

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**R307-150. Emission Inventories.****R307-150-1. Purpose and General Requirements.**

- (1) The purpose of R307-150 is:
- (a) to establish by rule the time frame, pollutants, and information that sources must include in inventory submittals; and
 - (b) to establish consistent reporting requirements for stationary sources in Utah to determine whether sulfur dioxide emissions remain below the sulfur dioxide milestones established in the State Implementation Plan for Regional Haze, section XX.E.1.a, incorporated by reference in R307-110-28.
- (2) The requirements of R307-150 replace any annual inventory reporting requirements in approval orders or operating permits issued prior to December 4, 2003.
- (3) Emission inventories shall be submitted on or before ninety days following the effective date of this rule and thereafter on or before April 15 of each year following the calendar year for which an inventory is required. The inventory shall be submitted in a format specified by the Division of Air Quality following consultation with each source.
- (4) The executive secretary may require at any time a full or partial year inventory upon reasonable notice to affected sources when it is determined that the inventory is necessary to develop a state implementation plan, to assess whether there is a threat to public health or safety or the environment, or to determine whether the source is in compliance with R307.
- (5) Recordkeeping Requirements.
- (a) Each owner or operator of a stationary source subject to this rule shall maintain a copy of the emission inventory submitted to the Division of Air Quality and records indicating how the information submitted in the inventory was determined, including any calculations, data, measurements, and estimates used. The records under R307-150-4 shall be kept for ten years. Other records shall be kept for a period of at least five years from the due date of each inventory.
 - (b) The owner or operator of the stationary source shall make these records available for inspection by any representative of the Division of Air Quality during normal business hours.

R307-150-2. Definitions.

The following additional definitions apply to R307-150.

"Acute Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Carcinogenic Contaminant" means any air contaminant that is classified as a known human carcinogen (A1) or suspected human carcinogen (A2) by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical

Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Chronic Contaminant" means any noncarcinogenic air contaminant for which a threshold limit value - time weighted average (TLV-TWA) having no threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices," 2003 edition.

"Dioxins" and "Furans" mean total tetra-through octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.

"Emissions unit" means emissions unit as defined in R307-415-3.

"Large Major Source" means a major source that emits or has the potential to emit 2500 tons or more per year of oxides of sulfur, oxides of nitrogen, or carbon monoxide, or that emits or has the potential to emit 250 tons or more per year of PM10, PM2.5, volatile organic compounds, or ammonia.

"Lead" means elemental lead and the portion of its compounds measured as elemental lead.

"Major Source" means major source as defined in R307-415-3.

R307-150-3. Applicability.

- (1) R307-150-4 applies to all stationary sources with actual emissions of 100 tons or more per year of sulfur dioxide in calendar year 2000 or any subsequent year unless exempted in (a) below. Sources subject to R307-150-4 may be subject to other sections of R307-150.
- (a) A stationary source that meets the requirements of R307-150-3(1) that has permanently ceased operation is exempt from the requirements of R307-150-4 for all years during which the source did not operate at any time during the year.
 - (b) Except as provided in (a) above, any source that meets the criteria of R307-150-3(1) and that emits less than 100 tons per year of sulfur dioxide in any subsequent year shall remain subject to the requirements of R307-150-4 until 2018 or until the first control period under the Western Backstop Sulfur Dioxide Trading Program as established in R307-250-12(1)(a), whichever is earlier.
- (2) R307-150-5 applies to large major sources.
- (3) R307-150-6 applies to:
- (a) each major source that is not a large major source;
 - (b) each source with the potential to emit 5 tons or more per year of lead; and
 - (c) each source not included in (2) or (3)(a) or (3)(b) above that is located in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, or Weber Counties and that has the potential to emit 25 tons or more per year of any combination of oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur and PM10, or the potential to emit 10 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds.
- (4) R307-150-7 applies to Part 70 sources not included in (2) or (3) above.