December 12, 1976, under 40 CFR 52.21, or under Articles 3 or 4 of this Chapter.
 - x. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.
 - xi. The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, if the project complies with:
 - (1) The SIP, and
 - (2) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.
 - xii. For electric utility steam generating units located in attainment and unclassifiable areas only, the installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, if the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption applies on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.
 - xiii. For electric utility steam generating units located in attainment and unclassifiable areas only, the reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.
- e. For purposes of this subsection:
- i. “Potential to emit” means the lower of a source’s or emission unit’s potential to emit or its allowable emissions.
 - ii. In determining potential to emit, the fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered unless the source belongs to a section 302(j) category.
 - iii. All of the roadways located at a stationary source constitute a single emissions unit.
165. “NAICS” means the five- or six-digit North American Industry Classification System-United States, 1997, number for industries used by the U.S. Department of Commerce.
176. “Permit processing time” means all time spent by Air Quality Division staff or consultants on tasks specifically related to the processing of an application for the issuance or renewal of a particular permit or permit revision, including time spent processing an application that is denied.
187. “Quantifiable” means, with respect to emissions, including the emissions involved in equivalent emission limits and emission trades, capable of being measured or otherwise determined in terms of quantity and assessed in terms of character. Quantification may be based on emission factors, stack tests, monitored values, operating rates and averaging times, materials used in a process or production, modeling, or other reasonable measurement practices.
198. “Registration” means a registration under R18-2-302.01.
2049. “Replicable” means, with respect to methods or procedures, sufficiently unambiguous that the same or equivalent results would be obtained by the application of the method or procedure by different users.
210. “Responsible official” means one of the following:

- a. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:
 - i. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - ii. The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the permitting authority;
- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
- c. For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this Article, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or
- d. For affected sources:
 - i. The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned; and
 - ii. The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR 70.

~~224.~~ “Screening model” means air dispersion modeling performed with screening techniques in accordance with 40 CFR 51, Appendix W as of June 30, 2017 (and no future amendments or additions).

~~232.~~ “Small source” means a source with a potential to emit, without controls, less than the rate defined as permitting exemption thresholds in R18-2-101, but required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to a standard under 40 CFR 63.

~~243.~~ “Startup” means the setting in operation of a source for any purpose.

~~254.~~ “Synthetic minor” means a source with a permit that contains voluntarily accepted emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements (for example, a cap on production rates or hours of operation, or limits on the type of fuel) under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03 to ~~(reduce)~~ the potential to emit to a level below the major source threshold.

R18-2-302. Applicability; Registration; Classes of Permits

- A. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, no person shall begin actual construction of, operate, or make a modification to any stationary source subject to regulation under this Article, without obtaining a registration, permit or permit revision from the Director.
- B. Class I and II permits and registrations shall be required as follows:
 - 1. A Class I permit shall be required for a person to begin actual construction of or operate any of the following:

- a. Any major source,
 - b. Any solid waste incineration unit required to obtain a permit pursuant to Section 129(e) of the Act,
 - c. Any affected source, or
 - d. Any stationary source in a source category designated by the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 70.3 and adopted by the Director by rule.
2. Unless a Class I permit is required, a Class II permit shall be required for:
- a. A person to begin actual construction of or operate any stationary source that emits, or has the maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits, any regulated NSR pollutant in an amount greater than or equal to the significant level.
 - b. A person to make a physical or operational change to a stationary source that would cause the source to emit, or have the maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits, any regulated NSR pollutant in an amount greater than or equal to the significant level.
 - c. A person to begin actual construction of or modify a stationary source that otherwise would be subject to registration but that the Director has determined requires a permit under R18-2-302.01(C)(4) or (D).
3. Unless a Class I or II permit is required, registration shall be required for:
- a. A person to begin actual construction of or operate any stationary source that emits or has the maximum capacity to emit any regulated minor NSR pollutant in an amount greater than or equal to a permitting exemption threshold.
 - b. A person to begin actual construction of or operate any stationary source subject to a standard under section 111 of the Act, except that a stationary source is not required to register solely because it is subject to any of the following standards:
 - i. 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAA (Residential Wood Heaters).
 - ii. 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII (Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines).
 - iii. 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ (Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines).
 - iv. 40 CFR 60, Subpart QQQQ (Residential Hydronic Heaters and Forced-Air Furnaces).
 - c. A person to begin actual construction of or operate any stationary source, including an area source, subject to a standard under section 112 of the Act, except that a stationary source is not required to register solely because it is subject to any of the following standards:
 - i. 40 CFR 61.145.
 - ii. 40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ (Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines).
 - iii. 40 CFR 63, Subpart WWWW (Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers).
 - iv. 40 CFR 63, Subpart CCCCCC (Gasoline Distribution).
 - v. 40 CFR 63, Subpart HHHHHH (Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations).
 - vi. 40 CFR 63, Subpart JJJJJJ (Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources), published at 76 FR 15554 (March 21, 2011).

- vii. A regulation or requirement under section 112(r) of the Act.
 - d. A physical or operational change to a source that would cause the source to emit or have the maximum capacity to emit any regulated minor NSR pollutant in an amount greater than or equal to the permitting exemption threshold.
 - C. Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (B), the following stationary sources do not require a permit or registration unless the source is a major source, or unless operation without a permit would result in a violation of the Act:
 - 1. A stationary source that consists solely of a single categorically exempt activity plus any combination of trivial activities.
 - 2. Agricultural equipment used in normal farm operations. "Agricultural equipment used in normal farm operations" does not include equipment classified as a source that requires a permit under Title V of the Act, or that is subject to a standard under 40 CFR 60, 61 or 63.
 - D. No person may construct or reconstruct any major source of hazardous air pollutants, unless the Director determines that maximum achievable control technology emission limitation (MACT) for new sources under Section 112 of the Act will be met. If MACT has not been established by the Administrator, such determination shall be made on a case-by-case basis pursuant to 40 CFR 63.40 through 63.44, as incorporated by reference in R18-2-1101(B). For purposes of this subsection, constructing and reconstructing a major source shall have the meaning prescribed in 40 CFR 63.41.
 - E. Elective limits or controls adopted under R18-2-302.01(F) shall not be considered in determining whether a source ~~requires~~ is a major source requiring registration or a Class I permit ~~but~~ under subsection (B)(1)(a). Elective limits or controls adopted under R18-2-302.01(F) shall be considered in determining any of the following:
 - 1. Whether the registration is subject to the public participation requirements of R18-2-330, as provided in R18-2-302.01(B)(3).
 - 2. Whether review for possible interference with attainment or maintenance of ambient standards is required under R18-2-302.01(C).
 - 3. Whether the source requires a Class II permit, as provided in subsections (B)(2)(a) or (b).
 - F. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether the source requires a Class II permit under subsections (B)(2)(a) or (b) or a registration under subsections (B)(3)(a) or (d), unless the source belongs to a section 302(j) category. If a permit is required for a stationary source, the fugitive emissions of the source shall be subject to all of the requirements of this Article.
 - G. Notwithstanding subsections (A) and (B), a person may begin actual construction, but not operation, of a source requiring a Class I permit or Class I permit revision upon the Director's issuance of the proposed final permit or proposed final permit revision.

R18-2-302.01. Source Registration Requirements

- A. Application. An application for registration shall be submitted on the form specified by the Director and shall include the following information:
1. The name of the applicant.
 2. The physical location of the source, including the street address, city, county, zip code and latitude and longitude coordinates.
 3. The source's maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits each regulated minor NSR pollutant.
 4. Identification of any elective limits or controls adopted under subsection (F).
 5. In the case of a modification, each increase in the source's maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits that exceeds the applicable threshold in subsection (G)(1)(a).
 6. Identification of the method used to determine the maximum capacity to emit under R18-2-302(B)(3)(a), a change in the maximum capacity to emit under R18-2-302(B)(3)(d), or the maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits under subsection (G)(1)(a).
 7. Process information for the source, including a list of emission units, design capacity, operations schedule, and identification of emissions control devices.
- B. Registration Processing Procedures.
1. The Department shall complete a review of a registration application for administrative completeness within 30 calendar days, calculated in accordance with A.A.C. R18-1-503, after its receipt.
 2. The Department shall complete a substantive review and take final action on a registration application within 60 calendar days if no hearing is requested, and 90 calendar days if a hearing is requested, calculated in accordance with A.A.C. R18-1-504, after the application is administratively complete.
 3. Except as provided in subsection (B)(5), a registration for construction of a source shall be subject to the public notice and participation requirements of R18-2-330. The materials relevant to the registration decision made available to the public under R18-2-330(D) shall include any determination made or modeling conducted by the Director under subsection (C).
 4. The Department shall also send a copy of the notice required by subsection (B)(3) to the administrator through the appropriate regional office, and to all other state and local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction in the region in which the source subject to the registration will be located. The notice shall also be sent to any other agency in the region having responsibility for implementing the procedures required under 40 CFR 51, Subpart I.
 5. A registration for construction of a source shall not be subject to subsections (B)(3) or (4), if the source's maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits each regulated minor NSR pollutant is less than the applicable permitting exemption threshold.
- C. Review for National Ambient Air Quality Standards Compliance; Requirement to Obtain a Permit.
1. The Director shall review each application for registration of a source with the maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits any regulated minor NSR pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than the

permitting exemption threshold. The purpose of the review shall be to determine whether the new or modified source may interfere with attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard in any area. In making the determination required by this subsection, the Director shall take into account the following factors:

- a. The source's emission rates, including fugitive emission rates, taking into account any elective limits or controls adopted under subsection (F).
 - b. The location of emission units within the facility and their proximity to the ambient air.
 - c. The terrain in which the source is or will be located.
 - d. The source type.
 - e. The location and emissions of nearby sources.
 - f. Background concentrations of regulated minor NSR pollutants.
2. The Director may undertake the review specified in subsection (C)(1) for a source with the maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits regulated minor NSR pollutants in an amount less than the permitting exemption threshold.
 3. If the Director determines under subsections (C)(1) or (C)(2) that a source's emissions may interfere with attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard, the Director shall perform a screening model run for each regulated minor NSR pollutant for which that determination has been made.
 4. If the Director determines, based on performance of the screening model pursuant to subsection (C)(3), that a source's emissions, taking into account any elective limits or controls adopted under subsection (F), will interfere with attainment or maintenance of a national ambient air quality standard, the Director shall deny the application for registration. Notwithstanding R18-2-302(B)(3), the owner or operator of the source shall be required to obtain a permit under R18-2-302 and shall comply with R18-2-334 before beginning actual construction of the source or modification.
- D. Requirement to Obtain a Permit.** Notwithstanding R18-2-302(B)(3)(b) and (c), the Director shall deny an application for registration for a source subject to a standard under section 111 or 112 of the Act and require the owner or operator to obtain a permit under R18-2-302, if the Director determines based on the following factors that the requirement to obtain a permit is warranted:
1. The size and complexity of the source.
 2. The complexity of the section 111 or 112 standard applicable to the source.
 3. The public health or environmental risks posed by the pollutants subject to regulation under the section 111 or 112 standard.
- E. Registration Contents.** A registration shall contain the following elements:
1. Enforceable emission limitations and standards, including operational requirements and limitations, that ensure compliance with all applicable SIP requirements at the time of issuance and any testing, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting obligations imposed by the applicable requirement or by R18-2-312.

2. Any elective limits or controls and associated operating, maintenance, monitoring and recordkeeping requirements adopted pursuant to subsection (F).
 3. A requirement to retain any records required by the registration at the source for at least three years in a form that is suitable for expeditious inspection and review.
 4. For any source that has adopted elective limits or controls under subsection (F), a requirement to submit an annual compliance report on the form provided by the Director in the registration.
- F. Elective Limits or Controls. The owner or operator of a source requiring registration may elect to include any of the following emission limitations in the registration, provided the Department approves the limitation and the registration also includes the operating, maintenance, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements specified below for the limitation.
1. A limitation on the hours of operation of any process or combination of processes.
 - a. The registration shall express the limitation in terms of hours per rolling 12-month period and shall specify the process or combination of processes subject to the limitation.
 - b. The owner or operator shall maintain a log or readily available business records showing actual operating hours through the preceding operating day for the process or processes subject to the limitation.
 2. A limitation on the production rate for any process or combination of processes.
 - a. The registration shall express the limitation in terms of an appropriate unit of mass or production per rolling 12-month period and shall specify the process or combination of processes subject to the limitation.
 - b. The owner or operator shall maintain a log or readily available business records showing the actual production rate through the preceding operating day for the process or processes subject to the limitation. The owner or operator shall update the log or business records at least once per operating day.
 3. A requirement to operate a fabric filter for the control of particulate matter emissions.
 - a. The owner or operator shall operate the fabric filter at all times that the emission unit controlled by the fabric filter is operated.
 - b. The owner or operator shall inspect the fabric filter at least once per month for tears and leaks and shall promptly repair any tears or leaks identified. If the fabric filter is subject to a limit on the opacity of emissions, the inspection shall include an opacity observation in accordance with the applicable reference method.
 - c. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the fabric filter in substantial compliance with the manufacturer's operation and maintenance recommendations.
 - d. The owner or operator shall keep a log or readily available business records of the inspections required by subsection (F)(3)(b) and the maintenance activities required by subsection (F)(3)(c). The

owner or operator shall update the log or business records within 24 hours after an inspection or maintenance activity is performed.

e. The registration shall identify the fabric filters and processes subject to this requirement.

4. Limitations on the total amount of VOC or hazardous air pollutants in solvents, coatings or other process materials used at the registered source.

a. The registration shall identify the pollutants and processes covered by the limitations and shall express the limitations in terms of pounds per rolling 12-month period.

b. The owner or operator shall maintain a log or readily available business records showing the concentration of each covered VOC or hazardous air pollutant in each VOC or hazardous air pollutant containing material used at the source. The owner or operator shall update the records whenever the concentration in any material changes or a new material is used. The presence at the source of a current material safety data sheet for a material used without dilution or other alteration satisfies this requirement.

c. The owner or operator shall maintain a spreadsheet or database to record the amount of each material containing a covered VOC or hazardous air pollutant used. The spreadsheet or database shall calculate the total pounds of the VOC or hazardous air pollutant used by multiplying the concentration of VOC or hazardous air pollutant in a material by the amount of material used and shall employ appropriate units of measurement and conversion factors. The owner or operator shall update the spreadsheet or database at least once per operating day.

5. Requirements in 40 CFR Part 1039 for Tier 4 engines used for electrical generation of less than or equal to 10 megawatts that are powered by diesel fueled reciprocating internal combustion engines that operate selective catalytic reduction.

a. The registration shall comply with 40 CFR Part 1039, as amended as of January 24 , 2023 (and no future amendments or editions). The registration shall identify the pollutants and processes covered by the limitations.

b. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the SCR in substantial compliance with the manufacturer's operation and maintenance recommendations.

c. The owner or operator shall keep a log or readily available business records of the inspections required by subsection (F)(5)(b) and the maintenance activities required by subsection (F)(5)(c). The owner or operator shall update the log or business records within 24 hours after an inspection or maintenance activity is performed.

G. Revised Registrations.

1. Unless a Class II permit is required under R18-2-302(B)(2)(b), the owner or operator of a registered source shall file a revised registration on the occurrence of any of the following:

a. A modification to the source that would result in an increase in the source's maximum capacity to emit with any elective limits exceeding any of the following amounts:

- i. 2.5 tons per year for NO_x, SO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, VOC or CO.
 - ii. 0.3 tons per year for lead.
 - b. Relocation of a portable source.
 - c. The transfer of the source to a new owner.
2. The requirements of subsection (B) shall not apply to a revised registration. The owner or operator may begin actual construction and operation of the modified, relocated or transferred source on filing the revised registration.

H. Registration Term.

1. A source's registration shall expire five years after the date of issuance of the last registration for the source or any modification to the source.
 2. A source shall submit an application for renewal of a registration not later than six months before expiration of the registration's term.
 3. If a source submits a timely and complete application for renewal of a registration, the source's authorization to operate under its existing registration shall continue until the Director takes final action on the application.
 4. The Director may terminate a registration under R18-2-321(C). If the Director terminates a registration under R18-2-321(C)(3), the owner or operator shall be required to apply for a permit for the source under R18-2-302.
- I. Issuance of a registration shall not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the SIP and any other requirements under local, state, or federal law.

R18-2-304. Permit Application Processing Procedures

- A. Unless otherwise noted, this Section applies to each source requiring a Class I or II permit or permit revision.
- B. Standard Application Form and Required Information. To apply for a permit required by this Chapter, applicants shall complete the applicable standard application form provided by the Director and supply all information required by the form's filing instructions. The application forms and filing instructions for Class I Permits shall at a minimum require submission of the following elements:
 1. Identifying information, including company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), owner's name and agent, and telephone number and names of plant site manager/contact.
 2. A description of the source's processes and products (by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code), including those associated with any proposed alternative operating scenarios (AOS) identified by the source.
 3. The following emission-related information:
 - a. All emissions of pollutants for which the source is major, and all emissions of regulated air pollutants. A permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from any

emissions unit, except as otherwise provided in R18-2-304(F)(8). The Director shall require additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable to the source, and other information necessary to collect any permit fees owed under R18-2-326.

- b. Identification and description of all points of emissions described in subsection (B)(3)(a) in sufficient detail to establish the basis for fees and applicability of requirements.
 - c. Emissions rate in tons per year (tpy) and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method. For emissions units subject to an annual emissions cap, tpy can be reported as part of the aggregate emissions associated with the cap, except where more specific information is needed, including where necessary to determine and/or assure compliance with an applicable requirement.
 - d. The following information to the extent it is needed to determine or regulate emissions: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules.
 - e. Identification and description of air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities.
 - f. Limitations on source operation affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated pollutants at the Class I source.
 - g. Other information required by any applicable requirement (including information related to stack height limitations in R18-2-332).
 - h. Calculations on which the information in subsections (B)(3)(a) through (g) is based.
4. The following air pollution control requirements:
 - a. Citation and description of all applicable requirements, and
 - b. Description of or reference to any applicable test method for determining compliance with each applicable requirement.
 5. Other specific information that may be necessary to implement and enforce other applicable requirements or to determine the applicability of such requirements.
 6. An explanation of any proposed exemptions from otherwise applicable requirements.
 7. Additional information as determined to be necessary by the Director to define proposed AOS identified by the source pursuant to R18-2-306(A)(11) or to define permit terms and conditions implementing any AOS under R18-2-306(A)(11) or implementing R18-2-317, R18-2-306(A)(12), R18-2-306(A)(14), or R18-2-306.02. The permit application shall include documentation demonstrating that the source has obtained all authorizations required under the applicable requirements relevant to any proposed AOS, or a certification that the source has submitted all relevant materials to the Director for obtaining such authorizations.
 8. A compliance plan for all Class I sources that contains all of the following:
 - a. A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements.

- b. A description as follows:
 - i. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements.
 - ii. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis.
 - iii. For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements.
 - iv. For applicable requirements associated with a proposed AOS, a statement that the source will meet such requirements upon implementation of the AOS. If a proposed AOS would implicate an applicable requirement that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis.
- c. A compliance schedule as follows:
 - i. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with such requirements.
 - ii. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet, in a timely manner, applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term shall satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
 - iii. A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. Such a schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirements for which the source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.
 - iv. For applicable requirements associated with a proposed AOS, a statement that the source will meet such requirements upon implementation of the AOS. If a proposed AOS would implicate an applicable requirement that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet, in a timely manner, applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term will satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
- d. A schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every six months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation.

- e. The compliance plan content requirements specified in subsection (B)(8) shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under title IV of the Act with regard to the schedule and methods the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.
9. Requirements for compliance certification, including the following:
- a. A certification of compliance with all applicable requirements by a responsible official, which shall include:
 - i. Identification of the applicable requirement that is the basis of the certification;
 - ii. The method used for determining the compliance status of the source, including a description of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements and test methods;
 - iii. The compliance status; and
 - iv. Such other facts as the Director may require;
 - b. A schedule for submission of compliance certifications during the permit term, to be submitted no less frequently than annually, or more frequently if specified by the underlying applicable requirement or by the permitting authority;
 - c. A statement indicating the source's compliance status with any applicable enhanced monitoring and compliance certification requirements of the Act; and
 - d. A certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness pursuant to R18-2-304(I).
10. The use of nationally-standardized forms for acid rain portions of permit applications and compliance plans, as required by regulations promulgated under title IV of the act.
- C. The Director, either upon the Director's own initiative or on the request of a permit applicant, may waive a requirement that specific information or data be submitted in the application for a Class II permit for a particular source or category of sources if the Director determines that the information or data would be unnecessary to determine all of the following:
- 1. The applicable requirements to which the source may be subject;
 - 2. That the source is so designed, controlled, or equipped with such air pollution control equipment that it may be expected to operate without emitting or without causing to be emitted air contaminants in violation of the provisions of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, Article 2 and this Chapter;
 - 3. The fees to which the source may be subject; and
 - 4. A proposed emission limitation, control, or other requirement that meets the requirements of R18-2-306.01, ~~(or)~~ R18-2-306.02, (or) R18-2-306.03.
- D. A timely application is:
- 1. For a source, that becomes subject to the permit program as a result of a change in regulation and not as a result of construction or a physical or operational change, one that is submitted within 12 months after the source becomes subject to the permit program.

2. For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted at least six months, but not more than 18 months, prior to the date of permit expiration.
 3. Any source under R18-2-326(A)(3) which becomes subject to a standard promulgated by the Administrator pursuant to section 112(d) of the Act shall, within 12 months of the date on which the standard is promulgated, submit an application for a permit revision demonstrating how the source will comply with the standard.
- E. If an applicable implementation plan allows the determination of an alternative emission limit, a source may, in its application, propose an emission limit that is equivalent to the emission limit otherwise applicable to the source under the applicable implementation plan. The source shall also demonstrate that the equivalent limit is quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and subject to replicable compliance determination procedures.
- F. A complete application shall comply with all of the following:
1. To be complete, an application shall provide all information required by subsection (B) (standard application form section). An application for permit revision only need supply information related to the proposed change, unless the source's proposed permit revision will change the permit from a Class II permit to a Class I permit. A responsible official shall certify the submitted information consistent with subsection (I) (Certification of Truth, Accuracy, and Completeness).
 2. An application for a new permit or permit revision shall contain an assessment of the applicability of the requirements of Article 4 of this Chapter. If the applicant determines that the proposed new source is a major source as defined in R18-2-401, or the proposed permit revision constitutes a major modification as defined in R18-2-101, then the application shall comply with all applicable requirements of Article 4.
 3. An application for a new permit or permit revision shall contain an assessment of the applicability of Minor New Source Review requirements in R18-2-334. If the applicant determines that the proposed new source is subject to R18-2-334, or the proposed permit revision constitutes a Minor NSR Modification, then the application shall comply with all applicable requirements of R18-2-334.
 4. Except for proposed new major sources or major modifications subject to the requirements of Article 4 of this Chapter, an application for a new permit, a permit revision, or a permit renewal shall be deemed to be complete unless, within 60 days of receipt of the application, the Director notifies the applicant by certified mail that the application is not complete.
 5. If a source wishes to voluntarily enter into an emissions limitation, control, or other requirement pursuant to R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03, (the) source shall describe that emissions limitation, control, or other requirement in its application, along with proposed associated monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements necessary to demonstrate that the emissions limitation, control, or other requirement is permanent, quantifiable, and otherwise enforceable as a practical matter.
 6. If, while processing an application that has been determined or deemed to be complete, the Director determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on that application, the Director may request such information in writing and set a reasonable deadline for a response. Except for

minor permit revisions as set forth in R18-2-319, a source's ability to continue operating without a permit, as set forth in subsection (K), shall be in effect from the date the application is determined to be complete until the final permit is issued, provided that the applicant submits any requested additional information by the deadline specified by the Director.

7. The completeness determination shall not apply to revisions processed through the minor permit revision process.
 8. Activities which are insignificant pursuant to the definition of insignificant activities in R18-2-101 shall be listed in the application. Except as necessary to complete the assessment required by subsections (F)(2) or (3), the application need not provide emissions data regarding insignificant activities. If the Director determines that an activity listed as insignificant does not meet the requirements of the definition of insignificant activities in R18-2-101 or that emissions data for the activity is required to complete the assessment required by subsections (F)(2) or (3), the Director shall notify the applicant in writing and specify additional information required.
 9. If a permit applicant requests terms and conditions allowing for the trading of emission increases and decreases in the permitted facility solely for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emission cap that is established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements, the permit applicant shall include in its application proposed replicable procedures and permit terms that ensure the emissions trades are quantifiable and enforceable.
 10. The Director is not in disagreement with a notice of confidentiality submitted with the application pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-432.
- G.** A source applying for a Class I permit that has submitted information with an application under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-432 and R18-2-305 shall submit a copy of such information directly to the Administrator.
- H.** Duty to Supplement or Correct Application. Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts or who has submitted incorrect information in a permit application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information as necessary to address any requirements that become applicable to the source after the date it filed a complete application but prior to release of a proposed permit.
- I.** Certification of Truth, Accuracy, and Completeness. Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this Chapter shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this Article shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
- J.** Action on Application.

1. The Director shall issue or deny each permit according to the provisions of A.R.S. § 49-427. The Director may issue a permit with a compliance schedule for a source that is not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance.
 2. In addition, a permit may be issued, revised, or renewed only if all of the following conditions have been met:
 - a. The application received by the Director for a permit, permit revision, or permit renewal shall be complete according to subsection (F).
 - b. Except for revisions qualifying as administrative or minor under R18-2-318 and R18-2-319, all of the requirements for public notice and participation under R18-2-330 shall have been met.
 - c. For Class I permits, the Director shall have complied with the requirements of R18-2-307 for notifying and responding to affected states, and if applicable, other notification requirements of R18-2-402(D)(2) and R18-2-410(C)(2).
 - d. For Class I and II permits, the conditions of the permit shall require compliance with all applicable requirements.
 - e. For permits for which an application is required to be submitted to the Administrator under R18-2-307(A), and to which the Administrator has properly objected to its issuance in writing within 45 days of receipt of the proposed final permit and all necessary supporting information from the Department, the Director has revised and submitted a proposed final permit in response to the objection and EPA has not objected to this proposed final permit within 45 days of receipt.
 - f. For permits to which the Administrator has objected to issuance pursuant to a petition filed under 40 CFR 70.8(d), the Administrator's objection has been resolved.
 - g. For a Class II permit that contains voluntary emission limitations, controls, or other requirements established pursuant to R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03, (the) Director shall have complied with the requirement of R18-2-306.01(C) or R18-2-306.03(C) to provide the Administrator with a copy of the proposed permit.
 3. If the Director denies a permit under this Section, a notice shall be served on the applicant by certified mail, return receipt requested. The notice shall include a statement detailing the grounds for the denial and a statement that the permit applicant is entitled to a hearing.
 4. The Director shall provide a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the proposed permit conditions including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions. The Director shall send this statement to any person who requests it and, for Class I permits, to the Administrator.
 5. Priority shall be given by the Director to taking action on applications for construction or modification submitted pursuant to Title I, Parts C (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) and D (New Source Review) of the Act.
- K.** Requirement for a Permit. Except as noted under the provisions in R18-2-317 and R18-2-319, no source may operate after the time that it is required to submit a timely and complete application, except in compliance

with a permit issued pursuant to this Chapter. However, if a source under R18-2-326(A)(3) submits a timely and complete application for continued operation under a permit revision or renewal, the source's failure to have a permit is not a violation of this Article until the Director takes final action on the application. This protection shall cease to apply if, subsequent to the completeness determination, the applicant fails to submit, by the deadline specified in writing by the Director, any additional information identified as being needed to process the application. This subsection does not affect a source's obligation to obtain a permit revision before making a modification to the source.

R18-2-306. Permit Contents

- A. Each permit issued by the Director shall include the following elements:
 1. The date of issuance and the permit term.
 2. Enforceable emission limitations and standards, including operational requirements and limitations that ensure compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of issuance and operational requirements and limitations that have been voluntarily accepted under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03.
 - a. The permit shall specify and reference the origin of and authority for each term or condition and identify any difference in form as compared to the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based.
 - b. The permit shall state that, if an applicable requirement of the Act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be enforceable by the Administrator.
 - c. Any permit containing an equivalency demonstration for an alternative emission limit submitted under R18-2-304(E) shall contain provisions to ensure that any resulting emissions limit has been demonstrated to be quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures.
 - d. The permit shall specify applicable requirements for fugitive emission limitations, regardless of whether the source category in question is included in the list of sources contained in the definition of major source in R18-2-101.
 3. Each permit shall contain the following requirements with respect to monitoring:
 - a. All monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under applicable monitoring and testing requirements, including:
 - i. Monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods under 40 CFR 64;
 - ii. Other procedures and methods promulgated under sections 114(a)(3) or 504(b) of the Act; and
 - iii. Monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03.
 - b. 40 CFR 64 as adopted July 1, 1998, is incorporated by reference and on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary of State. This incorporation by reference contains no future editions or amendments. If more than one monitoring or testing requirement applies, the permit may specify a

- streamlined set of monitoring or testing provisions if the specified monitoring or testing is adequate to assure compliance at least to the same extent as the monitoring or testing applicable requirements not included in the permit as a result of such streamlining;
- c. If the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing or instrumental or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of recordkeeping designed to serve as monitoring), periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that are representative of the source's compliance with the permit as reported under subsection (A)(4). The monitoring requirements shall ensure use of terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable requirement, and as otherwise required under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03. Recordkeeping provisions may be sufficient to meet the requirements of this subsection; and
 - d. As necessary, requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and, if appropriate, installation of monitoring equipment or methods.
4. The permit shall incorporate all applicable recordkeeping requirements including recordkeeping requirements established under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03, (for) the following:
 - a. Records of required monitoring information that include the following:
 - i. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurement;
 - ii. The date any analyses was performed;
 - iii. The name of the company or entity that performed the analysis;
 - iv. A description of the analytical technique or method used;
 - v. The results of any analysis; and
 - vi. The operating conditions existing at the time of sampling or measurement;
 - b. Retention of records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation and copies of all reports required by the permit.
 5. The permit shall incorporate all applicable reporting requirements including reporting requirements established under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03 and (requir)e the following:
 - a. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring. All instances of deviations from permit requirements shall be clearly identified in the reports. All required reports shall be certified by a responsible official consistent with R18-2-304(I) and R18-2-309(A)(5) and shall be submitted with the following frequency:
 - i. For a Class I permit, at least once every six months;
 - ii. For a Class II permit, at least once per year.
 - b. Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of the deviations, and any corrective actions or

preventive measures taken. Where the applicable requirement contains a definition of prompt or otherwise specifies a timeframe for reporting deviations, that definition or timeframe shall govern. Where the applicable requirement does not address the timeframe for reporting deviations, the permittee shall submit reports of deviations in compliance with the following schedule:

- i. Notice that complies with timeframe in R18-2-310.01(A) is prompt for deviations that constitute excess emissions;
 - ii. Except as otherwise provided in the permit, notice that complies with subsection (A)(5)(a) is prompt for all other types of deviation.
6. A permit condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
 - a. A permit revision is not required for increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired under the acid rain program, if the increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
 - b. A limit shall not be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source shall not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
 - c. Any allowance shall be accounted for according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act.
 - d. Any permit issued under the requirements of this Chapter and Title V of the Act to a unit subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Act shall include conditions prohibiting all of the following:
 - i. Annual emissions of sulfur dioxide in excess of the number of allowances to emit sulfur dioxide held by the owner or operator of the unit or the designated representative of the owner or operator,
 - ii. Exceedances of applicable emission rates,
 - iii. Use of any allowance before the year for which it is allocated, and
 - iv. Contravention of any other provision of the permit.
7. A severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portion of the permit.
8. Provisions stating the following:
 - a. The permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permit including all applicable requirements of Arizona air quality statutes A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, and the air quality rules, 18 A.A.C. 2. Any permit noncompliance is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or revision; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Noncompliance with any federally enforceable requirement in a permit is a violation of the Act.
 - b. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.

- c. The permit may be revised, reopened, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit revision, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
 - d. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege to the permit holder.
 - e. The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information that the Director may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for revising, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon the Director's request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Director copies of records required to be kept by the permit. For information claimed to be confidential, the permittee shall furnish a copy of the records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.
 - f. For any major source operating in a nonattainment area for all pollutants for which the source is classified as a major source, the source shall comply with reasonably available control technology.
9. A provision to ensure that the source pays fees to the Director under A.R.S. § 49-426(E), R18-2-326, and R18-2-511.
10. A provision stating that a permit revision shall not be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes provided for in the permit.
11. Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in its application as approved by the Director. The terms and conditions shall:
- a. Require the source, contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another, to record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating;
 - b. Extend the permit shield described in R18-2-325 to all terms and conditions under each such operating scenario; and
 - c. Ensure that the terms and conditions of each such alternative scenario meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of this Chapter.
12. Terms and conditions, if the permit applicant requests them, and as approved by the Director, for the trading of emissions increases and decreases in the permitted facility, to the extent that the applicable requirements provide for trading the increases and decreases without a case-by-case approval of each emissions trade. The terms and conditions:
- a. Shall include all terms required under subsections (A) and (C) to determine compliance;
 - b. Shall not extend the permit shield in subsection (D) to all terms and conditions that allow the increases and decreases in emissions;
 - c. Shall not include trading that involves emission units for which emissions are not quantifiable or for which there are no replicable procedures to enforce the emissions trades; and
 - d. Shall meet all applicable requirements and requirements of this Chapter.

13. Terms and conditions, if the permit applicant requests them and they are approved by the Director, setting forth intermittent operating scenarios including potential periods of downtime. If the terms and conditions are included, the state's emissions inventory shall not reflect the zero emissions associated with the periods of downtime.
 14. Upon request of a permit applicant, the Director shall issue a permit that contains terms and conditions allowing for the trading of emission increases and decreases in the permitted facility solely for the purpose of complying with a federally enforceable emission cap established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements. The permit applicant shall include in its application proposed replicable procedures and permit terms that ensure the emissions trades are quantifiable and enforceable. The Director shall not include in the emissions trading provisions any emissions units for which emissions are not quantifiable or for which there are no replicable procedures to enforce the emissions trades. The permit shall also require compliance with all applicable requirements. Changes made under this subsection (shall) not include modifications under any provision of Title I of the Act and shall not exceed emissions allowable under the permit. The terms and conditions shall provide, for Class I sources, for notice that conforms to R18-2-317(D) and (E), and for Class II sources, for logging that conforms to R18-2-317.02(B)(5). In addition, the notices for Class I and Class II sources shall describe how the increases and decreases in emissions will comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.
 15. Other terms and conditions as are required by the Act, A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 3, Articles 1 and 2, and the rules adopted in 18 A.A.C. 2.
- B. Federally-enforceable Requirements.**
1. The following permit conditions shall be enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act:
 - a. Except as provided in subsection (B)(2), all terms and conditions in a Class I permit, including any provision designed to limit a source's potential to emit;
 - b. Terms or conditions in a Class II permit setting forth federal applicable requirements; and
 - c. Terms and conditions in any permit entered into voluntarily under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03, (as) follows:
 - i. Emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements; and
 - ii. Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements associated with the emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements in subsection (B)(1)(c)(i).
 2. Notwithstanding subsection (B)(1)(a), the Director shall specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Act any terms and conditions included in a Class I permit that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements.
- C.** Each permit shall contain a compliance plan as specified in R18-2-309.
- D.** Each permit shall include the applicable permit shield provisions under R18-2-325.
- E.** Emergency provision.

1. An “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
 2. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based emission limitations if the conditions of subsection (E)(3) are met.
 3. The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An emergency occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the emergency;
 - b. At the time of the emergency the permitted facility was being properly operated;
 - c. During the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards or other requirements in the permit; and
 - d. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Director by certified mail, facsimile, or hand delivery within two working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice shall contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective action taken.
 4. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.
 5. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.
- F. A Class I permit issued to a major source shall require that revisions be made under R18-2-321 to incorporate additional applicable requirements adopted by the Administrator under the Act that become applicable to a source with a permit with a remaining permit term of three or more years. A revision shall not be required if the effective date of the applicable requirement is after the expiration of the permit. The revisions shall be made as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 18 months after the promulgation of the standards and regulations. Any permit revision required under this subsection (shall) comply with R18-2-322 for permit renewal and shall reset the five-year permit term.

R18-2-306.02. Establishment of an Emissions Cap

- A.** An applicant may, in its application for a new permit, renewal of an existing permit, or as a significant permit revision, request an emissions cap for a particular pollutant expressed in tons per year as determined on a 12-month rolling average, or any shorter averaging time necessary to enforce any applicable requirement, for any emissions unit, combination of emissions units, or an entire source to allow operating flexibility including

emissions trading for the purpose of complying with the cap. This Section shall not apply to sources that hold an authority to operate under a general permit pursuant to Article 5 of this Chapter.

- B.** An emissions cap for a Class II source that limits the emissions of a particular pollutant for the entire source shall not exceed any of the following:
1. The applicable requirement for the pollutant if expressed in tons per year;
 2. The source's actual emissions plus the applicable significance level for the pollutant established in R18-2-101(131).
 3. The applicable major source threshold for the pollutant; or
 4. A sourcewide emission limitation for the pollutant voluntarily agreed to by the source under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03.
- C.** In order to incorporate an emissions cap in a permit the applicant must demonstrate to the Director that terms and conditions in the permit will:
1. Ensure compliance with all applicable requirements for the pollutant;
 2. Contain replicable procedures to ensure that the emissions cap is enforceable as a practical matter and emissions trading conducted under it is quantifiable and enforceable as a practical matter. For the purposes of this Section, "enforceable as a practical matter" shall include the following criteria:
 - a. The permit conditions are permanent and quantifiable;
 - b. The permit includes a legally enforceable obligation to comply;
 - c. The limits impose an objective and quantifiable operational or production limit or require the use of in-place air pollution control equipment;
 - d. The permit limits have short-term averaging times consistent with the averaging times of the applicable requirement;
 - e. The permit conditions are enforceable and are independent of any other applicable limitations; and
 - f. The permit conditions for monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements are sufficient to comply with R18-2-306(A)(3), (4), and (5).
- D.** Class I sources shall log an increase or decrease in actual emissions authorized as a trade under an emissions cap unless an applicable requirement requires notice to the Director. The log shall contain the information required by the permit including, at a minimum, when the proposed emissions increase or decrease occurred, a description of the physical change or change in method of operation that produced the increase or decrease, the change in emissions from the physical change or change in method of operation, and how the increase or decrease in emissions complies with the permit. Class II sources shall comply with R18-2-317.02(B)(5).
- E.** The Director shall not include in an emissions cap or emissions trading allowed under a cap any emissions unit for which the emissions are not quantifiable or for which there are no replicable procedures or practical means to enforce emissions trades.

R18-2-306.03. Voluntarily Air Permit Requirements

- A.** A source may voluntarily propose in its application, and accept in its permit, emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements that are permanent, quantifiable, and otherwise enforceable as a practical matter in order to avoid interfering with attainment or maintenance of a NAAQS, impairing visibility, or complying with any other of the Act. For the purposes of this Section, “enforceable as a practical matter” means that specific means to assess compliance with an emissions limitation, control, or other requirement are provided for in the permit in a manner that allows compliance to be readily determined by an inspection of records and reports.
- B.** In order for a source to obtain a permit containing voluntarily accepted emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements, the source shall demonstrate all of the following in its permit application:
1. The emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements to be imposed under subsection (A) are at least as stringent as the emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements that would otherwise be applicable to that source, including requirements imposed in an applicable implementation plan; and the permit does not waive, or make less stringent, any limitations or requirements imposed in an applicable implementation plan, or that are otherwise federally enforceable.
 2. All voluntarily accepted emissions limitations, controls, or other requirements will be permanent, quantifiable, and otherwise enforceable as a practical matter.
 3. The Director shall not issue a proposed final Class I permit or permit revision containing conditions to be imposed under this Section unless for each regulated NSR pollutant subject to the conditions an ambient air quality assessment demonstrates that emissions from the source will not interfere with attainment or maintenance of a NAAQS.
- C.** At the same time as notice of proposed issuance is first published pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-426(D), the Director shall send a copy of any Class II permit proposed to be issued pursuant to this Section to the Administrator for review during the comment period described in the notice pursuant to R18-2-330(C)(3).
- D.** The Director shall send a copy of each final permit issued pursuant to this Section to the Administrator.

R18-2-307. Permit Review by the EPA and Affected States

- A.** Except as provided in R18-2-304(G) and as waived by the Administrator, for each Class I permit, a copy of each of the following shall be provided to the Administrator as follows:
1. The applicant shall provide a complete copy of the application including any attachments, compliance plans, and other information required by R18-2-304(F) at the time of submittal of the application to the Director.
 2. The Director shall provide the proposed final permit after public and affected state review.
 3. The Director shall provide the final permit at the time of issuance.
 4. If a significant comment is received during the public participation process, the Director shall provide the written response to comments, (which must include a written response to all significant comments raised

during the public participation process on the draft permit and recorded under R18-2-330(G), and an explanation of how those public comments and the permitting authority's responses are available to the public.

- B. The Director shall keep all records associated with all permits for a minimum of five years from issuance.
- C. No permit for which an application is required to be submitted to the Administrator under subsection (A) shall be issued if the Administrator properly objects to its issuance in writing within 45 days of receipt of the proposed final permit from the Department and all necessary supporting information.
- D. Review by Affected States.
 - 1. For each Class I permit, the Director shall provide notice of each proposed permit to any affected state on or before the time that the Director provides this notice to the public as required under R18-2-330 except to the extent R18-2-319 requires the timing of the notice to be different.
 - 2. If the Director refuses to accept a recommendation of any affected state submitted during the public or affected state review period, the Director shall notify the Administrator and the affected state in writing. The notification shall include the Director's reasons for not accepting any such recommendation and shall be provided to the Administrator as part of the submittal of the proposed final permit. The Director shall not be required to accept recommendations that are not based on federal applicable requirements or requirements of state law.
- E. Any person who petitions the Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR 70.8(d) shall notify the Department by certified mail of such petition as soon as possible, but in no case more than 10 days following such petition. Such notice shall include the grounds for objection and whether such objections were raised during the public comment period. If the Administrator objects to the permit as a result of a petition filed under this subsection, the Director shall not issue the permit until EPA's objection has been resolved, except that a petition for review does not stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after the end of the 45-day administrative review period and prior to the Administrator's objection.
- F. If the Director has issued a permit prior to receipt of the Administrator's objection under subsection (E), and the Administrator indicates that it should be revised, terminated, or revoked and reissued, the Director shall reopen the permit in accordance with R18-2-321 and may thereafter issue only a revised permit that satisfies the Administrator's objection. In any case, the source shall not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.
- G. Prohibition on Default Issuance.
 - 1. No Class I permit including a permit renewal or revision shall be issued until affected states and the Administrator have had an opportunity to review the proposed permit.
 - 2. No permit or renewal shall be issued unless the Director has acted on the application.

R18-2-309. Compliance Plan; Certification

All permits shall contain the following elements with respect to compliance:

1. The elements required by R18-2-306(A)(3), (4), and (5).
2. Requirements for certifications of compliance with terms and conditions contained in the permit, including emissions limitations, standards, and work practices. Permits shall include each of the following:
 - a. The frequency of submissions of compliance certifications, which shall not be less than annually;
 - b. The means to monitor the compliance of the source with its emissions limitations, standards, and work practices;
 - c. A requirement that the compliance certification include all of the following (the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):
 - i. The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
 - ii. The identification of the methods or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period. The methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required under R18-2-306(A)(3). If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
 - iii. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall be based on the methods or means designated in subsection (2)(c)(ii). The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. For emission units subject to 40 CFR 64, the certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any period during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance defined under 40 CFR 64 occurred; and
 - iv. Other facts the Director may require to determine the compliance status of the source.
 - d. A requirement that permittees submit all compliance certifications to the Director. Permittees may submit compliance certifications to the Director by electronic means. Class I permittees shall also submit compliance certifications to the Administrator.
 - e. Additional requirements specified in sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the Act or pursuant to R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03.
3. A requirement for any document required to be submitted by a permittee, including reports, to contain a certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification and any other certification required under this Section shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
4. Inspection and entry provisions that require that upon presentation of proper credentials, the permittee shall allow the Director to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a source is located, emissions-related activity is conducted, or records are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that are required to be kept under the conditions of the permit;
 - c. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit;
 - d. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or other applicable requirements; and
 - e. Record any inspection by use of written, electronic, magnetic, or photographic media.
5. A compliance plan that contains all the following:
- a. A description of the compliance status of the source with respect to all applicable requirements;
 - b. A description as follows:
 - i. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements;
 - ii. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet the requirements on a timely basis; and
 - iii. For requirements for which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, a narrative description of how the source will achieve compliance with such requirements;
 - c. A compliance schedule as follows:
 - i. For applicable requirements with which the source is in compliance, a statement that the source will continue to comply with the requirements;
 - ii. For applicable requirements that will become effective during the permit term, a statement that the source will meet such requirements on a timely basis. A statement that the source will meet in a timely manner applicable requirements that become effective during the permit term shall satisfy this provision, unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement;
 - iii. A schedule of compliance for sources that are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of permit issuance. The schedule shall include a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions with milestones, leading to compliance with any applicable requirement for which the source will be in noncompliance at the time of permit issuance. This compliance schedule shall resemble and be at least as stringent as that contained in any judicial consent decree or administrative order to which the source is subject. The schedule of compliance shall supplement, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.

- d. A schedule for submission of certified progress reports no less frequently than every six months for sources required to have a schedule of compliance to remedy a violation. The progress reports shall contain:
 - i. Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved; and
 - ii. An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.
6. The compliance plan content requirements specified in subsection (5) shall apply and be included in the acid rain portion of a compliance plan for an affected source, except as specifically superseded by regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Act, and incorporated under R18-2-333 with regard to the schedule and each method the source will use to achieve compliance with the acid rain emissions limitations.
7. If there is a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) applicable to the source, a provision that compliance with the FIP is required.

R18-2-310.01. Reporting Requirements

- A. The owner or operator of any source shall report to the Director any emissions in excess of the limits established by this Chapter or the applicable permit. The owner or operator of any registered source may report excess emissions in accordance with this Section in order to qualify for the affirmative defense established in R18-2-310. The report shall be in two parts as specified below:
 1. Notification by telephone, ~~or~~ facsimile, or electronic means within 24 hours of the time the owner or operator first learned of the occurrence of excess emissions that includes all available information from subsection (B).
 2. Detailed written notification by submission of an excess emissions report within 72 hours of the notification under subsection (A)(1).
- B. The excess emissions report shall contain the following information:
 1. The identity of each stack or other emission point where the excess emissions occurred;
 2. The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
 3. The time and duration or expected duration of the excess emissions;
 4. The identity of the equipment from which the excess emissions emanated;
 5. The nature and cause of the emissions;
 6. The steps taken, if the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions;
 7. The steps that were or are being taken to limit the excess emissions; and

8. If the source's permit contains procedures governing source operation during periods of startup or malfunction and the excess emissions resulted from startup or malfunction, a list of the steps taken to comply with the permit procedures.
- C. In the case of continuous or recurring excess emissions, the notification requirements of this Section shall be satisfied if the source provides the required notification after excess emissions are first detected and includes in the notification an estimate of the time the excess emissions will continue. Excess emissions occurring after the estimated time period or changes in the nature of the emissions as originally reported shall require additional notification pursuant to subsections (A) and (B).

R18-2-317.01. Facility Changes that Require a Permit Revision - Class II

- A. The following changes at a source with a Class II permit shall require a permit revision:
1. A change that would trigger a new applicable requirement or violate an existing applicable requirement.
 2. Establishment of, or change in, an emissions cap under R18-2-306.02;
 3. A change that will require a case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard, or a source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or a visibility or increment analysis;
 4. A change that results in emissions that are subject to monitoring, recordkeeping or reporting under R18-2-306(A)(3), (4), or (5) if the emissions cannot be measured or otherwise adequately quantified by monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements already in the permit;
 5. A change that will authorize the burning of used oil, used oil fuel, hazardous waste, or hazardous waste fuel, or any other fuel not currently authorized by the permit;
 6. A change that requires the source to obtain a Class I permit;
 7. Replacement of an item of air pollution control equipment listed in the permit with one that does not have the same or better pollutant removal efficiency;
 8. Establishment or revision of a limit under R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03;
 9. Increasing operating hours or rates of production above the permitted level;
 10. A change that relaxes monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements, except when the change results:
 - a. From removing equipment that results in a permanent decrease in actual emissions, if the source keeps onsite records of the change in a log that satisfies Appendix 3 of this Chapter and if the requirements that are relaxed are present in the permit solely for the equipment that was removed;
 - b. From a change in an applicable requirement; and
 11. A minor NSR modification.
- B. A source with a Class II permit may make any physical change or change in the method of operation without revising the source's permit unless the change is specifically prohibited in the source's permit or is a change described in subsection (A). A change that does not require a permit revision may still be subject to requirements in R18-2-317.02.

R18-2-320. Significant Permit Revisions

- A. For Class I sources, a significant revision shall be used for an application requesting a permit revision that does not qualify as a minor permit revision or as an administrative amendment. A significant revision that is only required because of a change described in R18-2-319(A)(6) or (7) shall not be considered a significant permit revision under part 70 for the purposes of 40 CFR 64.5(a)(2). Every significant change in existing monitoring permit terms or conditions and every relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping permit terms or conditions shall follow significant revision procedures.
- B. A source with a Class II permit shall make the following changes only after the permit is revised following the public participation requirements of R18-2-330:
1. Establishing or revising a voluntarily accepted emission limitation or standard as described by R18-2-306.01, ~~(or)~~ R18-2-306.02, (or) R18-2-306.03, ~~(except)~~ a decrease in the limitation authorized by R18-2-319(B)(5);
 2. Making any change in fuel not authorized by the permit and that is not fuel oil or coal, to natural gas or propane;
 3. A change that is a minor NSR modification subject to R18-2-334;
 4. A change that relaxes monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements, except when the change results from:
 - a. Removing equipment that results in a permanent decrease in actual emissions, if the source keeps onsite records of the change in a log that satisfies Appendix 3 of this Chapter and if the requirements that are relaxed are present in the permit solely for the equipment that was removed; or
 - b. A change in an applicable requirement.
 5. A change that will cause the source to violate an existing applicable requirement including the conditions establishing an emissions cap;
 6. A change that will require any of the following:
 - a. A case-by-case determination of an emission limitation or other standard;
 - b. A source-specific determination of ambient impacts, or an analysis of impacts on visibility or maximum allowable increases allowed under R18-2-218; or
 - c. A case-by-case determination of a monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirement.
 7. A change that requires the source to obtain a Class I permit.
- C. Any modification to a major source of federally listed hazardous air pollutants, and any reconstruction of a source, or a process or production unit, under section 112(g) of the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, shall follow significant permit revision procedures and any rules adopted under A.R.S. § 49-426.03.
- D. Significant permit revisions shall meet all requirements of this Article for applications, public participation, review by affected states, and review by the Administrator that apply to permit issuance and renewal. Notwithstanding R18-2-330(C), the Director may provide notice for changes requiring a significant permit

revision solely under subsections (B)(2), (4) or (6)(c) by posting a notice on the Department's web site, sending e-mails to persons who have requested electronic notification of the Department's proposed air quality permit actions and by mailing a copy of the notice as provided in R18-2-330(C)(1).

- E. When an existing source applies for a significant permit revision to revise its permit from a Class II permit to a Class I permit, it shall submit a Class I permit application in accordance with R18-2-304. The Director shall issue the entire permit, and not just the portion being revised, in accordance with Class I permit content and issuance requirements, including requirements for public, affected state, and EPA review, contained in R18-2-307 and R18-2-330.

R18-2-324. Portable Sources

- A. A portable source that will operate for the 5 year duration period of its permit solely in one county that has established a local air pollution control program pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-479 shall obtain a permit from that county. A portable source with a county permit shall not operate in any other county. A portable source that has a permit issued by the Director and obtains a county permit shall request that the Director terminate the permit. Upon issuance of the county permit, the permit issued by the Director is no longer valid.
- B. A portable source which has a county permit but proposes to operate outside that county shall obtain a permit from the Director. A portable source that has a permit issued by a county and obtains a permit issued by the Director shall request that the county terminate the permit. Upon issuance of a permit by the Director, the county permit is no longer valid. Before commencing operation in the new county, the source shall notify the Director and the control officer who has jurisdiction in the county that includes the new location according to subsection (C).
- C. A portable source subject to Title V of the Act may be transferred from one location to another provided that the owner or operator of such equipment notifies the Director and any control officer who has jurisdiction over the geographic area that includes the new location of the transfer at least 10 days in advance of the change in location. A portable source not subject to Title V may be transferred from one location to another provided that the owner or operator of such equipment notifies the Director and any control officer who has jurisdiction over the geographic area that includes the new location of the transfer prior to the transfer. The notification required under this subsection shall include:
 - 1. A description of the equipment to be transferred including the permit number for such equipment;
 - 2. A description of the present location;
 - 3. A description of the new location;
 - 4. The date on which the equipment is to be moved; and
 - 5. The date on which operation of the equipment will begin at the new location.
- D. Any permit for a portable source shall contain conditions that will assure compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations.
- E. A portable source permit must involve at least one change of location during the term of the permit.

ARTICLE 5. GENERAL PERMITS

R18-2-501. Applicability

- A. The Director may issue general permits for a facility class that contains 10 or more facilities that are similar in nature, have substantially similar emissions, and would be subject to the same or substantially similar requirements governing operations, emissions, monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping. “Similar in nature” refers to facility size, processes, and operating conditions.
- B. The Director may issue general permits, in accordance with subsection (A), with emission limitations, controls, or other requirements that meet the requirements of R18-2-306.01 or R18-2-306.03. A source that seeks to vary from such a general permit, and obtain an emission limitation, control, or other requirement not contained in that general permit, shall apply for a permit pursuant to Article 3 of this Chapter.
- C. General permits shall not be issued for affected sources except as provided in regulations promulgated by the Administrator under Title IV of the Act.
- D. Unless otherwise stated, the provisions of Article 3 shall apply to general permits.

R18-2-513. Portable Sources Covered under a General Permit

- A. This Section applies to sources that have been granted coverage under a general permit that allows for the operation of a source at more than one location.
- B. General permits developed by the Director for portable sources shall contain conditions that assure compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations.
- C. Owners and operators that hold multiple coverages under the same general permit:
 - 1. Shall have separate coverage under the general permit for each location at which each portable source operates.
 - 2. Until the Director notifies permittees of the availability of a web portal under R18-2-503(E), may move equipment between portable sources without obtaining a new authorization to operate. At no time shall an owner or operator move equipment to a portable source if the move would cause emissions from the portable source to exceed emission limitations in the general permit. Equipment from a portable source covered by one general permit shall not be moved to a portable source covered by a different general permit, unless the owner or operator obtains a new authorization to operate under the general permit covering the new location.
 - 3. After the Director notifies permittees of the availability of a web portal under R18-2-503(E), must use the portal to obtain authorizations to operate for each location at which the equipment will operate.
- D. A portable source that will operate for the duration of its permit solely in one county that has established a local air pollution control program pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-479 shall obtain a permit from that county. A portable source with a county permit shall not operate in any other county. A portable source that has been granted coverage under a general permit that subsequently obtains a county permit shall request that the

Director terminate the coverage under the general permit. Upon issuance of the county permit, the coverage under the general permit issued by the Director is no longer valid.

E. A portable source which has a county permit but proposes to operate outside that county may obtain coverage under a general permit from the Director. A portable source that has a permit issued by a county and obtains coverage under a general permit issued by the Director shall request that the county terminate the permit. Upon issuance of coverage under a general permit by the Director, the county permit is no longer valid. Before commencing operation in the new county, the source shall notify the Director and the control officer who has jurisdiction in the county that includes the new location according to subsection (F).

F. A portable source granted coverage under a general permit that is subject to Title V of the Act may be transferred from one location to another provided that the owner or operator of such equipment notifies the Director and any control officer who has jurisdiction over the geographic area that includes the new location of the transfer at least 10 days in advance of the change in location. A portable source granted coverage under a general permit that is not subject to Title V of the Act may be transferred from one location to another provided that the owner or operator of the portable source notifies the Director and any control officer who has jurisdiction over the geographic area that includes the new location of the transfer prior to the transfer. The notification required under this subsection (shall) include:

1. A description of the equipment to be transferred including the permit number and as appropriate the Authorization-to-Operate number for each piece of equipment;
2. A description of the present location;
3. A description of the new location;
4. The date on which the equipment is to be moved;
5. The date on which operation of the equipment will begin at the new location;
6. A complete list of all equipment requiring authorization to operate that may be located at the new location; and
7. Revised emissions calculations demonstrating that the equipment at the new location continues to qualify for the general permit under which the portable source has coverage.

G. A portable source granted coverage under a general permit must involve at least one change of location during the term of the permit.