

V.A.7.c.(v)(A) The name, address and telephone number of owner or operator of the major stationary source;

V.A.7.c.(v)(B) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to Section V.A.7.c.(iii); and

V.A.7.c.(v)(C) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

V.A.7.d. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to Section V.A.7.c. available for review upon request for inspection by the Division or the general public.

V.A.8. Exemptions from certain nonattainment area requirements:

V.A.8.a. The following are exempt from the major stationary source criteria of Section V.A.3. of this part.

V.A.8.a.(i)(A) Portable sources that will relocate outside a nonattainment area in less than one year.

V.A.8.a.(i)(B) Each pilot plant that operates an aggregate of less than six months.

V.A.8.a.(i)(C) Construction phases of a new or modified building, facility, structure, or installation. These may, at the discretion of the Division, exceed a period of one year.

V.A.8.a.(i)(D) Other temporary processes or activities of less than one year in duration.

V.A.8.a.(i)(E) Sources undergoing fuel switches as required by federal order if the Division determines that

V.A.8.a.i(E)(1) The applicant has used best efforts in seeking the required emission offsets but was unsuccessful;

V.A.8.a.i(E)(2) All available emission offsets were obtained; and,

V.A.8.a.i(E)(3) The applicant will continue to seek emission offsets as they become available.

**VI. Requirements applicable to attainment and unclassifiable areas and pollutants implemented under Section 110 of the Federal Act (Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program).**

**VI.A. Major Stationary Sources and Major Modifications.**

The requirements of this Section VI. shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each pollutant regulated under the Act and the Federal Act that it would emit, except as this Regulation Number 3 would otherwise allow.

For any new major stationary source or major modification proposing to construct in any area in Colorado designated under Section 107 (d) of the Federal Act as attainment or

unclassifiable for any criteria pollutant as of the date of submittal of a complete application under this Regulation Number 3, or for pollutants implemented under Section 110 of the Federal Act, the Division shall grant a permit if it determines that the following requirements, in addition to those in Section III.D.1. of Part B of this regulation, have been or will be met:

VI.A.1. Control Technology Review.

VI.A.1.a. A new major stationary source shall apply Best Available Control Technology for each pollutant regulated under the Act or Federal Act that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

VI.A.1.b. A major modification shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant regulated under the Act or Federal Act for which there would be a significant net emissions increase at the 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 of the unit.

VI.A.1.c. For phased construction projects, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. The review will be conducted in a timely manner that will allow the owner or operator to proceed with scheduled construction of the source. During the review, 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.

VI.A.2. Source Impact Analysis. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate to the Division that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions) will not cause or contribute to concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air in violation of either Section VI.A.2.a. or b., as clarified for any relevant air pollutant, in Section VI.A.2.c.:

VI.A.2.a. Any state or national ambient air quality standard in any baseline area or air quality control region; or

VI.A.2.b. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

VI.A.2.c. For the purposes of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, this demonstration is deemed to have been made if the emission increase from the new stationary source alone or from the modification alone would cause, in all areas, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Class I area	Class II area	Class III area
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Annual	0.06 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	24-hr	0.07 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

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VI.A.1.b. A major modification shall apply best available control technology for each pollutant regulated under the Act or Federal Act for which there would be a significant net emissions increase at the 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 of the unit.

VI.A.1.c. For phased construction projects, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate ~~for phases that commence construction more than 18 months after the initial granting of the permit~~ *at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project.* The review will be conducted in a timely manner that will allow the owner or operator to proceed with scheduled construction of the source. During the review, 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.

VI.A.2. Source Impact Analysis. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate to the Division that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions) will not cause or contribute to concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air in violation of:

~~VI.A.2.a. Any state or national ambient air quality standard in any baseline area or air quality control region, or~~

VI.A.2.b. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

## VI.A.3. Pre-construction Monitoring and Analysis

VI.A.3.a. An analysis of ambient air quality in any area that would be affected by the proposed major stationary source or major modification shall be performed for each pollutant regulated under the Act or Federal Act that the source or modification would emit or have the potential to emit in a significant amount, or for which there would be a significant net emissions increase.

VI.A.3.b. With respect to any such regulated pollutant for which no national ambient air quality standard exists and for which there is an acceptable method for the monitoring of that pollutant, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Division determines are necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that emissions of that pollutant would affect.

VI.A.3.c. With respect to any such pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pol-

~~VI.A.1.c. For phased construction projects, the determination of best available control technology shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate for phases that commence construction more than 18 months after the initial granting of the permit at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. The review will be conducted in a timely manner that will allow the owner or operator to proceed with scheduled construction of the source. During the review, 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.~~

VI.A.2. Source Impact Analysis. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate to the Division that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions) will not cause or contribute to concentrations of air pollutants in the ambient air in violation of either Section VI.A.2.a. or b., as clarified for any relevant air pollutant, in Section VI.A.2.c.:

VI.A.2.a. Any state or national ambient air quality standard in any baseline area or air quality control region; or

~~VI.A.2.b. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.~~

~~VI.A.2.c. For the purposes of PM2.5, this demonstration is deemed to have been made if the emission increase from the new stationary source alone or from the modification alone would cause, in all areas, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:~~

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Class I area	Class II area	Class III area
PM2.5	Annual	0.06 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
	24-hr	0.07 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

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~~VI.A.3.c. With respect to any such pollutant for which a national 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 applicable standard or any maximum allowable increase.~~

lutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the applicable standard or any maximum allowable increase.

VI.A.3.d. In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that are required under Section VI.A.3.c., or the pre-application monitoring of air quality related values required by Section XIII.B. of this part, shall have been gathered over a period of one year and shall represent the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Division determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one year (but not to be less than four months), the data that are required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

VI.A.3.e. The owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification of volatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 51, Appendix S, Section IV. (but not including conditions resulting from amendments after July 1, 1991 and not including Section IV. B. of Appendix S) may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing pre-construction data as required under Section VI.A.3.a. (Information on obtaining the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 51, Appendix S, Section IV. is available from the Director, Air Pollution Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, Colorado, 80246-1530.)

~~VI.A.4. Post-Construction Monitoring. At its discretion, the Division may require that the owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification conduct post-construction ambient monitoring for a period up to one year. The Division may also require additional monitoring beyond the one year period if such monitoring is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification have, or may have, on air quality in any area. The monitoring of air quality related values or sensitive receptors required by Section XIII.B. of this part, shall be for such time as is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the source or modification will have on the air quality related values or sensitive receptors.~~

~~Post-construction monitoring requirements will be permit conditions.~~

VI.A.5. Operation of Monitoring Stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall use the U.S. EPA accepted procedures for ambient monitoring as approved by the Division during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Sections VI.A.3. and VI.A.4., above.

VI.A.6. Additional Impact Analysis. For each pollutant that is regulated under the Act or the Federal Act, and for which the source or modification would emit *in significant amounts (as defined in Section II.A.42. of this part)* or for which there would be a significant net emissions increase, the owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, water, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the emissions of such pollutant from the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification. The analysis of impairment to water will not be used in the determination of best available control technology. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value. The additional impact analysis will include the effects on air quality related values as stated in Section XIII.B. of this part, if applicable.

The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

~~VI.A.3.d. In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that are required under Section VI.A.3.c., or the pre-application monitoring of air quality related values required by Section XIII.B. of this part, shall have been gathered over a period of one year and shall represent the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Division determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one year (but not to be less than four months), the data that are required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.~~

~~VI.A.3.e. The owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification of volatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 51, Appendix S, Section IV. (but not including conditions resulting from amendments after July 1, 1991 and not including Section IV. B. of Appendix S) may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing pre-construction data as required under Section VI.A.3.a. (Information on obtaining the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 51, Appendix S, Section IV. is available from the Director, Air Pollution Control Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, Colorado, 80246-1530.)~~

VI.A.4. Post-Construction Monitoring. At its discretion, the Division may require that the owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification conduct post-construction ambient monitoring for a period up to one year. The Division may also require additional monitoring beyond the one year period if such monitoring is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification have, or may have, on air quality in any area. The monitoring of air quality related values or sensitive receptors required by Section XIII.B. of this part, shall be for such time as is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the source or modification will have on the air quality related values or sensitive receptors.

Post-construction monitoring requirements will be permit conditions.

~~VI.A.5. Operation of Monitoring Stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall use the U.S. EPA accepted procedures for ambient monitoring as approved by the Division during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying the requirements of Sections VI.A.3. and VI.A.4., above.~~

~~VI.A.6. Additional Impact Analysis. For each pollutant that is regulated under the Act or the Federal Act, and for which the source or modification would emit *in significant amounts (as defined in Section II.A.42. of this part)* or for which there would be a significant net emissions increase, the owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impairment to visibility, water, soils, and vegetation that would occur as a result of the emissions of such pollutant from the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification. The analysis of impairment to water will not be used in the determination of best available control technology. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or recreational value. The additional impact analysis will include the effects on air quality related values as stated in Section XIII.B. of this part, if applicable.~~

~~The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.~~

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**VI.B. Applicability of Certain PSD Requirements.**

VI.B.1. The requirements of Section VI.A. do not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant:

VI.B.1.a. The source or modification is subject to Part 3 of the Act and Section V. of this part, and the source or modification would not impact any area designated as attainment or unclassifiable for that pollutant; or

VI.B.1.b. The emissions from the source or modification would not be significant; or

VI.B.1.c. The source or modification is a portable stationary source that has previously received a permit under requirements equivalent to those contained in Section VI.A. of this part if:

VI.B.1.c.(i) The source proposes to relocate and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary;

VI.B.1.c.(ii) The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions;

VI.B.1.c.(iii) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

VI.B.1.c.(iv) Reasonable notice identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location and a revised Air Pollutant Emission Notice is given to the Division prior to the relocation. Such notice and revised Air Pollutant Emission Notice shall be given to the Division not less than ten days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Division.

VI.B.2. The requirements contained in Sections VI.A.2. through VI.A.4. of this part do not apply:

VI.B.2.a. To a proposed major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant, if the emissions would be from a temporary source, modification or activity, such as construction or exploration, and would not have an impact on air quality in any Class I area or an area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; or

VI.B.2.b. As they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area, to a modification of a major stationary source that was in existence on March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each pollutant subject to regulation under the Act from the modification after the application of best available control technology would be less than fifty tons per year.

VI.B.3. The Division may exempt a proposed major stationary source or major modification from the requirements of Sections VI.A.3. through VI.A.5. of this part, with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant if:

VI.B.3.a. The emissions of the pollutant from the new stationary source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause air quality impacts, in any area, less than the following:

VI.B.3.a.(i) Carbon monoxide - 575  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 8-hour average;

~~VI.B.3.a.(ii) Nitrogen dioxide - 14  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , annual average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(iii) Particulate Matter - 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  total suspended particulate matter, 24-hour average; PM10 -- 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(iv) Sulfur dioxide - 13  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(v) Lead - 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 3-month average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(vi) Fluorides - 0.25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(vii) Total reduced sulfur - 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(viii) Hydrogen sulfide - 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(ix) Reduced sulfur compounds - 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average; or~~

VI.B.3.b. The existing concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in this section; or

~~VI.B.3.c. For ozone, the emissions increase or net emissions increase of volatile organic compounds from the source or modification would be less than 100 tons per year; or~~

~~VI.B.3.d. The pollutant is not referred to in this section.~~

VI.B.4. The requirements of this Part D shall apply at such time that any stationary source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation that was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to otherwise emit a pollutant such as a restriction on hours of operation.

VI.B.5. *The following provisions apply to projects at existing emissions units at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a project that is not a part of a major modification and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in Sections II.A.36.b.(i) through II.A.36.b.(iii) of this Part D for calculating projected actual emissions.*

*VI.B.5.a. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:*

*VI.B.5.a.(i) A description of the project;*

*VI.B.5.a.(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and*

*VI.B.5.a.(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under Section II.A.36.b.(iii) of this part, and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.*

~~VI.B.3.a. The emissions of the pollutant from the new stationary source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause air quality impacts, in any area, less than the following:~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(i) Carbon monoxide - 575  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 8-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(ii) Nitrogen dioxide - 14  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , annual average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(iii) Particulate Matter - PM10 -- 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average; PM2.5 -- 4  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(iv) Sulfur dioxide - 13  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(v) Lead - 0.1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 3-month average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(vi) Fluorides - 0.25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(vii) Total reduced sulfur - 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(viii) Hydrogen sulfide - 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average;~~

~~VI.B.3.a.(ix) Reduced sulfur compounds - 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1-hour average; or~~

~~VI.B.3.b. The existing concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in this section; or~~

VI.B.3.c. For ozone, the emissions increase or net emissions increase of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides from the source or modification would be less than 100 tons per year; or

~~VI.B.3.d. The pollutant is not referred to in this section, Section VI.B.3.a.; or.~~

~~VI.B.3.e. The source or modification was subject to Section VI., with respect to PM2.5, as in effect before July 15, 2008, and the owner or operator submitted an application for a permit under this Section VI.A. of Part D before that date consistent with EPA recommendations to use PM10 as a surrogate for PM2.5, and the Division subsequently determines that the application as submitted was complete with respect to the PM2.5 requirements then in effect, as interpreted by EPA in the memorandum entitled "Interim Implementation of New Source Review Requirements for PM2.5" (October 23, 1997). Instead, the requirements of Section VI.A. of this Part D, as interpreted in the aforementioned memorandum, that were in effect before July 15, 2008 shall apply to such source or modification.~~

~~VI.B.4. The requirements of this Part D shall apply at such time that any stationary source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation that was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to otherwise emit a pollutant such as a restriction on hours of operation.~~

~~VI.B.3.c. For ozone, the emissions increase or net emissions increase of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides from the source or modification would be less than 100 tons per year; or~~

~~VI.B.3.d. The pollutant is not referred to in this Section VI.B.3.a.; or~~

VI.B.3.e. The source or modification was subject to Section VI., with respect to PM2.5, as in effect before July 15, 2008, and the owner or operator submitted an application for a permit under this Section VI.A. of Part D before that date consistent with EPA recommendations to use PM10 as a surrogate for PM2.5, and the Division subsequently determines that the application as submitted was complete with respect to the PM2.5 requirements then in effect, as interpreted by EPA in the memorandum entitled "Interim Implementation of New Source Review Requirements for PM2.5" (October 23, 1997). Instead, the requirements of Section VI.A. of this Part D, as interpreted in the aforementioned memorandum, that was in effect before July 15, 2008 shall apply to such source or modification.

~~VI.B.4. The requirements of this Part D shall apply at such time that any stationary source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation that was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to otherwise emit a pollutant such as a restriction on hours of operation.~~

~~VI.B.5. The following provisions apply to projects at existing emissions units at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a project that is not a part of a major modification and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in Sections II.A.36.b.(i) through II.A.36.b.(iii) of this Part D for calculating projected actual emissions.~~

~~VI.B.5.a. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:~~

~~VI.B.5.a.(i) A description of the project;~~

~~VI.B.5.a.(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and~~

~~VI.B.5.a.(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under Section II.A.36.b.(iii) of this part, and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.~~

~~VI.B.5.b. If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam-generating unit, before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in Section VI.B.5.a. to the Division. Nothing in this Section VI.B.5.b. shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Division before beginning actual construction.~~

- VI.B.5.b. If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam-generating unit, before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in Section VI.B.5.a. to the Division. Nothing in this Section VI.B.5.b. shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Division before beginning actual construction.*
- VI.B.5.c. The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in Section VI.B.5.a.(ii); and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.*
- VI.B.5.d. If the unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Division within sixty days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under Section VI.B.5.c. setting out the unit's annual emissions during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.*
- VI.B.5.e. If the unit is an existing unit other than an electric utility steam-generating unit, the owner or operator shall submit a report to the Division if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in Section VI.B.5.a. exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to Section VI.B.5.a.(iii)) by a significant amount (as defined in Section II.A.42. of this part) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to Section VI.B.5.a.(iii). Such report shall be submitted to the Division within sixty days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:*
- VI.B.5.e.(i) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;*
- VI.B.5.e.(ii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to Section VI.B.5.c.; and*
- VI.B.5.e.(iii) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).*
- VI.B.6. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to Section VI.B.5. available for review upon request for inspection by the Division or the general public.*
- VI.B.7. A stationary source or modification may apply the applicable maximum allowable increases for total suspended particulate matter as in effect on the date of the permit application, in meeting the requirements of Section VI.A.2. of this part, if the following requirements are met:*
- VI.B.7.a. The owner or operator of the source or modification submitted an application for a permit under Regulation Number 3 before the provisions for maximum allowable increases for PM10 took effect; and*

VI.B.7.b. The Division determines that the application as submitted, before the date that the maximum allowable increases for PM10 took effect, was complete.

VI.C. Notice to the U.S. EPA.

The Division shall transmit to the Administrator of the U. S. EPA a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary source or major modification subject to this regulation, and provide notice of every action related to the consideration of such permit.

VI.D. Major Stationary Sources in attainment areas affecting nonattainment areas.

VI.D.1. For any new major stationary source or major modification that is proposed to be constructed in an area designated under Section 107(d) of the Federal Act as attainment or unclassifiable for a particular pollutant and the emissions of such pollutant from which would significantly affect ambient air quality in an area designated as nonattainment for such pollutant, the Division shall grant a permit if it determines that one or both of the following conditions, as well as those in Section III.D.1. of Part B and Section VI.A. of this Part D will be met:

VI.D.1.a. The proposed source or modification will meet the requirements of Sections V.A.1. and V.A.2. of this part, and obtain sufficient emission reductions of such pollutant in the nonattainment area to offset that portion of its emissions of such pollutant that affect the nonattainment area. Offsets may be obtained from outside the nonattainment area as provided in Section V.A.3. of this part; or

VI.D.1.b. The proposed source or modification will achieve an emissions rate that will ensure that the emissions of such pollutant from the source or modification will not significantly affect ambient air quality in the nonattainment area.

VI.D.2. Ambient air quality will be deemed to be significantly affected if, but for any offsets, the applicable significance level set forth in the following table would be exceeded in the nonattainment area.

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

Pollutant	Averaging Time				
	Annual	24-Hour	8-Hour	3-Hour	1-Hour
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
PM10	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
CO			500 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		2000 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

VI.D.3. Any new major stationary source or major modification subject to this section that will emit or cause a net emissions increase in volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Division that its emissions will not affect any ozone nonattainment area or shall obtain offsets as required in Section VI.D.1., above.

VI.D.2. Ambient air quality will be deemed to be significantly affected if, but for any offsets, the applicable significance level set forth in the following table would be exceeded in the nonattainment area.

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS

Pollutant	Averaging Time				
	Annual	24-Hour	8-Hour	3-Hour	1-Hour
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
PM10	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
PM2.5	0.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.2 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>				
CO			500 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		2000 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

VI.D.3. Any new major stationary source or major modification subject to this section that will emit or cause a net emissions increase in volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Division that its emissions will not affect any ozone nonattainment area or shall obtain offsets as required in Section VI.D.1., above.

VI.D.4. Emission offsets for PM10, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide, must show, through air quality modeling, a positive net air quality benefit in the portion of the nonattainment area affected by emissions from the proposed source or modification.

**VII. Negligibly Reactive Volatile Organic Compounds (NRVOCs)**

VII.A. The negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds referenced in the Common Provisions definition of negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds are considered to be of negligible photochemical reactivity and are neither counted as reactive volatile organic compounds in determining volatile organic compound emission contributions to an increase in ozone nor used as volatile organic compound emission offsets or other volatile organic compound emission trading credits against volatile organic compounds not listed in the common provisions negligibly reactive volatile organic compound definition.

VII.B. Negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds may be substituted for volatile organic compounds and the resulting decrease in volatile organic compound emissions, if otherwise creditable, may be used for offset, banking or other emission trading credit.

**VIII. Area Classifications**

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

VIII.A.1. National Parks

VIII.A.1.a. Rocky Mountain

VIII.A.1.b. Mesa Verde

VIII.A.2. National Wilderness Areas

VIII.A.2.a. Black Canyon of the Gunnison

VIII.A.2.b. Eagle's Nest

VIII.A.2.c. Flattops

VI.D.4. Emission offsets for PM10, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide, must show, through air quality modeling, a positive net air quality benefit in the portion of the nonattainment area affected by emissions from the proposed source or modification.

**VII. Negligibly Reactive Volatile Organic Compounds (NRVOCs)**

VII.A. The negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds referenced in the Common Provisions definition of negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds are considered to be of negligible photochemical reactivity and are neither counted as reactive volatile organic compounds in determining volatile organic compound emission contributions to an increase in ozone nor used as volatile organic compound emission offsets or other volatile organic compound emission trading credits against volatile organic compounds not listed in the common provisions negligibly reactive volatile organic compound definition.

VII.B. Negligibly reactive volatile organic compounds may be substituted for volatile organic compounds and the resulting decrease in volatile organic compound emissions, if otherwise creditable, may be used for offset, banking or other emission trading credit.

**VIII. Area Classifications**

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

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VIII.A.2. National Wilderness Areas

VIII.A.2.a. Black Canyon of the Gunnison

VIII.A.2.b. Eagle's Nest

VIII.A.2.c. Flattops

VIII.A.2.d. Great Sand Dunes

VIII.A.2.e. La Garita

VIII.A.2.f. Maroon Bells - Snowmass

VIII.A.2.g. Mount Zirkel

VIII.A.2.h. Rawah

VIII.A.2.i. Weminuche

VIII.A.2.j. West Elk

VIII.B. All other areas of Colorado, unless otherwise specified by Act of Congress or the Colorado legislature, or the Commission pursuant to Section IX, are designated Class II; provided, however that in the following areas as they existed on August 7, 1977 (maps available from the Division), the increase allowed in sulfur dioxide concentrations over the baseline concentration shall be the same as the increase established by Section 163(b) of the Federal Act for