



10 CSR 10-6.060 Construction Permits Required

(1) Applicability.

- (A) Definitions. Definitions of certain terms used in this rule may be found in paragraph (b) of 40 CFR 52.21 which is incorporated by reference in subsection (8)(A) of this rule, except that—
1. Any provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(b) that are stayed shall not apply;
 2. Solely for the purposes of paragraph (1)(A)2. and section (7) of this rule, the following definitions shall be used in place of the definitions of the same terms specified elsewhere in this subsection:
 - A. Major stationary source is defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv), promulgated as of ~~[July 1, 2007, including the revision published at 72 FR 24077 (effective July 2, 2007)]~~ **June 30, 2011**, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions. The term major, as used in this definition, shall be major for the nonattainment pollutant;
 - B. Major modification is defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(v), promulgated as of ~~[July 1, 2007]~~ **June 30, 2011**, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408, except that any incorporated provisions that are stayed shall not apply. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions. The term major, as used in this definition, shall be major for the nonattainment pollutant;
 - C. Net emissions increase is defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(vi), promulgated as of ~~[July 1, 2007]~~ **June 30, 2011**, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408, except that the term paragraph (a)(1)(xii)(B) shall be 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21)(ii). This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions; and
 - D. Significant is defined in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(x), promulgated as of ~~[July 1, 2007]~~ **June 30, 2011**, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions;
 3. Solely for the purposes of section (9) of this rule, the following definitions shall be used in addition to definitions specified elsewhere

in this subsection:

- A. Construct a major source—
 - (I) Fabricate, erect, or install, at any greenfield site, a stationary source or group of stationary sources which is located within a contiguous area and under common control and which emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs; or
 - (II) Fabricate, erect, or install, at any developed site, a new process or production unit which in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year of any HAP or twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs;
- B. Greenfield site—A contiguous area under common control that is an undeveloped site;
- C. Process or production—Any collection of structures and/or equipment, that processes, assembles, applies, or otherwise uses material inputs to produce or store an intermediate or final product. A single facility may contain more than one (1) process or production unit;
- D. Reconstruct a major source—Replace components at an existing process or production unit where the replacement of components in and of itself emits or has the potential to emit ten (10) tons per year of any HAP or twenty-five (25) tons per year of any combination of HAPs, whenever—
 - (I) The fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable process or production unit; and
 - (II) It is technically and economically feasible for the reconstructed major source to meet the applicable maximum achievable control technology emission limitation for new sources established under this section;
- E. Research and development activities—Activities conducted at a research or laboratory facility whose primary purpose is to conduct research and development into new processes and products, where such source is operated under the close supervision of technically trained personnel and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for sale or exchange for commercial profit, except in a *de minimis* manner;
- F. Similar source—A stationary source or process that has comparable emissions and is structurally similar in design and capacity to a constructed or reconstructed major source such that the source could be controlled using the same control

technology; and

G. Definitions for certain terms, other than those defined in subparagraphs (1)(A)3.A. through F. of this rule, may be found in 40 CFR 63.41 promulgated as of January 1, 2007, and hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions;

4. Nonattainment pollutant—Each and every pollutant for which the location of the source is in an area designated to be in nonattainment of a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) under section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Act. Any constituent or precursor of a nonattainment pollutant shall be a nonattainment pollutant, provided that the constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under this rule as part of regulation of the corresponding NAAQS pollutant. Both volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) shall be nonattainment pollutants for a source located in an area designated nonattainment for ozone;
5. The provisions of subsection (8)(B) of this rule regarding the term administrator shall apply; and
6. Definitions for certain terms used in this rule, other than those defined elsewhere in this subsection, may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.020.

(B) Covered Installations/Changes. This rule shall apply to installations throughout Missouri with the potential to emit any pollutant in an amount equal to or greater than the *de minimis* levels. This rule also shall apply to changes at installations which emit less than the *de minimis* levels where the construction or modification itself would be subject to section (6), (7), (8), or (9) of this rule. This rule shall apply to all incinerators, unless permitted under rule 10 CSR 10-6.062.

(C) Construction/Operation Prohibited. No owner or operator shall commence construction or modification of any installation subject to this rule, begin operation after that construction or modification, or begin operation of any installation which has been shut down longer than five (5) years without first obtaining a permit from the permitting authority under this rule. For sources not subject to review under sections (7), (8), or (9) of this rule, construction may be commenced if authorized by the director. A request for authorization must include: a signed waiver of any state liability; a complete list of the activities to be undertaken; and, the applicant's full acceptance and knowledge of all liability associated with the possibility of denial of the permit application. A request will not be granted unless an application for permit approval under this rule has been filed. The waiver is not available to sources seeking federally enforceable permit restrictions to avoid review under sections (7)–(9) of this rule.

(D) Exempt Emissions Units. This rule does not apply to the construction or

modification of installations that are exempted or excluded by 10 CSR 10-6.061 or are permitted under rule 10 CSR 10-6.062.

- (2) Unified Review. When the construction or modification and operation of any installation requires a construction permit under this rule, and an operating permit or its amendment, under 10 CSR 10-6.065, the installation shall receive a unified construction and operating permit, or its amendment, and a unified review, hearing and approval process, unless the applicant requests in writing that the application for a construction and operating permit, or its amendment, be reviewed separately. Under this unified review process, the applicant shall submit all the applications, forms, and other information required by the permitting authority.
- (A) Review of Applications. The permitting authority shall complete any unified review within one hundred eighty-four (184) days, as provided under the procedures of this rule and 10 CSR 10-6.065 Operating Permits Required.
- (B) Issuance of Permits. As soon as the unified review process is completed, if the applicant complies with all applicable requirements under this rule and 10 CSR 10-6.065, the construction permit and the operating permit, or its amendment, shall be issued to the applicant and the applicant may commence construction. The operating permit shall be retained by the permitting authority until validated pursuant to this section.
- (C) Validation of Operating Permits. Within one hundred and eighty (180) days after commencing operation, the holder of an operating permit, or its amendment, issued by the unified review process shall submit to the permitting authority all information required by the permitting authority to demonstrate compliance with the terms and conditions of the issued operating permit, or its amendment. The permittee shall also provide information identifying any applicable requirements which became applicable subsequent to issuance of the operating permit. Within thirty (30) days after the applicant's request for validation, the permitting authority will take action denying or approving validation of the issued operating permit, or its amendment. If the permittee demonstrates compliance with both the construction and operating permits, or its amendment, the permitting authority shall validate the operating permit, or its amendment, and forward it to the permittee. No part 70 permit will be validated unless—
1. At the time of validation, the permitting authority certifies that the issued permit contains all applicable requirements; or
 2. The procedures for permit renewal in 10 CSR 10-6.065(6)(E)3. have occurred prior to validation to insure the inclusion of any new applicable requirements to which the part 70 permit is subject.
- (3) Temporary Installations and Pilot Plants Permits. The permitting authority may exempt temporary installations and pilot plants having a potential to emit under one hundred (100) tons per year of each pollutant from any of the requirements of this rule, provided that these exemptions are requested in writing prior to the start of construction. These exemptions shall be granted only when the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards is not threatened, when there will be no

significant impact on any Class I area, and when the imposition of requirements of this rule would be unreasonable.

- (4) Portable Equipment Permits. Portable equipment must meet the following criteria:
- (A) The potential to emit is less than one hundred (100) tons per year of any air pollutant;
 - (B) The equipment was permitted previously under either section (5), (6), (7), or (8) of this rule and the previous permit is still valid;
 - (C) The equipment is operated and maintained in a manner identical to that specified in the currently valid permit; and
 - (D) The following conditions must be met when permitted portable equipment is to be operated at a different location:
 - 1. When the owner or operator wishes to operate the portable equipment at a new location not previously permitted or at a location where other sources (either permanent or portable) are operating, the owner or operator shall submit to the permitting authority a Portable Source Relocation Request, property boundary plot plan and the equipment layout for the site. A relocation request is subject to the fees and the time frames specified in this rule, except for the permit filing fee. The relocation request will be approved if it is determined that there will be no significant impact on any Class I area or an area where air quality increments have been consumed. The permitting authority shall make the final determination and, if appropriate, approve the relocation request no later than twenty-one (21) calendar days after receipt of the complete Portable Source Relocation Request;
 - 2. When the owner or operator wishes to relocate the portable equipment to a site that is listed on the permit or on the amended permit (provided other sources are not approved to operate at the same location), the owner or operator shall report the move to the permitting authority on a Portable Source Relocation Request for authorization to operate in the new locale as soon as possible, but not later than seven (7) calendar days prior to ground breaking or initial equipment erection. No fees are associated with this authorization. Authorization will be presumed if notification of denial is not received by the specified ground breaking or equipment erection date; and
 - 3. The equipment shall be operated at each new location no more than twenty-four (24) consecutive months without an intervening relocation.
- (5) *De Minimis* Permits.
- (A) Any construction or modification at an installation subject to this rule which results in a net emissions increase below the *de minimis* levels shall be exempt from further requirements of this rule if the owner or operator of the source applies for, and the permitting authority issues, a *de minimis* permit for that installation.

- (B) This *de minimis* permit shall be issued and in effect only if all of the following conditions are met:
1. The permitting authority is notified in writing of the proposed construction prior to the commencement of construction;
 2. Information is submitted to the permitting authority which is sufficient for the permitting authority to verify the annual emission rate, to verify that no applicable emission control rules will be violated, and to verify that the net emission increase of the installation is below the *de minimis* levels;
 3. Net emissions do not increase above the *de minimis* levels at an installation having a *de minimis* permit under this section. If net emissions at the installation do increase above the *de minimis* levels, the installation shall be in violation of this rule until it obtains a permit under the other applicable requirements of this rule; and
 4. All permit fees are paid.
- (C) In order to eliminate the necessity for a large number of *de minimis* permit applications from a single installation, a special case *de minimis* permit may be developed for those batch-type production processes which frequently change products and component source operations. Operating in violation of the conditions of a special case *de minimis* permit shall be a violation of this rule.
- (D) Air Quality Analysis Requirements.
1. An air quality analysis will not be required for applications having a maximum design capacity emission rate of no more than the hourly *de minimis* level unless paragraph (5)(D)2. applies. For applications having a maximum design capacity emission rate greater than the hourly *de minimis* level, a permit will be issued only if an air quality analysis demonstrates that the proposed construction or modification will not appreciably affect air quality or the air quality standards are not appreciably exceeded.
 2. Exceptions. The director may require an air quality analysis for applications if it is likely that emissions of the proposed construction or modification will appreciably affect air quality or the air quality standards are being appreciably exceeded or complaints filed in the vicinity of the proposed construction or modification warrant an air quality analysis.

(6) General Permit Requirements for Construction or Emissions Increase Greater Than *De Minimis* Levels.

- (A) A permit shall be issued pursuant to this section only if it is determined that the proposed source operation or installation will not—
1. Violate any of the applicable provisions of this rule;
 2. Interfere with the attainment or maintenance of ambient air quality standards;
 3. Cause or contribute to ambient air concentrations in excess of any applicable maximum allowable increase listed in subsection (11)(A)

Table 1, of this rule, over the baseline concentration in any attainment or unclassified area;

4. Violate any applicable requirements of the Air Conservation Law; and
5. Cause an adverse impact on visibility in any Class I area (those designated in paragraph (12)(I)3. of this rule).

(B) In order for the permitting authority to make this determination, each applicant shall—

1. Complete and submit application forms supplied by the permitting authority. These forms shall consist of an Application for Authority to Construct and an Emissions Information for Construction Permit Application. Both forms shall be completed so that all information necessary for processing the permit is supplied;
2. Send to the permitting authority as part of the application: site information; plans; descriptions; specifications; and drawings showing the design of the installation, the nature and amount of emissions of each pollutant, and the manner in which it will be operated and controlled;
3. Supply ambient air quality modeling data for the pollutant to determine the air quality impact of the installation on the applications with the potential to emit fifty (50) tons per year or more of particulate matter or sulfur dioxide. The modeling techniques to be used are as specified in the most recent version of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Guideline on Air Quality Models (EPA 450/2-78-027R), including supplements at the time of application, or another model which the permitting authority deems accurate. Temporary installations and portable equipment shall be exempt from this requirement provided that the source shall apply best available control technology (BACT) for each pollutant emitted in a significant amount;
4. Furnish any additional information, plans, specifications, evidence, documentation, modeling, or monitoring data that the permitting authority may require to complete review under this rule; and
5. Submit fees for the filing and processing of their permit application. The amount of the fee will be determined from section (10) of this rule.

(C) The review of each permit application will follow the procedures of subsection (12)(A), Appendix A of this rule and, when applicable, subsection (12)(B), Appendix B of this rule.

(D) Special Considerations for Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques.

1. The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under this rule shall not be affected in any manner by—
 - A. That amount of the stack height of any installation which exceeds good engineering practice (GEP) stack height; or
 - B. Any other dispersion technique.
2. Paragraph (6)(D)1. of this rule shall not apply to stack heights on

which construction commenced on or before December 31, 1970, or to dispersion techniques implemented on or before December 31, 1970.

3. Before the permitting authority issues a permit under this rule based on stack heights that exceed GEP, the permitting authority must notify the public of the availability of the demonstration study and must provide opportunity for a public hearing on it.
4. This paragraph does not require that actual stack height or the use of any dispersion technique be restricted in any manner.

(E) After a permit has been granted—

1. The owner or operator subject to the provisions of this rule shall furnish the permitting authority written notification as follows:
 - A. A notification of the anticipated date of initial start-up of the source operation or installation not more than sixty (60) days or less than thirty (30) days prior to that date; and
 - B. A notification of the actual date of initial start-up of a source operation or installation within fifteen (15) days after that date;
2. A permit may be revoked if construction or modification work is not begun within two (2) years from the date of issuance or if work is suspended for one (1) year, and if—
 - A. The delay was reasonably foreseeable by the owner or operator at the time the permit was issued;
 - B. The delay was not due to an act of God or other conditions beyond the control of the owner or operator; or
 - C. Failure to revoke the permit would be unfair to other potential applicants;
3. Any owner or operator who constructs, modifies, or operates an installation not in accordance with the application submitted and the permit issued, including any terms and conditions made a part of the permit, or any owner or operator of an installation who commences construction or modification after May 13, 1982, without meeting the requirements of this rule, is in violation of this rule;
4. Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the Air Conservation Law and rules or any other requirements under local, state, or federal law; and
5. The permitting authority may require monitoring of visibility in any Class I area (those designated in paragraph (12)(I)3. of this rule) near the new installation or major modification for these purposes and by such means as the permitting authority deems necessary and appropriate.

(7) Nonattainment Area Permits. This section applies to the construction of any new major stationary source or any project at an existing major stationary source in an area designated as nonattainment.

- (A) **Applicability Procedures.** The provisions of this subsection are used to determine, prior to beginning actual construction, if a project at an existing major stationary source is a major modification and thus subject to the permit application and review requirements of subsection (7)(B) of this rule.
1. Except for sources with a Plantwide Applicability Limit (PAL), which shall comply with subsection (7)(C) of this rule, and in accordance with the definition of the term major modification contained in subsection (1)(A) of this rule, a project is a major modification if it causes two (2) types of emissions increases for the nonattainment pollutant—a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase. The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase.
 2. The emissions increase from the project is determined by taking the sum of the emissions increases from each emissions unit affected by the project. An emissions unit is considered to be affected by the project if an emissions increase from the unit would occur as a result of the project, regardless of whether a physical change or change in the method of operation will occur at the particular emissions unit.
 3. For each existing emissions unit affected by the project, the emissions increase is determined by taking the difference between the projected actual emissions for the completed project and the baseline actual emissions. In accordance with the definition of the term projected actual emissions found in 40 CFR 52.21 as referred to in subsection (1)(A) of this rule, the owner or operator of the major stationary source may elect to use the existing emission unit's potential to emit in lieu of the projected actual emissions for this calculation.
 4. For each new emissions unit affected by the project, the emissions increase is equal to the potential to emit.
 5. The procedure for calculating the net emissions increase (the significance of which is the second criterion for determining if a project is a major modification) is contained in the definition of the term net emissions increase found in subsection (1)(A) of this rule.
 6. The provisions of subsection (7)(B) of this rule do not apply to a source or modification that would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to one (1) of the source categories listed in items (i)(1)(vii)(a)–(aa) of 40 CFR 52.21 which is incorporated by reference in subsection (8)(A) of this rule.
- (B) **Permit Requirements.** A permit shall not be issued, for the construction of a new major stationary source for the nonattainment pollutants, or for a major

modification for the nonattainment pollutant of an existing major stationary source, unless the following requirements, in addition to section (6) of this rule, are met:

1. By the time the source is to commence operation, sufficient emissions offsets shall be obtained as required to ensure reasonable further progress toward attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standard and consistent with the requirements of Section 173(a)(1)(A) of the Clean Air Act and paragraphs 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3) and (9);
2. In the case of a new or modified installation which is located in a zone (within the nonattainment area) identified by the administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, as a zone to which economic development should be targeted, emissions of that pollutant resulting from the proposed new or modified installation will not cause or contribute to emissions levels which exceed the allowance permitted for that pollutant for that zone from new or modified installations;
3. Offsets have been obtained in accordance with paragraph (7)(B)1. and with the offset and banking procedures in 10 CSR 10-6.410;
4. The administrator has not determined that the state implementation plan is not being adequately implemented for the nonattainment area in which the proposed source is to be constructed or modified;
5. Temporary installation and portable sources shall be exempt from this section provided that the source applies BACT for each pollutant emitted in a significant amount;
6. The applicant must provide documentation establishing that all installations in Missouri, which are owned or operated by the applicant, (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with the applicant) are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or are on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable requirements;
7. Permit applications shall include a control technology evaluation to demonstrate that any new major stationary source or major modification will meet the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) for all new or modified emission units, unless otherwise provided in this section;
8. Any new major stationary source or major modification to be constructed in an area designated nonattainment shall comply with LAER as determined by the director and set forth in the construction permit pursuant to this section, except where otherwise provided in this section;
9. The applicant must provide an alternate site analysis; and
10. The applicant shall provide an analysis of impairment to visibility in any Class I area (those designated in subsection (12)(I) of this rule) that would occur as a result of the installation or major modification and as a result of the general, commercial, residential, industrial, and

- other growth associated with the installation or major modification.
- (C) Plantwide Applicability Limits (PALs). The provisions of subsection (aa) of 40 CFR 52.21, which is incorporated by reference in subsection (8)(A) of this rule, shall govern PALs of the nonattainment pollutant for projects at existing major stationary sources in an area designated nonattainment, except that—
1. The term Administrator shall be the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program;
 2. The term BACT or LAER and the term BACT shall both be LAER for the nonattainment pollutant;
 3. The term PSD program, as it appears in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(1)(ii)(b), and the term major NSR program, as it appears in 52.21(aa)(1)(ii)(c), both shall be Nonattainment Area Permit program of this section; and
 4. The director shall not allow a PAL for VOC or NOx for any existing major stationary source located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area.
- (D) Reporting and Record Keeping. This subsection applies to projects at existing major stationary sources, without a PAL, which are exempt from the permit requirements of subsection (7)(B) of this rule as a result of the applicability determination made in subsection (7)(A) of this rule. The owner or operator of such sources shall comply, in regards to the nonattainment pollutant, with the provisions of paragraph (r)(6) of 40 CFR 52.21, which is incorporated by reference in subsection (8)(A) of this rule, except that the term Administrator shall be the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program.
- (E) Any construction or modification that will impact a federal Class I area shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (12)(H) of this rule.
- (F) All permit applications subject to subsection (7)(B) of this rule are subject to the public participation requirements in subsection (12)(B) of this rule.
- (G) The director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program shall transmit to the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a copy of each permit application filed under section (7) of this rule and shall notify the administrator of each significant action taken on the application.
- (8) Attainment and Unclassified Area Permits.
- (A) All of the subsections of 40 CFR 52.21, other than (a) Plan disapproval, (q) Public participation, (s) Environmental impact statements, and (u) Delegation of authority, promulgated as of ~~July 1, 2009, including the revision published at 75 FR 31606-07 (effective August 2, 2010)~~ **June 30, 2011**, are hereby incorporated by reference in this rule, as published by the Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records, 700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20408. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.
- (B) Administrator as it appears in 40 CFR 52.21 shall refer to the director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program

except in the following, where it shall continue to refer to the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

1. (b)(17) Federally enforceable;
 2. (b)(37)(i) Repowering;
 3. (b)(43) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program;
 4. (b)(48)(ii)(c);
 5. (b)(50) Regulated NSR pollutant;
 6. (b)(51) Reviewing authority;
 7. (g) Redesignation;
 8. (l) Air quality models;
 9. (p)(2) Federal Land Manager; and
 10. (t) Disputed permits or redesignations.
- (C) All permit applications subject to section (8) of this rule are subject to the public participation requirements in subsection (12)(B) of this rule.
- (D) The director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Air Pollution Control Program shall transmit to the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a copy of each permit application filed under section (8) of this rule and shall notify the administrator of each significant action taken on the application.
- (E) Applicants must obtain emission reductions, obtained through binding agreement prior to commencing operations and subject to 10 CSR 10-6.410, equal to and of a comparable air quality impact to the new or increased emissions in the following circumstances when the:
1. Area has no increment available; or
 2. Proposal will consume more increment than is available.
- (9) Hazardous Air Pollutant Permits. The requirements of this section apply to any owner or operator of a major source identified in subsection (9)(B) of this rule, unless the major source in question has been specifically regulated or exempted from regulation under a standard issued pursuant to section 112(d), section 112(h), or section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act and incorporated in another subpart of part 63 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), or the owner or operator of such a major source has received all necessary air quality permits for construction or reconstruction before the effective date of this section.
- (A) Applicability. No person may construct or reconstruct a major source unless they submit an application and receive approval from the permitting authority according to the procedures of paragraphs (9)(C)2. and (9)(C)3. of this rule; or unless all of the following are satisfied:
1. All HAPs emitted by the process or production unit that would otherwise be controlled under the requirements of this section will be controlled by emission control equipment which was previously installed at the same site as the process or production unit;
 2. The permitting authority—
 - A. Has determined within a period of five (5) years prior to the fabrication, erection, or installation of the process or production unit that the existing emission control equipment

represented best available control technology (BACT), lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) under 40 CFR [part]51 or 52, toxic-best available control technology (T-BACT), or maximum achievable control technology (MACT) based on state air toxic rules for the category of pollutants which includes those HAPs to be emitted by the process or production unit; or

- B. Determines that the control of HAP emissions provided by the existing equipment will be equivalent to that level of control currently achieved by other well-controlled similar sources (i.e., equivalent to the level of control that would be provided by a current BACT, LAER, T-BACT, or state air toxic rule MACT determination);
 3. The permitting authority determines that the percent control efficiency for emissions of HAP from all sources to be controlled by the existing control equipment will be equivalent to the percent control efficiency provided by the control equipment prior to the inclusion of the new process or production unit;
 4. The permitting authority has provided notice and an opportunity for public comment concerning its determination that criteria in paragraphs (9)(A)1., 2., and 3. of this rule apply and concerning the continued adequacy of any prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or state air toxic rule MACT determination;
 5. If any commenter has asserted that a prior LAER, BACT, T-BACT, or state air toxic rule MACT determination is no longer adequate, the permitting authority has determined that the level of control required by that prior determination remains adequate;
 6. The requirements of section (6) of this rule are met; and
 7. Any emission limitations, work practice requirements, or other terms and conditions upon which the above determinations by the permitting authority are predicated will be construed by the permitting authority as applicable requirements under section 504(a) of the Clean Air Act and either have been incorporated into any existing Part 70 permit for the affected facility or will be incorporated into such permit upon issuance.
- (B) Exemptions. The requirements of section (9) of this rule do not apply to—
1. Electric utility steam generating units unless they are listed on the source category list established in accordance with section 112(c) of the Clean Air Act; or
 2. Research and development activities.
- (C) MACT Review and Determinations.
1. General principles.
 - A. The MACT emission limitation or MACT requirements recommended by the applicant and approved by the permitting authority shall not be less stringent than the emission control which is achieved in practice by the best

controlled similar source, as determined by the permitting authority.

- B. Based upon available information, the MACT emission limitation and control technology recommended by the applicant and approved by the permitting authority shall achieve the maximum degree of reduction in emissions of HAPs which can be achieved by utilizing those control technologies that can be identified from the available information, taking into consideration the costs of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements associated with the emission reduction.
- C. The applicant may recommend a specific design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard, or a combination thereof, and the permitting authority may approve such a standard if the permitting authority specifically determines that it is not feasible to prescribe or enforce an emission limitation under the criteria set forth in section 112(h)(2) of the Clean Air Act.
- D. The applicant has met the requirements of section (6) of this rule.

2. Application requirements for a case-by-case MACT determination.

- A. An application for a MACT determination shall specify a control technology selected by the owner or operator that, if properly operated and maintained, will meet the MACT emission limitation or standard as determined according to the principles set forth in paragraph (9)(C)1. of this rule.
- B. Where additional control technology or a change in control technology is required, the application for a MACT determination shall contain the following information:
 - (I) Emissions Information for Construction Permit Application;
 - (II) Standard application form and information as described in paragraph (12)(A)4. of this rule;
 - (III) The anticipated date of start-up;
 - (IV) The estimated emission rate for each such HAP, to the extent this information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;
 - (V) Any applicable federally-enforceable emission limitations;
 - (VI) The maximum and expected utilization of capacity and the associated uncontrolled emission rates for that source, to the extent this information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;
 - (VII) The controlled emissions in tons/year at expected and maximum utilization of capacity, to the extent this

information is needed by the permitting authority to determine MACT;

- (VIII) A recommended emission limitation consistent with the principles set forth in paragraph (9)(C)1. of this rule;
- (IX) The selected control technology to meet the recommended MACT emission limitation, including technical information on the design, operation, size, and estimated control efficiency of the control technology (and the manufacturer's name, address, telephone number, and relevant specifications and drawings, if requested by the permitting authority);
- (X) Supporting documentation including identification of alternative control technologies considered by the applicant to meet the emission limitation, and analysis of cost and non-air quality health environmental impacts or energy requirements for the selected control technology; and
- (XI) Any other relevant information required to be submitted by the permitting authority deemed necessary to determine MACT.

C. Where the owner or operator contends that source will be in compliance, upon start-up, with case-by-case MACT without a change in control technology, the application for a MACT determination shall contain the following information:

- (I) The information described in parts (9)(C)2.B.(II) through (9)(C)2.B.(XI) of this rule to determine MACT; and
- (II) Documentation of the control technology in place.

3. Administrative procedures for review of the MACT application.

- A. The permitting authority will notify the owner or operator in writing, within thirty (30) days from the date the application is first received, as to whether the application for a MACT determination is complete or whether additional information is required.
- B. The permitting authority will initially approve the recommended MACT emission limitation and other terms set forth in the application, or the permitting authority will notify the owner or operator in writing of its intent to disapprove the application, within thirty (30) calendar days after the owner or operator is notified in writing that the application is complete.
- C. Notice of disapproval.
 - (I) The owner or operator may present, in writing, within sixty (60) calendar days after receipt of notice of the permitting authority's intent to disapprove the application, additional information or arguments

pertaining to, or amendments to, the application for consideration by the permitting authority before it decides whether to finally disapprove the application.

- (II) The permitting authority will either initially approve or issue a final disapproval of the application within ninety (90) days after it notifies the owner or operator of an intent to disapprove or within thirty (30) days after the date additional information is received from the owner or operator, whichever is earlier.
- (III) A final determination by the permitting authority to disapprove any application will be in writing and will specify the grounds on which the disapproval is based. If any application is finally disapproved, the owner or operator may submit a subsequent application, provided that the subsequent application has been amended in response to the stated grounds for the prior disapproval.

D. Incorporation of the MACT determination into a construction permit.

- (I) When an application for a MACT determination is approved pursuant to this section, the construction permit issued pursuant to this rule shall contain a MACT emission limitation (or a MACT work practice standard if the permitting authority determines it is not feasible to prescribe or enforce an emission standard) to control the emissions of HAP.
- (II) Such construction permit will specify any notification, operation and maintenance, performance testing, monitoring, reporting, and record-keeping requirements. Such construction permit shall include:
 - (a) In addition to the MACT emission limitation additional emission limits, production limits, operational limits, or other terms and conditions necessary to ensure enforceability of the MACT emission limitation;
 - (b) Compliance certifications, testing, monitoring, reporting, and record-keeping requirements that are consistent with the requirements of 10 CSR 10-6.065;
 - (c) In accordance with section 114(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, monitoring shall be capable of demonstrating continuous compliance during the applicable reporting period. Such monitoring data shall be of sufficient quality to be used as a basis for enforcing all applicable requirements including emission limitations;

- and
- (d) A statement requiring the owner or operator to comply with all applicable requirements.
 - (III) Approval shall expire if construction or reconstruction has not commenced within eighteen (18) months of issuance, unless the permitting authority has granted an extension. However, in no case will approval extend beyond thirty (30) months from the date of issuance if construction or reconstruction have not commenced.
 - E. Opportunity for public comment on the construction permit shall follow the procedure found in subsection (12)(B), Appendix B, Public Participation, of this rule.
 - F. EPA notification. The permitting authority shall send a copy of the final construction permit or other notice of approval issued to the administrator through the appropriate regional office, and to all other state and local air pollution control agencies having jurisdiction in affected states;
 - G. Compliance date. On and after the date of start-up, a constructed or reconstructed major source which is subject to these requirements shall be in compliance with all applicable requirements specified in the MACT determination.
- (D) Requirements for constructed or reconstructed major sources subject to a subsequently promulgated standard or MACT requirement.
1. If an emission standard is promulgated under section 112(d) or section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act or the state issues a determination under section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act that is applicable to a stationary source or group of sources which would be deemed to be a constructed or reconstructed major source under this section before the date that the owner or operator has obtained a final and legally effective MACT determination under any of the review options available in this rule, the owner or operator of the source(s) shall comply with the promulgated standard or determination rather than any MACT determination under this section by the state, and the owner or operator shall comply with the promulgated standard by the compliance date in the promulgated standard.
 2. If an emission standard is promulgated under section 112(d) or section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act or the state issues a determination under section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act that is applicable to a stationary source or group of sources which would be deemed to be a constructed or reconstructed major source under this section and has been subject to a prior case-by-case MACT determination pursuant to this section, and the owner or operator obtained a final and legally effective case-by-case MACT determination prior to the promulgated date of such emission standard, then the state shall (if the initial part 70 permit has not yet been issued) issue an initial operating permit

which incorporates the emission standard or determination, or shall (if the initial part 70 permit has been issued) revise the operating permit according to the reopening procedures in 40 CFR [part]70 or [part]71, whichever is relevant, to incorporate the emission standard or determination.

- A. The EPA may include in the emission standard established under section 112(d) or section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act a specific compliance date for those sources which have obtained a final and legally effective MACT determination under this section and which have submitted the information required by this section to the EPA before the close of the public comment period for the standard established under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act. Such date shall assure that the owner or operator shall comply with the promulgated standard as expeditiously as practicable, but no longer than eight (8) years after such standard is promulgated. In that event, the state shall incorporate the applicable compliance date in the part 70 operating permit.
- B. If no compliance date has been established in the promulgated section 112(d) or 112(h) standard or section 112(j) determination, for those sources which have obtained a final and legally effective MACT determination under this section, then the permitting authority shall establish a compliance date in the permit that assures that the owner or operator shall comply with the promulgated standard or determination as expeditiously as practicable, but not longer than eight (8) years after such standard is promulgated or a section 112(j) determination is made.

- 3. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (9)(D)1. and 2. of this rule, if an emission standard is promulgated under section 112(d) or section 112(h) of the Clean Air Act or the state issues a determination under section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act that is applicable to a stationary source or group of sources which was deemed to be a constructed or reconstructed major source under this section and which is the subject of a prior case-by-case MACT determination pursuant to this section, and the level of control required by the emission standard issued under section 112(d) or section 112(h) or the determination issued under section 112(j) is less stringent than the level of control required by any emission limitation or standard in the prior MACT determination, the state is not required to incorporate any less stringent terms of the promulgated standard in the part 70 operating permit applicable to such source(s) and may in its discretion consider any more stringent provisions of the prior MACT determination to be applicable legal requirements when issuing or revising such operating permit.

(10) Permit Amendments and Fees.

(A) Permit Fees.

1. All installations or source operations requiring permits under this rule shall make application to the permitting authority and submit the application with a permit filing fee of one hundred dollars (\$100). Failure to submit the permit filing fee constitutes an incomplete permit application according to paragraph (12)(A)2. of this rule.
2. Upon the determination that a complete application for a permit or a permit amendment has been received, a fee for permit processing in the amount of fifty dollars (\$50) per hour of actual staff time will begin to accrue. In lieu of the fifty-dollar (\$50) per-hour review fee, for projects subject to review under paragraph (4)(D)1. of this rule, a fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) shall be submitted by the applicant.
3. The applicant shall submit fees for the processing of the permit application within ninety (90) calendar days of the final review determination, whether the permit is approved, denied, withdrawn, or not needed. After the ninety (90) calendar days, the unpaid processing fees shall have interest imposed upon the unpaid amount at the rate of ten percent (10%) per annum from the date of billing until payment is made. Failure to submit the processing fees after the ninety (90) calendar days will result in the permit being denied (revoked for portable installation location amendments) and the rejection of any future permit applications by the same applicant until the processing fee plus interest have been paid.
4. In addition to permit filing and processing fees, the applicant shall pay for any publication of notice required and shall pay for the original and one (1) copy of the transcript, to be filed with the permitting authority, of any hearing required under this rule. No permit shall be issued until all publication and transcript costs have been paid.
5. Partially processed permits that are withdrawn after submittal shall be charged at the same processing fee rate in paragraph (10)(A)2. of this rule for the time spent processing the application.
6. The commission may reduce the permit processing fee or exempt any person from payment of the fee upon an appeal filed with the commission stating and documenting that the fee will create an unreasonable economic hardship upon the person.
7. Any person who obtains a valid permit from a city or county holding a certificate of authority granted by the commission under section 643.140, RSMo, shall be deemed to have met the fee requirements of this section for that permit.

(B) Amending a Final Permit.

1. No changes in the proposed installation or modification may be made which would change any information in a finalized permit, except in accordance with this subsection.
2. If the applicant desires to make the change, the applicant shall submit

in writing a request to the permitting authority that the permit be amended.

3. If the requested change will result in increased emissions, air quality impact or increment consumption, and is submitted after the final notice of permit processing fee due, a new permit application is required for the requested change. The new application, to the maximum extent possible, should reference those portions of the original application that are unchanged. This new submittal will be subject to all requirements of this rule. The accrued permit processing fee from the original application must be submitted to the permitting authority before the new permit application can be accepted.
4. If the requested change will not result in increased emissions, air quality impact, or increment consumption, the original permit application shall be amended and the permit shall be modified pursuant to the amended application within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the written request. The fee for this type of change will be subject to the requirements of subsection (10)(A), except paragraph (10)(A)1., of this rule.

(11) Tables.

(A) Table 1—Ambient Air Increment Table.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Maximum Allowable Increase</u>
Class I Areas	
<u>Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	1
24-hour maximum	2
<u>Particulate Matter 10 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	4
24-hour maximum	8
<u>Sulfur Dioxide:</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
24-hour maximum	5
3-hour maximum	25
<u>Nitrogen Dioxide:</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	2.5
Class II Areas	
<u>Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	4
24-hour maximum	9
<u>Particulate Matter 10 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	17
24-hour maximum	30
<u>Sulfur dioxide:</u>	

Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hour maximum	512
<u>Nitrogen Dioxide:</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	25
Class III Areas	
<u>Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	8
24-hour maximum	18
<u>Particulate Matter 10 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	34
24-hour maximum	60
<u>Sulfur dioxide:</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
24-hour maximum	182
3-hour maximum	700
<u>Nitrogen Dioxide:</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	50

Notes:

- 1. All increases in micrograms per cubic meter. For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one (1) period once per year at any one (1) location.*
- 2. There are two (2) Class I Areas in Missouri—one (1) in Taney County (Hercules Glade) and one (1) in Wayne and Stoddard Counties (Mingo Refuge).*
- 3. There are no Class III Areas in Missouri at this time.*

(B) Table 2—Significant Monitoring Concentrations.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Air Quality Impact</u>
Carbon monoxide	575, 8-hour average
Nitrogen dioxide	14, annual
Particulate matter—	
2.5 micron (PM_{2.5})	4, 24-hour
Particulate matter—	
10 micron (PM ₁₀)	10, 24-hour
Sulfur dioxide	13, 24-hour
Ozone	*
Lead	.1, 3-month
Mercury	0.25, 24-hour
Beryllium	.001, 24-hour
Fluorides	0.25, 24-hour
Vinyl chloride	15, 24-hour
Total reduced sulfur	10, 1-hour
Hydrogen sulfide	0.2, 1-hour
Reduced sulfur compounds	10, 1-hour

Note: All impacts in micrograms per cubic meter.

*No significant monitoring concentration is provided for ozone. However, any potential net increase of 100 tons per year, or more, of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides subject to section (8) of this rule would require an ambient impact analysis, including the gathering of ambient air quality data.

(C) Table 3—Missouri Guidelines for Valid Data Total Suspended Particulate.

Time Period	Minimum Requirement for Validity
Month	2, 24-hour samples
Quarter	10, 24-hour samples and 3 valid months
Year	45, 24-hour samples and 4 valid quarters

Time Period	Continuously Monitored Data Minimum Requirement for Validity
3-hour running average	3 consecutive hourly observations
8-hour running average	6 hourly observations
24-hour average (daily)	18 hourly observations
Monthly	21 daily averages
Quarterly ¹	3 consecutive monthly averages
Yearly ²	11 monthly averages

¹Quarter is defined as calendar quarter.

²Year is defined as four (4) consecutive calendar quarters.

(D) Table 4—Significant Levels for Air Quality Impact in Class II Areas.

Pollutant	Averaging Time (Hours)			
	Annual	24	8	3
SO ₂	1.0	5		25
PM ₁₀	1.0	5		
PM_{2.5}	0.3	1.2		
NO ₂	1.0			
CO			.5	2

Note: All impacts in micrograms per cubic meter, except for CO in milligrams per cubic meter.

(12) Appendices.

(A) Appendix A, Permit Review Procedures.

1. Preapplication meeting. Prior to submittal of a complete permit application, the applicant may request a preapplication meeting with the permitting authority to discuss the nature of and apparent requirements for the forthcoming permit application. This meeting shall not fall under the permit fee requirements.
2. Complete application.
 - A. The permitting authority shall review each application for completeness and shall inform the applicant within thirty (30) days if the application is not complete. In order to be complete, an application must include a completed application form and, to the extent not called for by the form, the information required in paragraph (12)(A)4. of this rule.
 - B. If the permitting authority does not notify the installation that its application is not complete within thirty (30) days of receipt of the application, the application shall be deemed complete. However, nothing in this subsection shall prevent the permitting authority from requesting additional information that is reasonably necessary to process the application.
 - (I) The permitting authority shall maintain a checklist to be used for the completeness determination. A copy of the checklist identifying the application's deficiencies shall be provided to the applicant along with the notice of incompleteness.
 - (II) If, while processing an application that has been determined or deemed to be complete, the permitting authority determines that additional information is necessary to evaluate or to take final action on that application, the permitting authority may request this additional information in writing. In requesting this information, the permitting authority shall establish a reasonable deadline for a response. The review period will be extended by the amount of time necessary to collect the required information.
 - (III) In submitting an application for amendment of a construction permit, the applicant may incorporate by reference those portions of the existing permit (and the permit application and any permit amendment) that describe products, processes, operations, and emissions. The applicant must identify specifically and list which portions of the previous permit, applications, or both, are incorporated by reference. In addition, a permit amendment application must

contain—

- (a) Information specified in paragraph (12)(A)4. of this rule for those products, processes, operations, and emissions—
 - I. That are not addressed in the previous permit or application;
 - II. That are subject to applicable requirements that are not addressed in the previous permit or application; or
 - III. For which the applicant seeks permit terms and conditions that differ from those in the previous permit or application.
 - C. Confidential information. An applicant may submit information to the permitting authority under a claim of confidentiality pursuant to 10 CSR 10-6.210.
 - D. Filing fee. Each application must be accompanied by a one hundred-dollar (\$100) filing fee.
3. 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, upon becoming aware of the failure or incorrect submittal, shall promptly submit supplementary facts or corrected information. In addition, an applicant shall provide additional information, as necessary, to address any requirements that become applicable to the installation after the date an application is deemed complete, but prior to the issuance of the construction permit.
4. Standard application form and required information. The director will provide a standard application package for applicant's use. An applicant shall submit an application package consisting of the standard application form and Emissions Information for Construction Permit Application. After the effective date of this rule, any revision to the department-supplied forms will be presented to the regulated community for a forty-five (45)-day comment period. The application package must include all information needed to determine applicable requirements. The application must include information needed to determine the applicability of any applicable requirement. The applicant shall submit the information called for by the application form for each emissions unit at the installation to be permitted. The standard application form (and any attachments) shall require that the following information be provided:
- A. Identifying information. The applicant's company name and address (or plant name and address if different from the company name), the owner's name and state registered agent, and the telephone number and name of the plant site manager or other contact person;
 - B. Processes and products. A description of the installation's

processes and products (by two (2)-digit Standard Industrial Classification Code);

- C. Emissions-related information. The following emissions-related information on the emission inventory forms:
 - (I) All emissions of regulated air pollutants. The permit application shall describe all emissions of regulated air pollutants emitted from each emissions unit, except as provided for by this section. The installation shall submit additional information related to the emissions of air pollutants sufficient to verify which requirements are applicable;
 - (II) Identification and description of all emissions units whose emissions are included in part (12)(A)4.C.(I) of this rule, in sufficient detail to establish the applicability of all requirements;
 - (III) Emissions rates, or information that enables the permitting authority to determine such rates, in tons per year and in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance consistent with the applicable standard reference test method, if any;
 - (IV) Information to the extent needed to determine or regulate emissions: fuels, fuel use, raw materials, production rates, and operating schedules;
 - (V) Identification and description of air pollution control equipment;
 - (VI) Identification and description of compliance monitoring devices or activities;
 - (VII) Limitations on installation operations affecting emissions or any work practice standards, where applicable, for all regulated air pollutants;
 - (VIII) Other information required by any applicable requirement (including information related to stack height limitations developed pursuant to section 123 of the Act); and
 - (IX) Calculations on which the information in items (12)(A)4.C.(I)–(VIII) of this rule is based;
 - D. Other specific information required under the permitting authority's rule to implement and enforce other applicable requirements of the Act or of these rules, or to determine the applicability of these requirements.
5. Certification by responsible official. Any application form or report submitted pursuant to this rule shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification, and any other certification, shall be signed by a responsible official and shall contain the following language: "I certify, based on information and belief formed after reasonable

inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.”

6. Receipt of the complete application. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the permitting authority shall proceed with processing of the application.
7. Notification of processing fees. The permitting authority, as timely as possible, will notify the applicant in writing if the permit processing fee approaches one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and in one thousand-dollar (\$1,000) increments after that.
8. Public participation. For all applications for sources that emit five (5) or more tons of lead per year, or that contain good engineering practice stack height demonstrations, or that are subject to section (7) or (8) of this rule, the permitting authority shall follow the procedures for public participation as specified in section (12), Appendix (B) of this rule.
9. Final completeness determination. Final determination will be made on the following schedules:
 - A. The permitting authority will make final determinations for complete permit applications processed under section (7), (8), or (9) of this rule no later than one hundred eighty-four (184) calendar days after receipt of a complete application, taking into account any additional time necessary for missing information;
 - B. The permitting authority will make final determination for complete permit applications processed under section (3), (4), (5), or (6) of this rule no later than ninety (90) calendar days after receipt of a complete application, taking into account any additional time necessary for missing information; and
 - C. If the permitting authority exceeds the time for review described in subparagraph (12)(A)9.A. or B. of this rule, the applicant shall not be required to pay the processing fee associated with the application.
10. Conditions required by permitting authority. The permitting authority may impose those conditions in a permit as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this rule, any applicable requirements, or the Air Conservation Law, Chapter 643, RSMo, and are no less stringent than any applicable requirements. Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit the power of the permitting authority in this regard. The following condition examples are solely for the purposes of illustration, and do not limit the generality of the preceding liberal sentence:
 - A. Sampling ports of a suitable size, number, and location;
 - B. Safe access to each port;
 - C. Instrumentation to monitor and record emission data;
 - D. Other sampling and testing facilities;
 - E. Operating or work practice constraints to limit the maximum

- level of emissions;
 - F. Emission control device efficiency specifications to limit the maximum level of emissions;
 - G. Maximum level of emissions;
 - H. Emission testing after commencing operations, to be conducted by the owner or operator, as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements or other permit conditions;
 - I. Data reporting; and
 - J. Post-construction ambient monitoring and reporting.
11. Drafts for public comment. Following review of an application, the permitting authority shall issue a draft permit for public comment, in accordance with subsection (12)(B) of this rule. The draft shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions (including references to applicable statutory or regulatory provisions). The permitting authority shall send this statement to the administrator, to affected states, and to the applicant, and shall place a copy in the public file.
12. Additional procedures needed for unified reviews of this rule's section (6), (7), (8), or (9) unified review construction permit applications and part 70 operating permit applications.
- A. Permit review by the administrator and affected states.
 - (I) Administrator review.
 - (a) Copies of applications, proposals, and final actions. The applicant will provide two (2) copies of the information included in an application. The permitting authority will forward to the administrator one (1) copy of each permit application and each final operating permit.
 - (b) Administrator's objection. No permit shall be issued under this rule if the administrator objects to its issuance in writing within forty-five (45) days after receipt of the proposed permit and all necessary supporting information.
 - (c) Failure to respond to objection. If the permitting authority does not respond to an objection of the administrator by transmitting a revised proposed permit within ninety (90) days after receipt of that objection, the administrator may issue or deny the permit in accordance with the Act.
 - (d) Public petitions for objection. If the administrator does not object to a proposed permit action, any person may petition the

administrator to make such an objection within sixty (60) days after expiration of the administrator's forty-five (45)-day review period.

I. This petition may only be based on objections raised during the public review process, unless the petitioner demonstrates that it was impracticable to raise objection during the public review period (including when the grounds for objection arose after that period).

II. If the administrator responds to a petition filed under this section by issuing an objection, the permitting authority will not issue the permit until the objection has been resolved. If the permit was issued after the administrator's forty-five (45)-day review period, and prior to any objection by the administrator, the permitting authority shall treat that objection as if the administrator were reopening the permit for cause. In these circumstances, the petition to the administrator does not stay the effectiveness of the issued permit, and the permittee shall not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a complete and timely permit application.

(II) Affected state review.

(a) Notice of draft actions. The permitting authority will give notice of each draft permit to any affected state on or before the time that the permitting authority provides notice to the public. Affected states may comment on the draft permit action during the period allowed for public comment, as shall be set forth in a notice to affected states.

(b) Refusal to accept recommendations. If the permitting authority refuses to accept all recommendations for a proposed permit action that any affected state has submitted during the review period, the permitting authority shall notify the administrator and the affected state in writing of its reasons for not accepting those

recommendations.

- B. Proposals for review. Following the end of the public comment period, the permitting authority shall prepare and submit to the administrator a proposed permit.
- (I) The proposed permit shall be issued no later than forty-five (45) days after the deadline for final action under this section and shall contain all applicable requirements that have been promulgated and made applicable to the installation as of the date of issuance of the draft permit.
 - (II) If new requirements are promulgated or otherwise become newly applicable to the installation following the issuance of the draft permit, but before issuance of a final permit, the permitting authority may elect to either—
 - (a) Extend or reopen the public comment period to solicit comment on additional draft permit provisions to implement the new requirements; or
 - (b) If the permitting authority determines that this extension or reopening of the public comment period would delay issuance of the permit unduly, the permitting authority may include in the proposed or final permit, or both, a provision stating that the operating permit will be reopened immediately to incorporate the new requirements and stating that the new requirements are excluded from the protection of the permit shield. If the permitting authority elects to issue the proposed or final permit, or both, without incorporating the new requirements, the permitting authority, within thirty (30) days after the new requirements become applicable to the source, shall institute proceedings pursuant to this section to reopen the permit to incorporate the new requirements. These reopening proceedings may be instituted, but need not be completed, before issuance of the final permit.
- C. Action following the administrator's review.
- (I) Upon receipt of notice that the administrator will not object to a proposed permit that has been submitted for the administrator's review pursuant to this section, the permitting authority shall issue the permit as soon as practicable, but in no event later than the fifth day following receipt of the notice from the administrator.

- (II) Forty-five (45) days after transmittal of a proposed permit for the administrator's review, and if the administrator has not notified the permitting authority that s/he objects to the proposed permit action, the permitting authority shall promptly issue the permit, but in no event later than the fiftieth day following transmittal to the administrator.
- (III) If the administrator objects to the proposed permit, the permitting authority shall consult with the administrator and the applicant, and shall submit a revised proposal to the administrator within ninety (90) days after the date of the administrator's objection. If the permitting authority does not revise the permit, the permitting authority will so inform the administrator within ninety (90) days following the date of the objection and decline to make those revisions. If the administrator disagrees with the permitting authority, the administrator may issue the permit with the revisions incorporated.

- 13. Notification in writing. After making a final determination whether the permit should be approved, approved with conditions, or denied, the permitting authority shall notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and the total permit processing fees due.
- 14. Notice of processing fees due. If payment of permit processing fees has not been received from the applicant eighty (80) calendar days after the final determination, the permitting authority shall issue in writing to the applicant a final notice of payment due.
- 15. Processing fees unpaid. If payment of permit processing fees has not been received from the applicant ninety (90) calendar days after the final determination, the permitting authority shall notify the applicant that the permit has been denied, provided the application previously had been approved in the final determination. The permitting authority also shall advise the applicant that the fee is still due and, as specified in paragraph (10)(A)3. of this rule, the fee shall have interest imposed upon it from the date of billing until payment is made.
- 16. Payment received. No later than three (3) calendar days after receipt of the whole amount of the fee due, the permitting authority will send the applicant a notice of payment received. The permit will also be issued at this time, provided the final determination was for approval and the permit processing fee was timely received.

(B) Appendix B, Public Participation.

- 1. This subsection shall apply to applications for unified review, as well as applications under sections (7) and (8) of this rule, applications for source operations or installations emitting five (5) or more tons of lead per year, and applications containing GEP stack height

- demonstrations as defined in 10 CSR 10-6.020(1)(G)3.A.–C.
2. For those applications subject to section (7) or (8) of this rule, completing the final determination within one hundred eighty-four (184) days after receipt of a complete application involves performing the following actions in a timely manner:
 - A. Preliminary determination. Within ninety (90) days after receipt of a complete application, the permitting authority shall make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or denied;
 - B. Draft for public comment and public hearing opportunity. No later than ten (10) days after the close of the preliminary review period, the permitting authority shall issue a draft permit and solicit comments by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation within or nearest to the county in which the project is proposed to be constructed or operated. The public notice shall describe the nature of the application, including, with reasonable specificity, the following: name, address, phone number, and representative of the agency issuing the public notice; name and address of the applicant; and the proposed project, including its location and permits applied for; a description of the amount and location of emission reductions that will offset the emissions increase from the new or modified source; and include information on how LAER was determined for the project (where appropriate). The public notice shall also include degree of increment consumption, when appropriate, the permitting authority's preliminary determination of whether or not to approve, approve with conditions or deny, and any reference to conditions relating to visibility as required in paragraph (8)(C)5. of this rule. The notice shall state that the department will hold a public hearing if one is requested, at which time any interested person may submit any relevant information, materials, and views in support of or opposed to the permit applied for. The notice shall state the location and time of the public hearing with the hearing being held in the county in which all or a major part of the proposed project is to be located and state that the hearing will be canceled if a request for a hearing is not received within twenty-eight (28) days of the publication of the notice. The hearing shall be scheduled not less than thirty (30) nor more than forty (40) days from the date of publication of the notice. The notice also shall state that any interested person may submit relevant information materials and views to the permitting authority, in writing, until the end of the fortieth day after the date of publication of the notice for public hearing. The notice shall further state that a copy of materials submitted by the

applicant and used in making the preliminary determination, a copy of the preliminary determination, and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination are available for public inspection at the Department of Natural Resources' regional office in the region in which the proposed installation or major modification would be constructed, as well as at the Jefferson City Central Office of the Air Pollution Control Program. The permitting authority shall submit a copy of this public notice to the administrator;

- C. Availability of preliminary determination. After the close of the preliminary review period, but no later than the date public notice is published, the permitting authority shall make available to the public, until the end of the public comment period, at the regional office in the region in which the proposed installation or major modification would be constructed, as well as in the Air Pollution Control Program Office in Jefferson City, a copy of the preliminary determination, and a copy of summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination;
- D. The permitting authority may designate another person to conduct any hearing under this section;
- E. Distribution of public notice. Within ten (10) days after the close of the preliminary review period, the permitting authority shall send a copy of the public notice to the applicant and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: local air pollution control agencies, the chief executive of the city and county where the installation or modification would be located, any comprehensive regional land use planning agency, any state air program permitting authority, and any Federal Land Manager (FLM) whose lands may be affected by emissions from the installation or modification;
- F. Public comment and applicant response. The permitting authority shall consider all written comments submitted within the time specified in the public notice and all comments received at the public hearing, if one is held, in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. No later than ten (10) days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The permitting authority shall consider the applicant's response in making a final decision. The permitting authority shall make all comments available for public inspection in the same locations where the permitting authority made available

prehearing information relating to the proposed installation or modification. Further, the permitting authority shall prepare written response to all comments and make them available at the locations referred to previously;

- G. Final determination. The permitting authority shall make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or denied pursuant to this rule, then notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make this notification available for public inspection at the same locations where the permitting authority made available prehearing information and public comments relating to the installation or modification. The permitting authority shall submit a copy of this final determination to the administrator;
- H. Public notice exception. If the administrator has provided public notice and opportunity for public comment and hearing equivalent to that provided by this subsection, the permitting authority may make a final determination without providing public notice and opportunity for public comment and hearing required by this subsection; and
- I. Class I area visibility review and notice to the FLM.
 - (I) For proposed installation subject to specific permit requirements in sections (7) and (8) of this rule, but not dependent on any quantity of lead emissions as stated in paragraph (12)(B)1. of this rule, the permitting authority shall provide advance notification to any FLM where, in the judgment of the permitting authority, visibility may be affected in a Class I area of the FLM's responsibility. The notice shall be provided within thirty (30) days of receipt of an initial application or when first learning of the applicant's intent for a permit.
 - (II) No later than thirty (30) days after receipt of a complete application, the permitting authority shall make written notification to the FLM whose Class I area (those designated in paragraph (12)(I)3. of this rule) may be affected by emissions from the proposed source. The notification must include all information relevant to the permit application and shall include an analysis of anticipated Class I visibility impacts. The permitting authority may also make this notification to any additional FLM whose Class I area's visibility, in the judgment of the permitting authority, may be impacted.
 - (III) The permitting authority shall consider any analysis performed by an FLM that is provided to the permitting authority within thirty (30) days of the

FLM's receipt of the notification and analysis required in part (12)(B)2.I.(II) of this rule. Where the FLM's analysis indicates that an adverse impact on visibility (as defined in 10 CSR 10-6.020) would occur in a Class I area as a result of the proposed project, and analysis does not demonstrate an adverse impact to the permitting authority's satisfaction, the permitting authority shall so indicate the dissatisfaction in the public notice of hearing. With this condition, the public notice also shall contain the location where an explanation of the permitting authority's reasoning can be found, and that the explanation be available for public inspection no later than the date public notice is published.

3. This paragraph is for those applications not subject to section (7) or (8) of this rule, but which propose an emission of five (5) or more tons of lead per year or applications containing GEP stack height demonstrations. For these applications, completing the final determination within ninety (90) calendar days after receipt of the complete application involves performing the same public participation activities as those subject to section (7) or (8) of this rule, but with shorter time frames. The following specifies the new time frames:
 - A. Permitting authority's preliminary determination—No later than forty-five (45) calendar days after receipt of a complete application;
 - B. Public notice of hearing—No later than five (5) calendar days after the preliminary determination;
 - C. Public hearing—No later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of the public notice; and
 - D. Applicant response—No later than five (5) calendar days after the end of the public comment period, the applicant may submit a written response to any comments submitted.

(C) Appendix C, Offsets. Offset provisions may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.410.

(D) Appendix D, Banking. Banking provisions may be found in 10 CSR 10-6.410.

(E) Appendix E, Innovative Control Technology.

1. An owner or operator of an installation subject to section (8) of this rule may employ a system of innovative control technology if—
 - A. The applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that the proposed control system will not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation, function, or malfunction;
 - B. The owner or operator demonstrates the ability and agrees to achieve a level of continuous emission reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under subsection (8)(A)

of this rule, by a reasonable date specified by the permitting authority, taking into consideration the technical and economic feasibility. The date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of startup or seven (7) years from permit issuance;

- C. On the date specified by the permitting authority, the proposed construction, employing the system of innovative control, will meet the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(l) and 40 CFR 52.21(v);
 - D. The proposed construction would not, before the date specified by the permitting authority—
 - (I) Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable national ambient air quality standard;
 - (II) Impact any Class I area; or
 - (III) Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated;
 - E. The governor of any adjacent state that will be significantly impacted by the proposed construction gives his/her consent before the date specified by the permitting authority; and
 - F. All other applicable requirements, including those for public participation, have been met.
2. Any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology may be revoked by the permitting authority, if—
- A. The proposed system fails or will fail by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emission reduction rate; or
 - B. The proposed system, before the specified date, contributes or will contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation, function, or malfunction; or
 - C. The permitting authority determines that the proposed system is unlikely to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.
3. If an installation to which this subsection applies fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period, or the approval is revoked in accordance with paragraph (12)(E)2. of this rule, the owner or operator may request the permitting authority to grant an extension of time for a minimum period as may be necessary to meet the requirement for the application of BACT through use of a demonstrated system of control. The period shall not extend beyond the date three (3) years after termination of the same time period specified in paragraph (12)(E)1. of this rule.

(F) Appendix F, Air Quality Models.

- 1. All estimates and analyses of ambient concentrations shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Guideline on Air Quality Models* (40 CFR [Part]51, Appendix W) including supplements at the time of application.

2. Any model(s) designated in paragraph (12)(F)1. of this rule may be adjusted upon a determination by the administrator and the permitting authority, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, that the adjustment is necessary to take into account unique terrain or meteorological characteristics of an area potentially affected by emissions from the source. Methods like those outlined in the *Protocol for Determining the Best Performing Model* (United States EPA publication No. EPA-454/R-92-025, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, 1992) and *Standard Guide for Statistical Evaluation of Atmospheric Dispersion Model Performance* (NTIS No. PB 93-226082) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models.
3. Where the *Guideline on Air Quality Models* (40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W) including supplements at the time of application does not address a situation requiring modeling, the administrator and the permitting authority, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, may approve the use of a model which they deem accurate for modeling that situation.

(G) Appendix G, Increment Tracking.

1. The permitting authority will track ambient air increment consumption at fixed baseline locations within the baseline areas.
2. Available increment will be allocated on a first-come, first-serve basis. The marked received date of a complete application will be used by the permitting authority to determine which applicant is entitled to prior allocation of increments.
3. At the intervals of five (5) years from the baseline date, the permitting authority shall determine the actual air quality increment available or consumed for a location(s) for which complete air monitoring data exists using subsection (11)(C), Table 3, of this rule.
4. Exclusions from increment consumption. Upon written request of the owner or operator of an installation, made after notice and opportunity for at least one (1) public hearing to be held in accordance with the procedures established in subsection (12)(B) of this rule, the permitting authority shall exclude the following concentrations in determining consumption of a maximum allowable increase:
 - A. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from installations which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both, by reason of an order in effect under sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 over the emissions from those sources before the effective date of the order;
 - B. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from installations which have converted from using natural gas by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from those sources

- before the effective date of the plan;
- C. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities, however;
- D. No exclusion of these concentrations shall apply more than five (5) years after the effective date of the order to which subparagraph (12)(G)4.A. of this rule refers or the plan to which subparagraph (12)(G)4.B. of this rule refers, whichever is applicable. If both the order and the plan are applicable, no exclusion shall apply more than five (5) years after the later of the effective dates.

(H) Appendix H, Impacts on Class I Areas.

1. At any time prior to the close of the public comment period specified in subsection (12)(B) of this rule, the FLM for any federal Class I area may provide information to the permitting authority demonstrating that the emissions from the proposed installation or major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any federal mandatory Class I area, notwithstanding that the change in air quality, resulting from emissions from the installation or major modification, would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increase for a Class I area, as specified in subsection (11)(A), Table 1, of this rule. If the permitting authority concurs in the demonstration by the FLM, the permit shall be denied.
2. Class I variances. The owner or operator of a proposed installation or major modification may demonstrate to the FLM that the emissions from the source would have no adverse impact on the air quality-related values of any federal mandatory Class I area (including visibility), notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from the source would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the FLM concurs with a demonstration and so certifies to the permitting authority, the permitting authority, providing that all other applicable requirements of this rule are met, may issue the permit with those emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen dioxide would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over baseline concentration for these pollutants:

<u>Pollutant</u>	Maximum Allowable Increase
<u>Particulate Matter 2.5 Micron</u>	
Annual arithmetic mean	4
24-hour maximum	9

Particulate Matter 10 Micron:

Annual arithmetic mean	17
24-hour maximum	30

Sulfur Dioxide:

Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hour maximum	325

Nitrogen Dioxide:

Annual arithmetic mean	25
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Note: Increases are in micrograms per cubic meter.

3. Sulfur dioxide variance by governor with FLM's concurrence.
 - A. If the owner or operator of a proposed installation or major modification who has been denied an FLM's certification pursuant to paragraph (12)(H)1. of this rule demonstrates to the governor that the installation or major modification cannot be constructed as a result of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for periods of twenty-four (24) hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this part would not adversely affect the air quality-related values of the area (including visibility), then the governor, after consideration of the FLM's recommendation (if any) and subject to his/her concurrence, may grant, after notice and an opportunity for a public hearing, a variance from these maximum allowable increases.
 - B. If a variance is granted, the permitting authority may issue a permit to an installation or major modification in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (12)(H)5. of this rule, provided that all other applicable requirements of this rule are met.
4. Variance by the governor with the president's concurrence.
 - A. The recommendations of the governor and the FLM shall be transferred to the president in any case where the governor recommends a variance in which the FLM does not concur.
 - B. If this variance is approved by the president pursuant to 42 U.S.C.A. section 7475(d)(2)(D)(ii), the permitting authority may issue a permit in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (12)(H)5. of this rule provided that all other applicable requirements of this rule are met.
5. Emission limitations for presidential or gubernatorial variance.
 - A. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (12)(H)3. or 4. of this rule, the permitting authority shall impose, as conditions of the permit, emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the

installation or major modification (during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded) will not cause or contribute to concentrations which will exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration:

Period of Exposure	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)	
	Terrain Areas	
	Low	High
24-hour maximum	36	62
3-hour	130	221

B. These emission limitations also shall assure that the emissions will not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of twenty-four (24) hours or less for more than eighteen (18) days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period.

6. The permitting authority shall transmit to the administrator a copy of each permit application under this subsection (12)(H) of this rule and provide notice to the administrator of every action related to the consideration of a permit.

(I) Appendix I, Attainment and Unclassified Area Designations.

1. Area classification.

A. The following areas shall be Class I areas and may not be redesignated:

- (I) Hercules Glade National Wilderness Area; and
- (II) Mingo National Wilderness Area.

B. Any other area, unless specified in the legislation creating such an area, is initially designated Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in this section.

C. The following areas may be redesignated only as Class I or II:

- (I) An area which as of August 7, 1977, exceeded ten thousand (10,000) acres in size and was a national monument, a national primitive area, a national preserve, a national recreational area, a national wild and scenic river, a national wildlife refuge, or a national lakeshore or seashore; and
- (II) A national park or national wilderness area established after August 7, 1977, which exceeds ten thousand (10,000) acres in size.

2. Area redesignation.

A. All areas (except as otherwise provided under paragraph (12)(I)1. of this rule) are designated Class II as of December 5, 1974. Redesignation (except as precluded by paragraph

(12)(I)1. of this rule) may be proposed by the commission as provided in this rule, subject to approval by the administrator.

B. The commission may submit to the administrator a proposal to redesignate areas of the state as Class I or Class II provided that—

- (I) At least one (1) public hearing has been held in accordance with procedures established in sections 643.070 and 643.100, RSMo;
- (II) Other states and FLMs whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation were notified at least thirty (30) days prior to the public hearing;
- (III) A discussion of the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a satisfactory description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects of the proposed redesignation, was prepared and made available for public inspection at least thirty (30) days prior to the hearing and the notice announcing the hearing containing appropriate notification of the availability of that discussion;
- (IV) Prior to the issuance of notice respecting the redesignation of an area that includes any federal lands, the commission has provided written notice to the appropriate FLM and afforded adequate opportunity (not in excess of sixty (60) days) to confer with the commission respecting the redesignation and to submit written comments and recommendations. In redesignating any area, with respect to which any FLM had submitted written comments and recommendations, the commission shall have published a list of any inconsistencies between the redesignation and comments and recommendations (together with the reasons for making redesignation against the recommendation of the FLM); and
- (V) The commission has proposed the redesignation after consultation with the elected leadership of local and other substate general purpose governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation.

C. Any area other than an area to which paragraph (12)(I)1. of this rule refers may be redesignated Class III if—

- (I) The redesignation would meet the requirements of provisions established in accordance with subparagraph (12)(I)2.B. of this rule;
- (II) The redesignation has been approved by the commission and the governor;
- (III) The redesignation has been approved by the governor

after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature if it is not in session;

- (IV) General purpose units of local government, representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated, adopt resolutions concurring in the redesignation;
- (V) The redesignation would not cause or contribute to a concentration of any air pollutant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any national ambient air quality standard; and
- (VI) Any permit application for any installation or major modification subject to provisions established in accordance with subparagraph (12)(I)2.A. of this rule which could receive a permit only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III and any material submitted as part of that application were available, insofar as was practicable, for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of any area as Class III.

3. Area class designations.

Area Class	Description
Class I	Hercules Glade National Wilderness Area Mingo National Wilderness Area
Class II	All areas of the state which are not nonattainment
Class III	No areas designated

(J) Appendix J, Air Quality Analysis for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

- 1. The director shall maintain a table of emission threshold levels, risk assessment levels, and screening model action levels for hazardous air pollutants. Applicants will not be required to submit a hazardous air pollutant air quality analysis for applications having a maximum design capacity no more than the hazardous air pollutant emission threshold levels unless paragraph (12)(J)2. of this rule applies.
- 2. Exceptions. The director may require an air quality analysis for applications if it is likely that the construction or modification will result in the discharge of air contaminants in quantities, of characteristics and of a duration which directly and proximately cause or contribute to injury to human, plant, or animal life or the use

of property or complaints filed in the vicinity of the proposed construction or modification warrant an air quality analysis.

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