

WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Form #3

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE
AND
FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE**

AGENCY: WV Air Pollution Control Commission TITLE NUMBER: 45 CSR 14

CITE AUTHORITY W. Va. Code §16-20-5

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES X NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: 45 CSR 14

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: "Permits for Construction and Major
Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollution for the
Prevention of Significant Deterioration"

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF NEW RULE BEING PROPOSED:

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED:

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.


G. Dale Farley
Director

APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: "Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration"

Type of Rule: X Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency WV Air Pollution Control Comm. Address 1558 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25311

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	ANNUAL		FISCAL YEAR		
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	Thereafter
Estimated Total Cost	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Personal Services					
Current Expense					
Repairs and Alterations					
Equipment					
Other					

2. Explanation of above estimates:

The WVAPCC presently reviews permits for the new federal requirements as discussed below. There should be no additional cost as a result of the proposed revisions to 45CSR14.

3. Objectives of these rules:

The purpose of existing rule 45CSR14 is to register and evaluate major stationary sources or major modifications should such activity result in significant deterioration of air quality levels. This regulation has been revised primarily as a result of USEPA's promulgation of nitrogen oxide increments and changes to the definition of terms "federally enforceable" and "VOC", and other minor changes in language and definitions to better conform to the federal PSD regulations.

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.

A. Economic Impact on State Government.

No expected impact on state government.

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific groups of citizens.


No expected additional impact on specific industries, subdivisions or citizens. Industry is currently required to meet the proposed standards under the existing federal PSD permit program.

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

No expected impact on state government.

Date: November 22, 1991

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative



G. Dale Farley, Director
WV Air Pollution Control Commission

DATE: November 22, 1991

TO: LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

FROM: G. Dale Farley, Director - WV Air Pollution Control Commission

LEGISLATIVE RULE TITLE: (45CSR14) - "Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration"

1. Authorizing statute(s) citation _____

W. Va. Code §16-20-5

2. a. Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing:

July 15, 1991

b. What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing?

Class II Legal Advertisement in all ten AQCR's in the State;

Filed Notice in State Register July 15, 1991; Filed Notice in

State Register August 30, 1991.

c. Date of hearing (s): September 12, 1991

d. Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments.

Attached X No comments received _____

e. Date you filed in State Register the agency approved proposed Legislative Rule following public hearing: (be exact)

November 22, 1991

f. Name and phone number of agency person to contact for additional information:

G. Dale Farley, Director

348-2275

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

a. Give the date upon which you filed in the State Register a notice of the time and place of a hearing for the taking of evidence and a general description of the issues to be decided.

Not Required

b. Date of hearing: N/A

c. On what date did you file in the State Register the findings and determinations required together with the reasons therefor?

N/A

d. Attach findings and determinations and reasons:

Attached N/A

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45CSR14

SUMMARY

45CSR14 was promulgated by the Commission on May 15, 1984 and became effective on June 14, 1984. The purpose of this regulation is to register and evaluate stationary source or major modification should such activity result in significant deterioration of air quality levels. This regulation has been revised primarily as a result of EPA's promulgation of nitrogen oxide increments and changes to the definitions of the terms "federally enforceable" and "VOC", and other minor changes in language and definitions to better conform to the federal PSD regulations.

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45CSR14

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
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TITLE 45
LEGISLATIVE RULES
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

SERIES 14
PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MAJOR MODIFICATION OF
MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

§45-14-1. General.

1.1. Intent, Purpose and Applicability. -- To insure that economic growth will occur in harmony with the preservation of existing clean air resources; to prevent the development of any new non-attainment problems; to protect the public health and welfare from any adverse effects which might occur even at air quality levels better than the West Virginia and National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in areas of special natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value, it is the intent of the Commission to register and evaluate sources of air pollutants and to preclude the construction or relocation of any major stationary source or major modification in any area classified as attaining National or West Virginia Ambient Air Quality Standards or unclassifiable in which the establishment of such source or modification may interfere with the goals of the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality levels.

The purpose of this regulation is to quantitatively define significant deterioration of air quality with respect to the desired degree of preservation of air quality for various areas and to set forth procedures for registration and reporting, and the criteria for obtaining a permit to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification to a stationary source within a designated attainment or unclassified area of the State of West Virginia. Such construction, modification, or relocation without such a permit is a violation of this regulation.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §16-20-5

1.3. Filing Date. -- ~~April 25, 1990~~

1.4. Effective Date. -- ~~April 25, 1990~~

1.5. Type. -- This regulation is a legislative rule as defined in West Virginia Code, Chapter 29A, Article 2.

§45-14-2. Definitions.

2.1. "Major Stationary Source" means:

a. any stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit, one hundred (100) tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant and is one of the stationary sources named in Table 1 of this regulation.

b. any stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit, two hundred fifty (250) tons per year or more of any regulated air pollutant and is not one of the stationary sources named in Table 1 of this regulation.

c. any physical change at a stationary source if the change itself would constitute a major stationary source.

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Table 1
STATIONARY SOURCES OF AIR
POLLUTANTS

- Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Electric Plants Greater Than 250 Million Btu/Hour Heat Input
- Coal Cleaning Plants (with thermal dryers)
- Kraft Pulp Mills
- Portland Cement Plants
- Primary Zinc Smelters
- Iron and Steel Mill Plants
- Primary Aluminum Ore Reduction Plants
- Primary Copper Smelters
- Municipal Incinerators Capable of Charging Greater Than 250 Tons of Refuse/Day
- Hydrofluoric, Sulfuric, and Nitric Acid Plants
- Petroleum Refineries
- Lime Plants
- Phosphate Rock Processing Plants
- Coke Oven Batteries
- Sulfur Recovery Plants
- Carbon Black Plants (furnace process)
- Primary Lead Smelters
- Fuel Conversion Plants
- Sintering Plants
- Secondary Metal Production Plants
- Chemical Process Plants
- Fossil Fuel Boilers (or combinations thereof) Totaling More Than 250 Million Btu/Hour Heat Input
- Petroleum Storage and Transfer Units with a Total Storage Capacity Exceeding 300,000 Barrels
- Taconite Ore Processing Plants
- Glass Fiber Processing Plants
- Charcoal Production Plants

2.2. "Major Stationary Source for Ozone" means a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds.

2.3. "Major Modification" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source which results in a significant net emissions increase of any regulated pollutant. However, the following actions do not constitute a physical change or change in the method of operation:

- a. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement.
- b. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of any order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plant pursuant to the Federal Power Act.

c. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the Clean Air Act.

d. Use of fuel generated from municipal solid waste as an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit.

e. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material, provided that prior to January 6, 1975, the affected source is capable of accommodating such alternative fuel use, unless such change would be prohibited by a Federal permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or by any permit issued or order entered pursuant to this regulation any regulation of the Commission.

f. An increase in the hours of operation unless such increase would be prohibited by a Federal permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or by any permit issued or order entered pursuant to any regulation of the ~~Air-Pollution-Control~~ Commission.

g. An increase in the production rate unless such increase would be prohibited by a Federal permit issued pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or by any permit issued or order entered pursuant to any regulation of the ~~Air-Pollution-Control~~ Commission.

h. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

2.4. "Major Modification for Ozone" means a major modification for volatile organic compounds.

2.5. "Net Emissions Increase" means the amount of emissions by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

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

b. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

A. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs not more than five (5) years prior to the date on which construction on the particular change commences nor later than the date on which the increase from the particular change occurs.

B. An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the two following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The increase or decrease in actual emissions has not been relied upon by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in issuing a permit pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or by the ~~Commission~~ Director in issuing a permit pursuant to this regulation and such permit is in effect on the date on which the increase in emissions from the particular change occurs.

(b) The increase or decrease in actual emissions of particulate matter, or sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen oxides which occurred prior to the applicable minor source baseline date was required to be considered and calculated in determining the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.

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

D. A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

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

(b) It is federally enforceable and is enforceable by the Commission and United States Environmental Protection Agency at and after the time that the actual construction on the particular change begins, and

(c) The decrease in actual emissions must have approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

E. An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days.

2.6. "Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable or is enforceable by the Commission in any permit and/or consent order issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or by the Commission. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

2.7. "Source, Stationary Source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant.

2.8. "Building, Structure, Facility, or Installation" means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities are a part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., which have the same two (2)-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (United States Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0066 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

2.9. "Emissions Unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated pollutant.

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

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

a. begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

b. entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

2.12. "Necessary Preconstruction Approvals or Permits" means, for the purposes of this regulation, those permits or approvals required under Federal air quality control laws and regulations and air quality control laws and regulations of the State of West Virginia.

2.13. "Begin Actual Construction" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities, other than preparatory activities, which mark the initiation of the change.

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

2.15. "Baseline Concentration" means that ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a baseline date is established and includes:

a. The allowable emissions of major stationary sources which commenced construction before ~~January 6, 1975~~ the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

b. The actual emissions representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date. However, the following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):

A. actual emissions from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after ~~January 6, 1975~~ the major source baseline date; and

B. actual emissions increases and decreases at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

2.16. "Minor Source Baseline Date" means the earliest date after ~~August 7, 1977~~ the trigger date, on which the first complete application under 40 CFR 52.21 is submitted by a major stationary source or major modification subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21 or the date of the first complete application required by this regulation, whichever is earlier. The minor source baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

a. The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the Clean Air Act for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under 40 CFR 52.21 or this regulation; and

b. The pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts, or in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

2.17. "Baseline Area" means any county of the State of West Virginia in which a major source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than 1 ug/m^3 (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline ~~date~~ date is established.

2.18. "Allowable Emissions" means the emission rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits or limits by the Commission which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

a. The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61;

b. The applicable State of West Virginia emissions limitations or permit conditions, including those with a future compliance date; or

c. The applicable federally enforceable emissions limitations or permit conditions, including those with a future compliance date.

2.19. "Federally Enforceable" means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61 requirements, rules and regulations of the approved State Implementation Plan of the State of West Virginia, ~~and any permit requirements established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or this regulation, and any operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that is incorporated into the State Implementation Plan and expressly requires adherence to any permit issued under such program.~~

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

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

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

2.23. "Actual Emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as described below:

a. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two (2)-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Director ~~shall~~may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

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

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

2.24. "Complete" means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the Director from requesting or accepting any additional information.

2.25. "Significant" means:

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

Pollutant and Emissions Rate

Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (TPY)
Nitrogen oxides: 40 TPY
Sulfur dioxide: 40 TPY
Particulate matter: 25 TPY
PM₁₀: 15 TPY
Ozone: 40 TPY of volatile organic compounds
Lead: 0.6 TPY
Asbestos: 0.007 TPY
Beryllium: 0.0004 TPY
Mercury: 0.1 TPY
Vinyl chloride: 1 TPY
Fluorides: 3 TPY
Sulfuric acid mist: 7 TPY
Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S): 10 TPY
Total reduced sulfur (including H₂S): 10 TPY
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H₂S): 10 TPY

b. in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a pollutant subject to a regulation for which the Commission has promulgated an emission or air quality standard that is not listed in Section Paragraph 2-342.25.a. of this regulation, any emissions rate;

c. any emissions rate associated with a major stationary source or major modification, which would construct within ten (10) kilometers of any Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 ug/m³ (twenty-four (24) hour average).

2.26. "Federal Land Manager" means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

2.27. "Air Pollutants" means solids, liquids, or gases which, if discharged into the air, may result in a statutory air pollution.

2.28. "Emission" refers to the release, escape, or emission discharge of air pollutants into the air.

2.29. "Air Pollution", 'statutory air pollution', ~~have~~has the meaning ascribed to it in Section Two of the West Virginia Code 16-20, as amended.

2.30. "Commission" means the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

2.31. "Director" means the Director of the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.

2.32. "Person" means any and all persons, natural or artificial, including the State of West Virginia or any other state and all agencies or divisions thereof, any state political subdivision, the United States of America, any municipal, public, statutory, or private corporation or association organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country, and any firm, partnership, or association of whatever nature.

2.33. "Relocate, Relocation" means the physical movement of a source outside its existing plant boundaries.

2.34. "Regulated Pollutant" or "Regulated Air Pollutant" means any pollutant regulated by the Clean Air Act or the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder, and the following pollutants:

- Carbon Monoxide
- Nitrogen Oxides
- Particulate Matter
- PM₁₀
- Sulfur Dioxide
- Ozone (volatile organic compounds)
- Lead
- Asbestos
- Beryllium
- Mercury
- Vinyl Chloride
- Fluorides
- Sulfuric Acid Mist
- Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)
- Total Reduced Sulfur Compounds (including H₂S)
- Reduced Sulfur Compounds (including H₂S)

2.35. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

2.36. "Particulate Matter" means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid.

2.37. "TSP" or "Total Suspended Particulate Matter" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in Appendix B of 40 CFR 50.

2.38. "PM₁₀" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method described in Appendix J of 40 CFR 50.

2.39. "Significant Impact", means an increase in the ambient air quality concentration for a particular pollutant as follows:

Averaging time (hours)

Annual	24	8	3	1
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Pollutant:

SO ₂	1.0 ug/m ³	5.0 ug/m ³	25.0 ug/m ³
TSP	1.0 ug/m ³	5.0 ug/m ³	
PM ₁₀	1.0 ug/m ³	5.0 ug/m ³	
NO ₂	1.0 ug/m ³		
CO		0.5 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³

2.40. "Major Source Baseline Date", means:

- a. in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975, and
- b. in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

2.41. "Trigger Date" means:

- a. in the case of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide, August 7, 1977, and
- b. in the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

2.42. "Volatile Organic Compounds" excludes each of the following compounds, unless the compound is subject to an emission standard under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act:

- Methane
- Ethane
- Methylene Chloride
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)
- Trichlorotrifluoroethane (CFC-113) (Freon 113)
- Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
- Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
- Chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22)
- Trifluoromethane (FC-23)
- Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
- Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- Dichlorotrifluoroethane (HCFC-123)
- Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)
- Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b)
- Chlorodifluoroethane (HCFC-142b)

§45-14-3. Ambient Air Quality Ceilings.

3.1. No increases in pollutant concentrations over the baseline concentrations are allowed in excess of those listed below.

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (ug/m ³)
Class I	
Particulate matter:	
TSP, Annual geometric mean	5
TSP, 24-hour maximum	10
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	2
24-hour maximum	5
3-hour maximum	25
<u>Nitrogen dioxide:</u>	
<u> Annual arithmetic mean</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Class II	
Particulate matter:	
TSP, Annual geometric mean	19
TSP, 24-hour maximum	37
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hour maximum	512
<u>Nitrogen dioxide:</u>	
<u> Annual arithmetic mean</u>	<u>25</u>
Class III	
Particulate matter:	
TSP, Annual geometric mean	37
TSP, 24-hour maximum	75
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	40
24-hour maximum	182
3-hour maximum	700
<u>Nitrogen dioxide:</u>	
<u> Annual arithmetic mean</u>	<u>50</u>

For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one (1) such period per year at any one location.

3.2. No pollutant concentration shall exceed any air quality standard promulgated:

- a. by the Commission; or
- b. by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

§45-14-4. Area Classification.

4.1. Dolly Sods Wilderness Area and Otter Creek Wilderness Area are designated as Class I.

4.2. The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreational Area, the Cranberry National Wilderness, and the New River Gorge National Scenic River are designated as Class II.

4.3. The remainder of the State of West Virginia is designated as Class II.

§45-14-5. Prohibition of Dispersion Enhancement Techniques.

5.1. The use of stack heights which exceed good engineering practice or any dispersion techniques to reduce the concentration of any air pollutant and thereby, affect the degree of emission limitation required is prohibited unless a stack or dispersion technique existed before December 31, 1970.

§45-14-6. Registration, Report and Permit Requirements for Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications.

6.1. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the construction or relocation of any major stationary source or a major modification to be commenced after the effective date of this regulation in any area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the Clean Air Act, without notifying the Director of such intent and obtaining a permit(s) to so construct, modify, or relocate the major stationary source or major modification as herein provided.

6.2. Not later than ninety (90) days before such person begins actual construction or relocation of a major stationary source or major modification, the owner or operator of the source shall file with the Director a complete permit application. ~~These~~ This applications shall contain sufficient information as, in the judgement of the Director, will enable ~~him~~ the Director to determine whether such source construction, modification, or relocation will be in conformance with the provisions of any rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission in general and with the requirements of this regulation. Such information may include, but not be limited to:

- a. A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;

- b. A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;
- c. A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned by the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information as necessary to determine that best available control technology as applicable would be applied;
- d. The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and
- e. The air quality impacts and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

6.3. Each permit application shall be signed by the owner or operator of the major stationary source or major modification, and such signature shall constitute an agreement that the applicant will assume responsibility for the construction, modification, or relocation, and operation of the major stationary source or major modification in accordance with applicable rules and regulations of the Commission.

6.4. Within thirty (30) days of the receipt of a permit application for construction or relocation of a major stationary source or for a major modification, the Director shall determine if the application is complete or if there exists any deficiency in the application or information submitted. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be the date on which the Director received all required information.

6.5. Within ninety (90) days of the receipt of a permit application for construction or relocation of a major stationary source or for a major modification, the Director shall issue such a permit unless ~~he~~the Director determines that the proposed major stationary source or major modification has not satisfied the requirements of this regulation, will violate applicable emission standards, will interfere with the attainment or maintenance of applicable ambient air quality standards, or will be inconsistent with the intent and purpose of this regulation, in which case ~~he~~the Director shall issue an order for the prevention of such construction, modification, or relocation. Failure to issue the permit or such order within the time prescribed shall be deemed a determination that such construction, modification, or relocation may proceed except that the requirements that the Director act within ninety (90) days of the receipt of a permit application may be extended by mutual agreement between the Director and the applicant provided, however, that the Director and the applicant enter into a written agreement to be known as an "Agreement Consenting to an Extension of the Statute of Limitations".

6.6. When the Director denies a permit application for the proposed construction or relocation of any major stationary source or major modification, the order shall set forth ~~his~~the Director's reasons with reasonable specificity.

6.7. The Director may impose any reasonable conditions as part of a granted construction, modification, or relocation permit. Such conditions may include, but not be limited to, the submission of periodic progress or operation reports, the provisions of a suitable sampling site, the installation of pollutant monitoring devices, and the maintenance of ambient air quality monitoring stations.

§45-14-7. Requirements Relating to Control Technology.

7.1. Any person proposing to construct, or relocate a major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation promulgated by the Commission and any other federally enforceable emissions limitation.

7.2. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source shall apply best available control technology for each regulated pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

7.3. Any person proposing a major modification of a stationary source shall apply best available control technology for each regulated pollutant for which such proposed major modification would cause a significant net emissions increase from such source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

7.4. For any proposed construction or relocation of a major stationary source or major modification which is a phased construction project, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the last reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen (18) months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of best available control technology for the source.

§45-14-8. Requirements Relating to the Source's Impact on Air Quality.

8.1. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or to make a major modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emission increases or reductions (including secondary emissions) would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

- a. Any National or West Virginia Ambient Air Quality Standard; or
- b. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

§45-14-9. Requirements for Air Quality Models.

9.1. All estimates of ambient concentrations required under Section 8 of this regulation shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models" (EPA-450/2-78-027R with Supplement A).

9.2. Where an air quality impact model specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models" is inappropriate, the model may be modified or another model substituted, provided that said modification or substitution is approved by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

§45-14-10. Requirements for Air Quality Monitoring.

10.1. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source shall provide an analysis of the ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source would affect for each pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in a significant amount.

10.2. Any person proposing to make a major modification to a stationary source shall provide an analysis of the ambient air quality in the area that the major modification would affect for each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.

10.3. For those pollutants for which no National or West Virginia Ambient Air Quality Standards exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Director determines is necessary for the Commission to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.

10.4. For those pollutants (other than non-methane hydrocarbons) for which such an ambient air quality standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase.

10.5. All ambient air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of one (1) year and shall represent the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year (but not to be less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

10.6. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification shall, after construction of the stationary source or modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the Director determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area.

10.7. Operation of monitoring stations required by this Section shall meet the requirements of Appendix B of 40 CFR 58 during the operation of the monitoring stations.

§45-14-11. Requirements for Additional Impacts Analysis.

11.1. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification shall provide:

a. An analysis of the impairment to visibility, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value; and

b. An analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification.

§45-14-12. Additional Requirements and Variances for Sources Impacting Federal Class I Areas.

12.1. The Director shall transmit to the Administrator a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary source or major modification impacting a Class I area and provide notice to the Administrator of every action related to the consideration of such permit.

12.2. The Federal Land Manager of the affected Class I area may present to the Director during the public review process ~~developed~~ described in Section 16 of this regulation a demonstration that the emissions from the proposed major stationary source or major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any Class I lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Director concurs with such demonstration, the Director shall deny the permit to construct.

12.3. An applicant for a permit pursuant to this regulation shall be allowed the Class I variances as provided in 40 CFR 52.21 (p) ~~(4)~~, (5), (6), and (7), and (8) as contained in the Code of Federal Regulations on ~~November 30, 1983~~ July 1, 1990, provided, that all requirements of said 40 CFR 52.21 (p) ~~(4)~~, (5), (6), and (7), and (8) are met and written notification of variance in accordance with said section(s) is provided to the Director.

§45-14-13. Procedures for Sources Employing Innovative Control Technology.

13.1. Any person proposing to construct or modify a major stationary source or major modification may petition the Commission to employ innovative control technology in lieu of best available control technology. Any such proposed innovative control technology shall meet the following conditions:

a. The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;

b. The proposed source or modification must achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under Section 7 of this regulation by a date specified by the Commission.

c. The source or modification would meet requirements equivalent to all requirements of this regulation, based on the emissions rate that a stationary source employing a system of best available control technology would be required to meet.

d. The source or modification would not before the date specified in SubSection 13.4 of this regulation by the Commission:

A. cause or contribute to any violation of an applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard; or

~~B. impact any Class I area; or~~

B. impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated.

e. The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(p) (relating to Class I areas) have been satisfied with respect to all periods during the life of the source or modification.

13.2. The Commission shall consult with the governor(s) of other state(s) and the Federal Land Manager(s) of areas impacted by the proposed source or modification.

13.3. The Commission, with the concurrence of the governor(s) of other state(s) and the Federal Land Manager(s), may make a determination that the source or modification would be employing innovative control technology.

13.4. The Commission shall specify a date by which the source or modification must meet the requirements and conditions of Sub-Section 13.1 of this regulation. Such date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of start-up or seven (7) years from permit issuance.

13.5. The Commission shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under this section of the regulation if:

a. The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate; or

b. The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or

c. The Commission decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare, or safety.

13.6. If the source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emissions reduction within the specified time period, or if the approval is withdrawn in accordance with Sub-Section 13.5 of this regulation, the Commission shall specify a date by which the source or modification shall meet the requirement for the application of best available control technology through use of a demonstrated system of control. This date shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of the end of the specified time period or the date that the approval is withdrawn, whichever is earlier.

§45-14-14. Exclusions From Increment Consumption.

14.1. The following concentrations shall be excluded in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase:

a. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding

legislation as of the effective date of this regulation) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such an order;

b. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from using natural gas by reason of natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan;

c. Concentrations of particulate matter attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified sources;

d. Concentrations attributable to the temporary increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide, ~~or~~ particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides from stationary sources so long as such exclusion is approved by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

14.2. No exclusion of such concentrations shall apply more than five (5) years after the effective date of the order to which ~~Section Paragraph~~ 14.1.a. of ~~the~~ this regulation refers or the plan to which ~~Section Paragraph~~ 14.1.b. of this regulation refers, whichever is applicable. If both such order and plan are applicable, no such exclusion shall apply more than five (5) years after the later of such effective dates.

§45-14-15. Procedures for Exemptions From Specific Sections of This Regulation.

15.1. A non-profit health or non-profit educational institution proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or to make a major modification may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sections 7 through 11 of this regulation.

15.2. Any person proposing to construct, modify, or relocate a source which does not belong to any category listed in Table 2 of this regulation may petition the Director to exclude fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, in the calculation of potential to emit.

15.3. Any person proposing to relocate a source or modification that is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under this regulation may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sections 7 through 11 of this regulation. The Director shall grant this exemption if the following conditions are met:

a. The source proposes to relocate and emissions of the source at the new location would not exceed two (2) years; and

b. The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions; and

c. The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

d. The source identifies the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location.

Table 2.
SOURCE CATEGORIES WHICH
MUST INCLUDE FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

- Coal Cleaning Plants (with thermal dryers)
- Kraft Pulp Mills
- Portland Cement Plants
- Primary Zinc Smelters
- Iron and Steel Mills
- Primary Aluminum Ore Reduction Plants
- Primary Copper Smelters
- Municipal Incinerators Capable of Charging More Than 250 Tons of Refuse Per Day
- Hydrofluoric, Sulfuric, or Nitric Acid Plants
- Petroleum Refineries
- Lime Plants
- Phosphate Rock Processing Plants
- Coke Oven Batteries
- Sulfur Recovery Plants
- Carbon Black Plants (furnace process)
- Primary Lead Smelters
- Fuel Conversion Plants
- Sintering Plants
- Secondary Metal Production Plants
- Chemical Process Plants
- Fossil Fuel Boilers (or combination thereof) Totaling More Than 250 Million British Thermal Units Per Hour Heat Input
- Petroleum Storage and Transfer Units With a Total Storage Capacity Exceeding 300,000 Barrels
- Taconite Ore Processing Plants
- Glass Fiber Processing Plants
- Charcoal Production Plants
- Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Electric Plants of More Than 250 Million British Thermal Units Per Hour Heat Input
- Any Other Stationary Source Category Which, as of August 7, 1980, is Being Regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

15.4. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sections 8 through 11 of this regulation with respect to a particular pollutant and the Director shall grant such exemption, if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from a new source, or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from a modification, would not exceed two (2) years and impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated.

15.5. Any person proposing to modify a major stationary source that was in existence prior to March 1, 1978 located in a Class II area may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sections 8, 10 and 11 of this regulation with respect to a particular pollutant and the Director shall grant such exemption, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each regulated pollutant from the modification after the application of best available control technology would be less than fifty (50) tons per year.

15.6. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sub-Section 10.5 of this regulation with respect to a particular pollutant if:

a. The applicant demonstrates that the emissions increase of the pollutant from a new stationary source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from a modification would cause, in any area, an air quality impact less than that listed in Table 3 of this regulation; or

b. The applicant demonstrates that the existing concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than that listed in Table 3 of this regulation; or

c. The applicant's request is for any pollutant which is not listed in Table 3 of this regulation.

15.7. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification to a source of volatile organic compounds may petition the Director for an exemption from the requirements of Sub-Section 10.5 of this regulation that the continuous air monitoring data be representative of the year preceding the receipt of the application. The Director may grant such an exemption if the following conditions are met:

a. The proposed major stationary source or major modification for volatile organic compounds satisfies all conditions of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, Section IV.

b. The continuous air monitoring data for ozone must be gathered for a period of one (1) year and shall represent the year following the issuance of the permit, except that, if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year (but not less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

Table 3.
DE MINIMIS AIR QUALITY IMPACTS

- Carbon Monoxide - 575 ug/m³, 8-hour average
- Nitrogen Dioxide - 14 ug/m³, annual average
- Total Suspended Particulate - 10 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- PM₁₀ - 10 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Sulfur Dioxide - 13 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Ozone - no minimum air quality value
- Lead - 0.1 ug/m³, 3-month average
- Mercury - 0.25 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Beryllium - 0.001 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Fluorides - 0.25 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Vinyl Chloride - 15 ug/m³, 24-hour average
- Hydrogen Sulfide - 0.2 ug/m³, 1-hour average
- Total Reduced Sulfur - 10 ug/m³, 1-hour average
- Reduced Sulfur Compounds - 10 ug/m³, 1-hour average

15.8. Any person proposing to construct or relocate a major stationary source or make a major modification where such major stationary source or major modification has a net emissions increase less than one hundred (100) tons per year of volatile organic compounds, may petition the Director for an exemption from ozone monitoring required by Section 10 of this regulation.

§45-14-16. Public Review Procedures.

16.1. After finishing its review of the complete application, the Director shall make a preliminary determination whether the permit should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved.

16.2. The Director shall make available in at least one location in the region in which the proposed source would be constructed a copy of all materials the applicant submitted (excluding confidential business data), a copy of the preliminary determination, and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination.

16.3. The Director shall place a legal advertisement in a paper of general circulation in the area where the proposed source would be constructed, modified, or relocated. The advertisement shall contain, as a minimum, the name of the applicant, the type and location of the source, the proposed start-up date, the preliminary determination, the degree of increment consumption that is expected from the source or modification, and notification of the opportunity for comment at a public meeting/hearing as well as written public comment. A public comment period of thirty (30) days shall be allowed and so stated in the advertisement.

16.4. The Director shall send a copy of the advertisement to the applicant, the Administrator and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: any other State or local air pollution control agencies, the chief executives of the city and county where the source would be located; any comprehensive regional land use planning agency, and any State, and any Federal Land Manager, whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification.

16.5. Public comments submitted within thirty (30) days after the Director's public notification of an opportunity for comment upon a proposed construction or relocation of a major stationary source or major modification shall be considered by the Director before making a final decision on the approvability of the application. The Director shall make all comments available for public inspection in the same locations where the Director made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modification.

16.6. The Director shall make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved.

16.7. The Director shall notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection at the same location where the ~~Commission~~ Director made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the proposed source or modification.

§45-14-19. Disposition of Permits.

19.1. In the event that the Commission promulgates changes to this regulation or makes a redesignation of an attainment or non-attainment area (in accordance with Section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act) prior to final disposition of a permit, the Director shall make final disposition of the permit application in accordance with such newly promulgated standards or redesignation.



WEST VIRGINIA REGISTER

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Administrative Law Division

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Administrative Law Division
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Charleston, WV 25305

(304)345-4000

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- II. Open Government Meetings Listing
- III. Price List
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5. Election of Vice-Chairman.*
6. Appointment of Secretary.*
7. Such other business as the Commission deems timely and appropriate.

*The following is quoted from the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Law of West Virginia, 16-20-4:

At its first meeting the Commission shall elect from its membership a chairman, and at the first meeting in each fiscal year thereafter the Commission shall elect from its membership a chairman to act during such fiscal year. At similar times the Commission shall elect from its membership a vice-chairman and appoint a secretary. The secretary need not be a member of the Commission.



West Virginia Department of
Commerce, Labor & Environmental Resources
Air Pollution Control Commission

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Fax: (304)549-4066

AGENDA

WEST VIRGINIA AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

Conference Room
1558 Washington Street, East, Charleston, West Virginia
September 12, 1991
9:00 a. m.

I. Public Hearings on Proposed Regulations

1. Hearing on Proposed Regulation 21 (45CSR21) - "Regulations to Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds".
2. Hearing on Proposed Revisions to Regulation 14 (45CSR14) - "Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration".

II. Consideration of Proposed Consent Orders

1. J. F. Allen Company - Buckhannon
2. Peabody Coal Company/Robin Hood Coal Preparation Plant - Twilight
3. Eastern Vault Company, Inc. - Princeton
4. Shenandoah Quarry, Inc. - Millville
5. Eagle Nest Inc. - Van Coal Preparation Plant
6. Fairfax Sand and Crushed Stone Company - Scherr
7. Diamond Black Mining, Inc. - Clintonville
8. *Commissioner of West Virginia Dept. of Environmental Resources* - Wheeling P. H. Harbath Steel Corp - Follestone

III. Commission Meeting

1. Consideration of Draft Minutes of the June 25, 1991 meeting.
2. Director's Comments.
3. Discussion of Draft changes to the Air Pollution Control Law.
4. Election of Chairman.*



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Commerce, Labor & Environmental Resources
Air Pollution Control Commission

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III. Variance Request

Consideration of Variance Request for Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation - Follansbee

IV. Commission Meeting

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COMMISSION MEETING

SEPTEMBER 12, 1991

REGISTER

Date	Name	Address	Company Affiliation
	Freddie L. White	WV 26020 Rt. 7, Box 206, Buckhannon, LEWISBURG	MAJOR BUSINESS PARTNER + SYSTEMS DIVISION
	ROBERT M SHAW	410 S. COURT ST. NY 27901	SENECA COUNCIL INC. Mailing list addition
	WALTER M. STEWART	P.O. BOX 1217 PARCESBUEL	SPU POST
	Missy Woolverton	1324 Virginia St. E, Chas'ton	WV CAG-
	Wendy Radcliff	1324 Virginia St. E, Chas	WV CAG-
	BRIAN HAGENBUCH	702 11 th Ave. #2 Htg. W 25701	OVEC
	CARR JAMES	1134 MARKET ST COLUMBIA, WV 26003	Cough-RHS Steel
	ROBERT L. DOBSON	SOUTH THIRD STREET STEUBENVILLE, OHIO 43952	WING-AH STEEL
	STEVEN D. GURZY	P.O. BOX 670 FOLLANSBEE W.V.	WHG-PGH STEEL
	Donna Miller	Sassonville	Reporter

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COMMISSION MEETING

SEPTEMBER 12, 1991

REGISTER

Date	Name	Address	Company Affiliation
9/12/91	TIMOTHY J. SCHMIDT	P.O. Box 719 LAROC, MO 20705	FAIRFAY SANDS & CROSSWOOD STONE
"	R. L. FOSTER	So. CALIF	UCC
9/12/91	K. B. Paland	Charleston, W	Robinson & McElwee
"	Brew Ray	DENVER, CO	MAUVILLE
"	Paul Maccisio	1134 MARKET ST WHEELING, WVA	WPSC
"	Ron Smith	Rt. 1 - Submt Bellevue, WVA	K. L. DuPont
"	T Wessenberg	Ge Plastics 10400 Washington	GE Plastic
"	Ard Parsons	J&K,	
"	John Cummings	Robinson & McElwee	
"	Elizabeth Sampson	SR 3 Box 25 IVYDALE WVA 25113	CITIZEN ^{And inspect} of Reg id, of plane

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COMMISSION MEETING

SEPTEMBER 12, 1991

REGISTER

Date	Name	Address	Company Affiliation
	Eric Niska	Gazette, Charleston The →	
	Bill Cofer	P.O. Box 1139, Princeton W Va	EASTERN VAULT CO
	CLARENCE WALLER	PO Box 1233, CHARLESTON	PEABODY COAL COMPANY
	DENNIS DAVIS	PO Box 1233, CHARLESTON	PEABODY COAL
	HAROLD WOODS	PO Box 1233 CHARLESTON	PEABODY COAL
	William KALB	PO Box 2019 WHEELING	TRA-DET INC.
	ROY SUNGERTON	PO DRAWER 1419 MARTINSBURG, WY 25801	SIXON PAPER
	Robert W Holland	Rupert W Va	DIAMOND BLACK
	Sandy Holland	"	"
	Dave Yamm	P.O. Box 1791 Chas Wv	Robinson & McElwee

PLEASE PRINT

REGISTER

Date	Name	Address	Company Affiliation
	R. L. FOSTER	50. CMS	UCC - WV MINERS ASSOC.

Please Print

REGISTER

Date	Name	Address	Company Affiliation
	R. L. FOSTER	SO. CHAS	UCC/WUMINER'S ASSOC.
	BRIAN WAGENBUCH	Huntington	OVEC

Please Print

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE, LABOR & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION

IN RE: Public Hearing on Proposed Revisions to
Regulation 14 (45CSR14) - Permits for
Construction and Major Modification of Major
Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the
Prevention of Significant Deterioration

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS had and/or
testimony adduced in the hearing held before the West
Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission in the
Conference Room at 1558 Washington Street, East,
Charleston, West Virginia, on the 12th day of September,
1991, commencing at 10:35 a.m.

APPEARANCES: L. NEWTON THOMAS, Chairman
CREDE DOUGLASS, Vice Chairman
CLEVE BENEDICT
JEAN NEELY
WILLIAM WALLACE
SAMUEL KUSIC
JOHN BENEDICT
DALE FARLEY, Director
LARRY KOPELMAN, Special Assistant A.G.
RUPE BURFORD

SUPERIOR COURT REPORTING

CHRISTY MORRIS
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER
SUITE 313, MORRISON BUILDING
815 QUARRIER STREET
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25301
(304) 343-1404
(304) 587-4107

I N D E X

Witnesses:

Direct

Robert L. Foster

6

P R O C E E D I N G S

(10:35 A.M.)

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: We will convene the hearing on Regulation 14, "Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration."

The regulation purpose is to register and evaluate stationary sources for major modification if such activity results in significant deterioration of air quality levels.

I will begin the hearing with the comments of Director Farley.

MR. FARLEY: One thing was passed out to you today -- and I know this is small print and hard to read. It may be information you need. We can talk about that.

I needed to have a little prompt given to me as to all the provisions that were changed in some way in the existing Regulation 14 is why we did it and there were two or three reasons why we have put this proposal out.

One, we are little late and on one of the pre-1990 Clean Air Act Amendment tests we need to do an update. Our PSD Regulation was to add the nitrogen oxide increment provisions that have been put out in the last several years by EPA to catch up to that.

There are some other changes which we made as we got into this rule that we thought were just cleanup, but I think when you see the notes those become somewhat obvious in terms of just references to the Commission or whatever.

There were also a very limited number of things we did that were conceived from the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, certain provisions that -- there are not very many of those, but there are certain provisions we went ahead and incorporated into this proposed rule change or the revisions to the rule.

We gave a lot of thought -- and I am not sure whether that is going to a problem; I will talk about that a little bit later in relation to just general comments on our planning.

We gave a lot of thought to jumping ahead into the big changes that are going to be needed in

Regulation 19 dealing with nonattainment areas, maybe a total restructure or significant restructure of the rule to deal with all of these new provisions for defining the various types of those in nonattainment areas and what the offset ratios will be and quite a number of other things. There is a lot of reconstruction to do there.

We delayed that because we understand EPA this month -- and I haven't seen anything yet -- is coming out with new source review regulations or guidance for the remand of the so-called NSR nonattainment rules, and we would like to take a look at that in terms of putting together a file. We have drafted some changes -- we have not presented them yet -- to Reg 19.

We will look at what EPA is putting together to see whether we have got conformity to the federal requirements, but for this rule the predominant reason we went ahead with it is the nitrogen oxide increments provision.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Any questions on Mr. Farley's comments? If not, we have one person who has indicated he would like to speak to Regulation 14, R. L. Foster.

(Witness sworn.)

THEREUPON,

R O B E R T L. F O S T E R

being first duly sworn to tell the truth, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

THE WITNESS: Again, my name is Robert L. Foster. I am the Chairman of the West Virginia Manufacturers Association Environmental Committee.

I am distributing to you copies of the Manufacturers Association's comments on revisions to Regulation 14. Obviously, they are much shorter than the one on Regulation 21.

You will notice that the majority of our comments arise due to what we feel is a failure to consistently adopt the language of the corresponding federal regulatory provisions.

Members of the Association do not doubt that most instances where the rule revisions differ from the corresponding federal regulations arise due to the fact of the APCC's efforts to clarify and condense the federal provisions. Other differences are in there most

likely as a result of inadvertent oversight.

While the Association readily agrees that the federal regulations are often less than a model of clarity, it is our opinion that state provisions which vary from the federal language lead to further confusion in most cases.

For those reasons, the Association urges that the APCC adopt the alternative and that is to simply adopt the federal regulations by reference.

That is really all I have to comment on. Thank you for the opportunity to present these brief comments.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Any questions or comments; Mr. Farley?

Thank you, Mr. Foster.

(Witness stands aside.)

Is there anyone else in the audience who would like to speak to Reg 14? I believe there is not.

MS. NEELY: I have a burning question.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Let's entertain your question.

MS. NEELY: What is a centered plant?

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Centered?

MR. KOPELMAN: We have got an expert. We have got some people that were there just about a few hours ago.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: It is our steel industry.

MS. NEELY: Coke? Is it Coke?

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: No, it is not coke. Would you like to speak?

MR. GUZY: It is a process where some waste products from the manufacturing of steel and iron are taken along with a fine powder type iron ore and they are burned together to produce an iron-bearing burden material for blast furnaces.

It is a way of recycling a lot of scrap and scale from different steel-making processes or operations within a process.

MS. NEELY: What I don't understand though, is it used for fuel or is it used for product?

MR. GUZY: Product.

MS. NEELY: Product.

MR. GUZY: It is iron.

MS. NEELY: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Are there any other questions relative to Reg 14? If not, the hearing on Regulation 14 is herewith concluded, and we will entertain a motion for adjournment of the public hearing on the two regulations.

MS. NEELY: So moved.

MR. WALLACE: Second.

CHAIRMAN THOMAS: It has been moved and seconded. Any discussion? Hearing none, those in favor of the motion signify by saying aye. Opposed, say nay. The motion is carried. The hearings are adjourned and we will take maybe a five minute break.

(WHEREUPON, at 10:42 a.m., the hearing was concluded.)

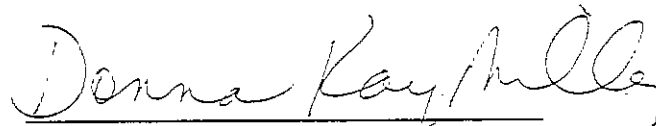
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
COUNTY OF KANAWHA, to wit:

I, Donna Kay Miller, do hereby certify
that the foregoing is, to the best of my skill and
ability, a true and accurate transcript of all the
testimony adduced or proceedings had in the aforementioned
case as set forth in the caption hereof.

Given under my hand this 5th day of
October, 1991.

My commission expires November 4, 1992.



Certified Court Reporter
Notary Public



WEST VIRGINIA
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

SUITE 503
405 CAPITOL STREET
CHARLESTON, WV 25301
TELEPHONE (304) 342-2123

September 12, 1991

West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission
1558 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

RE: Comments On Proposed Revisions
to Regulation 14 - Prevention of
Significant Deterioration

Dear Members of the Commission:

Enclosed, please find for filing the comments of the West Virginia Manufacturer's Association ("WVMA") regarding the Air Pollution Control Commission's ("APCC") proposed rule revisions to Series 14 filed on July 15, 1991.

Upon your review of these comments, you will notice that the majority of them arise due to the failure to consistently adopt the language of the corresponding federal regulatory provisions. The members of the WVMA do not doubt that most instances where the rule revisions differ from the corresponding federal regulations arise due to the APCC's sincere efforts to clarify and condense the federal provisions. Other differences are, most likely, the result of inadvertent oversight.

While the WVMA readily agrees that the federal regulations are often less than a model of clarity, it is our opinion that state provisions which vary from the federal language lead to further confusion in most cases. For these reasons, the WVMA urges that the APCC adopt the only available alternative that will significantly simplify the burdensome task of incorporating and implementing the language of the federal regulations: incorporate by reference the federal regulations.

I thank you for affording the WVMA the opportunity to comment on these proposed rule revisions and invite you to contact me at your convenience should you wish to discuss any of these comments.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Foster, Chairman
Environmental Safety and
Health Committee

RLF/EJG/ty

COMMENTS OF
WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
ON AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION
PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULES TO REVISE SERIES 14,
PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

I. INTRODUCTION

On July 15, 1991, the West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission ("APCC") filed with the Secretary of State proposed legislative rules purporting to revise and implement the procedures in Series 14 (PSD) for registration and reporting, and the criteria for obtaining permits for construction and major modification, of major stationary sources within designated attainment or unclassified areas of the state as required by the Air Pollution Control statute at Chapter 16, Article 20 et seq. of the West Virginia Code.

The West Virginia Manufacturer's Association ("WVMA") represents a broad cross-section of both large and small industrial concerns in West Virginia. Because many of its members must comply with the provisions of both the state and federal air pollution control statutes, the WVMA has been at the forefront of the development of their implementing regulations. It is in furtherance of this active and supportive role that the WVMA offers these comments.

II. COMMENTS

1. Section 3.2 (pages 11-12)

This section, which deals with ambient air quality ceilings, strays from the federal regulations in an

attempt to shorten and make more brief the substantive content contained in the federal language. The result is that the proposed rule revisions import vagueness to this area of regulation. Thus, for ease of reference, we suggest that the proposed rules be revised to uniformly substitute and adopt the language found in the federal regulations.

2. Section 5.1 (page 12)

This section, dealing with the prohibition of dispersion enhancement techniques, although substantively acceptable, is duplicative in that it is specifically dealt with under Series 20 of the APCC regulations (45 C.S.R. Series 20). Accordingly, this section could be deleted entirely.

3. Section 7 (page 14)

This section, dealing with requirements relating to control technology, although substantively acceptable, is too broad and vague. For instance, under Section 7.1, persons proposing to construct or relocate major stationary sources or major modifications are directed to comply with ". . . any other federally enforceable emissions limitation." We believe the APCC should adopt the language contained in 40 C.F.R. §52.21(j) limiting such compliance to ". . . each applicable emissions standard and standard of performance under 40 C.F.R. parts 60 and 61."

4. Section 15.3(a) (page 18)

This section purports to permit portable stationary sources to apply for exemptions from the requirements of Sections 7-11 of the proposed regulation if such ". . . source proposes to relocate and emissions of the source at the new location would not exceed two (2) years. . ." There is no apparent reason why a specific limit should be placed on such a source if it is not a fixed unit. Thus, we believe that the APCC should adopt the language contained in the federal regulations which does not place a specific time limit on source owners, but rather requires the relocation to be only "temporary".

III. CONCLUSION

The WVMA appreciates the opportunity to present these comments on these proposed legislative rules. We trust that our comments will be viewed as constructive in nature and directed toward improving the state regulation of air programs.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of September, 1991.

West Virginia Manufacturers Association
405 Capitol Street, Suite 503
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 342-2123

COMMENTS OF
WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
ON AIR POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION
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PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

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WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

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West Virginia Manufacturers Asssocation
405 Capitol Street, Suite 503
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 342-2123



West Virginia Department of
Commerce, Labor & Environmental Resources
Air Pollution Control Commission

1558 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

Telephone: (304)348-4022
or (304)348-3286
Fax: (304)348-3287

WVAPCC staff response to 9-12-91 comments by WVMA on 45 CSR 14.

General

None of the comments submitted by the WVMA were related to any of the changes being proposed to 45 CSR 14 at this time. The items addressed in the comments have been in the existing regulation for several years.

Comment 1 (section 3.2)

The federal PSD regulation (at 40 CFR 52.21(d)) specifies national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards. 45 CSR 14 specifies any air quality standard of the WVAPCC or USEPA. Staff fails to see how this "imparts vagueness". All it does is to add state air quality standards (which are currently identical to federal standards) to the federal air quality standards already required.

Comment 2 (section 5.1)

Although worded differently, this section says exactly the same thing as 40 CFR 52.21(h). Also, 40 CFR 51.166(h) requires, as a minimum, this prohibition of dispersion enhancement techniques to be included in the state's implementation of PSD rules. Perhaps 45 CSR 14 should be amended to add language in reference to 45 CSR 20, but the existing language should not be deleted.

Comment 3 (section 7)

40 CFR 52.21(j) refers to "each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan and each applicable emissions standard and standard of performance under 40 CFR parts 60 and 61."

45 CSR 14.7.1 refers to "each applicable emissions limitation promulgated by the Commission and any other federally enforceable emissions limitation."

The definition of "federally enforceable" found at 45 CSR 14.2.19 includes requirements imposed by 40 CFR parts 60 and 61, WVAPCC rules (which are a part of the State Implementation Plan), other PSD permits issued to the source, and operating permits issued pursuant to CAAA Title V.

If the WVAPCC adopts the WVMA suggestion to use the federal language, it will have no substantive impact on the meaning of this section. The additional items listed under the definition of "federally enforceable" could be enforced under "the State Implementation Plan".

Comment 4 (section 15.3(a))

The section of the federal PSD rule which this section is based on is 40 CFR 52.21(i)(4)(viii)(a). The WVMA is correct that this section of the federal rule does not limit these emissions to 2 years, but only requires them to be "temporary". The "2 year" language was probably taken from 40 CFR 52.21(f)(4)(i), which appears to define "temporary" as being no longer than 2 years. Although this section does not refer to the same portable sources as 45 CSR 14.15.3.a., it is reasonable to assume that "temporary" in one section of the federal PSD rule would be the same in another section. Staff believes that "temporary" must be defined, and that "2 years" is both reasonable and conforms to general USEPA policy.

West Virginia



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
LABOR & ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

State Capitol

Charleston, West Virginia 25305

304/348-3255

July 8, 1991

Ms. Judy D. Cooper
Director, Administrative Law Division
Office of Secretary of State
Building 1, Suite 157-K
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Ms. Cooper:

I am herein authorizing the Air Pollution Control Commission to proceed with the rule-making process for the following proposed rules or rule revisions:

Regulation 14 - "Permits for Construction and Major Modification of Major Stationary Sources of Air Pollutants for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration".

Regulation 21 - "Regulations to Prevent and Control Air Pollution from the Emission of Volatile Organic Compounds".

Since these rules are necessitated by federal Clean Air Act requirements with mandatory 1992 deadlines they may be enacted under appropriate emergency rule-making provisions by the Air Pollution Control Commission.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John M. Ranson".

John M. Ranson
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Commerce, Labor
& Environmental Resources

DF/tim

cc: G. Dale Farley
Secretary, WVAPCC



West Virginia Department of
Commerce, Labor & Environmental Resources
Air Pollution Control Commission

1558 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25311

Telephone: (304)348-4022
or (304)348-3286
Fax: (304)348-3287

May 8, 1992

Ms. Judy Cooper
Director, Administrative Law Division
Secretary of State
State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25303

RE: Proposed 45CSR14
File: July 15, 1991

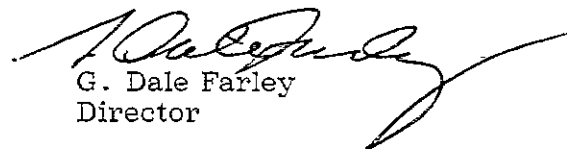
Dear Ms. Cooper:

The undersigned on behalf of the Air Pollution Control Commission requests the withdrawal of proposed 45CSR14 as filed on July 15, 1991.

Please note that contemporaneous with the withdrawal of proposed 45CSR14, the Air Pollution Control Commission is filing another version of proposed 45CSR14.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 348-2275.

Sincerely yours,


G. Dale Farley
Director

GDF/tlm

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE