1.1 Pollution Control Agency
1.2 Adopted Permanent Rules Relating to Exempt Sources and Conditionally Insignificant Activities

7005.0100 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subps 1 to 4e, see M.R.]

Subp. 4f. Conditionally exempt stationary source. "Conditionally exempt stationary source" means a stationary source listed in parts 7008.2100 to 7008.2600 that complies with chapter 7008 and all applicable requirements as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 7, and is not part of another stationary source.

[For text of subps 4g to 11e, see M.R.]

Subp. 11f. Gasoline service station. "Gasoline service station" means any stationary source that dispenses gasoline to vehicles. Bulk plants, petroleum distribution terminals, and refineries are not gasoline service stations. [Renumbered from part 7008.0100, subpart 2.]

Subp. 11g. Hood. "Hood" has the meaning given in part 7011.0060, subpart 3e.

[For text of subps 12 to 45, see M.R.]

Subp. 44a. Total enclosure. "Total enclosure" has the meaning given in part 7011.0060, subpart 5.

[For text of subp 45, see M.R.]

7007.0300 SOURCES NOT REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PERMIT.

Subpart 1. No permit required. The owners and operators of the following stationary sources are not required to obtain a permit under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850:

[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]

D. a conditionally exempt stationary source under chapter 7008; and
E. notwithstanding parts 7007.0200 and 7007.0250, any stationary source that
would be covered by a permit solely because it is subject to one or more new source
performance standards under Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 60, and that is
subject only to the notification and record-keeping provisions of the applicable standards.

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 21 SR 165]

7007.0400 PERMIT REISSUANCE APPLICATIONS AFTER TRANSITION; NEW
SOURCE AND PERMIT AMENDMENT APPLICATIONS; TOTAL FACILITY
APPLICATIONS FOR SOURCES NEWLY SUBJECT TO A PART 70 OR STATE
PERMIT TOTAL FACILITY REQUIREMENT.

[For text of subp 1, see M.R.]

Subp. 2. Permit reissuance after transition period. Stationary sources operating
under permits issued by the agency under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 must apply for
permit reissuance at least 180 days before the expiration of the existing permit, unless the
permit specifies that the application must be submitted sooner. The agency must require in
a permit that a reissuance application be submitted sooner if the agency determines that an
earlier application is needed to minimize the possibility of expiration before reissuance.
The agency may make this determination if it anticipates a relatively lengthy permit review
process due to the complexity of the stationary source or anticipated involvement of the
public. In no event shall the permit require application for reissuance sooner than 18 months
before the permit expires.

[For text of subps 3 to 5, see M.R.]
Subp. 2. **Public notice and comment.**

A. The agency must comply with the following procedures before issuing, reissuing, or making a major amendment to any part 70 permit.

(1) The agency must give notice:

a) by electronically posting the notice for the duration of the comment period on the agency's Web site for public notices;

b) by other means if necessary to ensure adequate notice to the affected public.

(2) The notice must include, at a minimum:

a) the name and location of the facility to be permitted;

b) the name and address of the permittee;

c) the name and address of the agency;

d) the activity or activities involved in the permit action;

e) the emissions change involved in any permit amendment;

f) a copy of the draft permit;

g) a statement of whether the facility has filed a pollution prevention progress report to the commissioner as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 115D.08;

h) the name, address, and telephone number of a person; e-mail address of a person; or Web site address from which interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, all relevant supporting materials, and all other materials available to the agency that are relevant to the permit decision;
4.1 (i) a brief description of the comment procedures required by this part;
4.2 and
4.3 (j) the time and place of any meeting or hearing that may be held,
4.4 including a statement of procedures to request a meeting or hearing under subpart 3, unless
4.5 a meeting or hearing has already been scheduled.

4.6 (3) The agency must provide at least 30 days for public comment and must
4.7 give notice of any public informational meeting or contested case hearing at least 30 days
4.8 in advance of the meeting or hearing. Part 7001.0110 applies to public comments received
4.9 under this part.

4.10 (4) The agency must keep a record of the commenters and also of the issues
4.11 raised during the public participation process, so that the administrator can determine whether
4.12 a citizen petition may be granted. The records must be available to the public.

4.13 B. Before issuing or reissuing a state permit, the agency must comply with the
4.14 procedures in item A, subitems (1) to (3). This item also applies to any major amendment
4.15 to a state permit described in part 7007.1500, subpart 1, items C and D, if authorized or
4.16 required by the administrator.

4.17 C. If the agency determines that a proposed major amendment to a state permit
4.18 not described in item B involves issues that generate or are likely to generate significant
4.19 material adverse comment from the public, based on previous adverse public comment on
4.20 the proposed amendment or related issues, the agency must comply with the procedures of
4.21 item A, subitems (1) to (3), before issuing the amendment.

4.22 D. (1) If the agency determines that a proposed minor or moderate amendment
4.23 to a permit involves issues that generate or are likely to generate significant material adverse
4.24 comment from the public, based on previous adverse public comment on the proposed
amendment or related issues, the agency must comply with the procedures of item A, 
subitems (1) to (3), before issuing the amendment.

(2) A proposed minor permit amendment may be made subject to the public 
notice and comment procedures only if the agency notifies the permittee of the agency's 
determination within 15 working days of receiving the minor amendment application. If 
the permittee properly proceeded with a modification under part 7007.1450, subpart 7, 
before receiving the agency's determination, the permittee is not subject to enforcement 
action for proceeding, but must cease construction and operation of the modification within 
a reasonable period. The agency must consult with the permittee on when it is reasonable 
to cease construction and operation. A proposed moderate permit amendment may be made 
subject to the public notice and comment procedures any time before the agency issues a 
letter of approval authorizing construction under part 7007.1450, subpart 7.

E. The agency must upon request provide a list that summarizes current activities 
involving permit applications, minor, moderate, and major amendment applications, and 
requests for administrative amendments. The agency may use an electronic bulletin board 
in lieu of a written list.

Subp. 3. Petitions for meetings and hearings.

A. During the public comment period, a person may, in regard to any draft permit 
or amendment subject to public notice under subpart 2, items A to D, petition for:

(1) a public informational meeting pursuant to parts 7000.0650, subpart 4, 
and 7001.0110, subpart 3; or

(2) a contested case hearing pursuant to part 7000.1800.

B. The decision to grant or deny the petition for a public informational meeting 
must be based on the criteria in part 7001.0120, and any meeting held must be in accordance 
with subpart 2 and part 7001.0120. The decision to grant or deny the petition for a contested
case hearing must be based on the criteria in part 7000.1900, and any hearing held must be in accordance with parts 7000.1750 to 7000.2200 and 7001.0130.

[For text of subp 4, see M.R.]

7007.1144 CAPPED PERMIT; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.

[For text of subps 1 to 4, see M.R.]

Subp. 5. Petition for contested case hearing; exemptions.

A. During the 30-day comment period, the person may also submit a petition for a contested case hearing on the application pursuant to part 7000.1800. The decision to grant or deny the petition for a contested case hearing must be based on the criteria in part 7000.1900, and any hearing must be held according to parts 7000.1750 to 7000.2200.

B. Item A and subparts 3 and 4 do not apply to applications under part 7007.1142, subparts 2 and 5, in which a stationary source is transferring from one capped permit option to another or there is a change in name, mailing address, ownership, or control of the stationary source.

7007.1145 CAPPED PERMIT APPLICATION.

[For text of subp 1, see M.R.]

Subp. 2. Information included. This subpart describes the standard information that is required in a capped permit application. This subpart does not limit the agency's statutory authority for requiring information in addition to that which is specifically listed. Applicants must submit the following information as required by the standard application form:

[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]

D. The following emissions-related information:

(1) A permit application shall provide the information required by this part for every emissions unit within the stationary source, except as provided otherwise in
subitems (2) to (9) and information about fugitive emissions in the same manner as stack
emissions, except that fugitive dust emissions from activities in part 7007.1300, subpart 3,
item G, must be included in the calculations under this subpart only if the stationary source
is in a category in part 7007.0200, subpart 2, item B, subitems (1) to (27).

[For text of subitems (2) to (9), see M.R.]

[For text of items E to G, see M.R.]

[For text of subp 3, see M.R.]

7007.1147 CAPPED PERMIT CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS.

Subpart 1. Methods used. The owner or operator of a stationary source may use a
calculation worksheet provided by the commissioner for calculating actual emissions under
this part that is based on the calculation methods in subparts 2 to 6 or may use the calculation
methods under subparts 2 to 6. The owner or operator must calculate actual emissions for
each material or fuel used in each emissions unit, except that similar emissions units may
be aggregated for emission calculation purposes. The owner or operator of a stationary
source must use the calculation method in subpart 2 if the data described in subpart 2 are
available for an emissions unit. The owner or operator must use the calculation method in
subpart 3 if the data described in subpart 3 are available, unless data described in subpart
2 are available. The alternative methods described in subparts 4, 5, and 6 may be used by
the owner or operator without advance notification to the commissioner. The commissioner
must reject data submitted using the methods described in subparts 2 to 6 if the conditions
set forth for the method are not fully met. To prevent double counting of emissions, the
owner or operator must select one calculation method under this subpart for each emissions
unit at the stationary source. Fugitive dust emissions from activities listed in part 7007.1300,
subpart 3, item G, must be included in the calculations under this subpart only if the stationary
source is in a category listed in part 7007.0200, subpart 2, item B, subitems (1) to (27).
8.2 **7007.1250 INSIGNIFICANT MODIFICATIONS.**

8.3 Subpart 1. **When an insignificant modification can be made.** The permittee may make a modification described in either item A or B at a permitted stationary source without getting a permit amendment, unless the modification is prohibited by subpart 2. However, if the modification triggers new monitoring, record keeping, or reporting requirements under applicable requirements or parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, the permittee shall initiate an administrative amendment under part 7007.1400 to include the new requirements no more than 30 days after making the modification.

8.4 A. Construction or operation of any emissions unit, or undertaking any activity, that is on the insignificant activities list in part 7007.1300, subparts 2 and 3:

8.5 (1) listed as an insignificant activity in part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3; or

8.6 (2) a conditionally insignificant activity that complies with parts 7008.4000 to 7008.4110.

8.7 [For text of item B, see M.R.]

8.8 [For text of subps 1 and subp 2, see M.R.]

8.9 Subp. 3. **Record-keeping requirements.** Except as described in subpart 4, modifications authorized under this part may be made without providing notice to the agency. However, the permittee must keep a record of the modification for all changes authorized under subpart 1, items A and B, except for those activities described in part 7007.1300, subpart 2. For changes authorized under subpart 1, item B, and part 7007.1300, subpart 3, item F, the permittee must also keep calculations of the emissions increase as required by part 7007.1200, subpart 4, and a statement of the purpose for making the modification.

8.10 [For text of subps 4 to 6, see M.R.]
9.1 **7007.1300 INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES LIST.**

9.2 **Subpart 1. Insignificant activities.**

9.3 A. The actions listed in this part, and operation of the emissions units listed in this part, are insignificant activities for purposes of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850. Listing in this part has no effect on any other law, including laws enforced by the agency other than parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, to which the activity may be subject.

9.4 B. Calculation of emissions from the emissions units listed in this part must be provided if required by the agency under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2).

9.5 C. Calculation of emissions from the emissions units listed in this part must be provided in a permit application if:

9.6 (1) the emissions units are described in subpart 3, item F; or

9.7 (2) the emissions units are described in subpart 4.

9.8 D. The emissions units listed in this part must be listed in a permit application, and calculation of emissions from these emissions units must be provided in the permit application if the emissions units:

9.9 (1) are subject to additional requirements under section 114(a)(3) (Monitoring Requirements) of the act or section 112 (Hazardous Air Pollutants) of the act;

9.10 (2) are part of a Title I modification; or

9.11 (3) if accounted for, make a stationary source subject to a part 70 permit.

9.20 **Subp. 2. Insignificant activities not required to be listed.** The emissions units described in this subpart are not required to be listed in a permit application under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2), except as required under subpart 1, item D.

9.21 A. Fuel use:
(3) fuel-burning equipment with a heat input capacity less than 19,000 Btu per hour, but only if the combined total heat input capacity of all fuel-burning equipment at the stationary source with a heat input capacity less than 19,000 Btu per hour is less than or equal to a total heat input capacity of 420,000 Btu per hour. For example: Facility A has ten fuel-burning emissions units, each with a heat input capacity of 18,000 Btu per hour. The ten units are all an insignificant activity under this subitem, because their combined heat input capacity is less than a total heat input capacity of 420,000 Btu per hour (i.e., 10 x 18,000 Btu/hr = 180,000 Btu/hr ≤ 420,000 Btu/hr). Facility B has 31 fuel-burning emissions units, each with a heat input capacity of 18,000 Btu/hr. None of the 31 units are an insignificant activity under this subitem, because their total combined heat input capacity is greater than 420,000 Btu per hour (i.e., 31 x 18,000 Btu/hr = 558,000 Btu/hr > 420,000 Btu/hr).

B. Plant upkeep:

(1) routine housekeeping or plant-upkeep activities not associated with primary production processes at the stationary source, such as painting buildings, retarring roofs, or paving parking lots;

(5) janitorial activities;

(6) sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory analysis and testing; and

(7) use of handheld aerosol spray cans for routine building and equipment maintenance.

C. Fabrication operations:
11.1 (1) equipment used for the inspection of metal products;
11.2 (2) equipment used exclusively for forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding hot or cold metals;

[For text of subitems (3) and (4), see M.R.]

D. Processing operations:

[For text of subitem (1), see M.R.]

11.6 (2) equipment for washing or drying fabricated glass or metal products, if no VOCs are used in the process, and no gas, oil, or solid fuel is burned;
11.7 (3) blast-cleaning operations using suspension of abrasive in water or sponge media;
11.8 (4) open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 pounds or less used for cleaning or deburring metal products;
11.9 (5) handheld equipment used for buffing, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning; and provided that the equipment is:
11.10 (a) handheld; or
11.11 (b) infrequently used and not associated with the primary production processes at the stationary source; and
11.12 (6) ultraviolet-light curing or disinfection processes.

E. Storage tanks:

[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]

11.21 (3) above- and belowground fuel-oil storage tanks with a combined total tankage capacity less than 100,000 gallons;
gasoline storage tanks with a combined total tankage capacity of less than 2,000 gallons; and

storage tanks holding inorganic liquids, including water, except for acids that volatilize HAPs and VOCs.

[For text of item F, see M.R.]

G. Residential activities: typical emissions from residential structures, not including:

(1) fuel-burning equipment with a total heat input capacity of 420,000 Btu/hour or greater; and

(2) emergency backup generators.

[For text of items H and I, see M.R.]

J. Miscellaneous:

[For text of subitems (1) to (3), see M.R.]

(4) purging of natural gas and liquid petroleum gas lines;

[For text of subitem (5), see M.R.]

(6) funeral home embalming processes and associated ventilation systems;

(7) use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act, where the product is used at academic and health care institutions in the same manner as normal consumer use;

(8) equipment used exclusively for packaging:

(a) lubricants or greases; or

(b) waterborne adhesives, coatings, or binders;
equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending materials at ambient temperature to make waterborne adhesives, coatings, or binders;

(10) equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;

(11) plasma- or laser-cutting operations using a water table;

(12) blueprint copiers and photographic processes;

(13) equipment used exclusively for melting or applying wax;

(14) nonasbestos equipment used exclusively for bonding lining to brake shoes;

(15) solvent distillation equipment with a batch capacity of 55 gallons or less;

and

(16) electric steam sterilizers.

[For text of item K, see M.R.]

L. Commercial self-service laundries, not including dry cleaners or industrial laundries.

Subp. 3. Insignificant activities required to be listed. The emissions units described in this subpart must be listed in a permit application.

A. Fuel use: space heaters fueled by kerosene, natural gas, or propane, but only if the combined total heat input capacity of all space heaters at the stationary source is less than or equal to 420,000 Btu per hour. A space heater is a heating unit that is not connected to piping or ducting to distribute the heat.

B. Infrared electric ovens and indirect heating equipment:

(1) infrared electric ovens; and
(2) indirect heating equipment as defined in part 7011.0500, subpart 9, with a heat input capacity less than 420,000 Btu per hour, but only if the total combined heat input capacity of all indirect heating equipment at the stationary source with a heat input capacity less than 420,000 Btu per hour is less than or equal to a total heat input capacity of 1,400,000 Btu per hour. For example: Facility A has three furnaces, each with a heat input capacity of 400,000 Btu per hour. The three units are all an insignificant activity to be listed under this subitem because their combined heat input capacity is less than 1,400,000 Btu per hour. Facility B has six furnaces, each with a total heat input capacity of 400,000 Btu per hour. None of the six units is an insignificant activity under this subitem, because their total combined heat input capacity is greater than 1,400,000 Btu per hour.

C. Storage tanks:

(1) gasoline storage tanks with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 10,000 gallons; and

(2) nonhazardous air pollutant VOC storage tanks with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 10,000 gallons of nonhazardous air pollutant VOCs and with a vapor pressure of not more than 1.0 psia at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

D. Emissions from a laboratory. For this item, "laboratory" means a place or activity devoted to experimental study or teaching in any science, or to the testing and analysis of drugs, chemicals, chemical compounds or other substances, or similar activities, provided that the activities described in this sentence are conducted on a laboratory scale. Activities are conducted on a laboratory scale if the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. If an emission facility manufactures or produces products for profit in any quantity, it may not be considered to be a laboratory under this item. Support activities necessary to the operation of the laboratory are considered to be part of the laboratory. Support activities do not include the provision of power to the laboratory from sources that provide power to
multiple projects or from sources that would otherwise require permitting, such as boilers that provide power to an entire facility.

E. Miscellaneous: brazing, soldering, torch-cutting, or welding equipment.

F. Individual emissions units at a stationary source, each of which have a potential to emit the following pollutants in amounts less than:

1. 4,000 pounds per year of carbon monoxide;

2. 2,000 pounds per year each of nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, particulate matter less than ten microns, VOCs (including hazardous air pollutant-containing VOCs), and ozone; and

3. 1,000 tons per year of CO$_2$e.

G. Fugitive dust emissions from unpaved entrance roads and parking lots, except that a stationary source applying for an Option D registration permit under part 7007.1130 must include fugitive dust emissions in calculations when required under part 7007.1130, subpart 4.

Subp. 4. Insignificant activities required to be listed in a part 70 application. If the owners and operators are applying for the initial part 70 permit for a stationary source, emissions units with emissions less than all the following limits but not included in subpart 2 must be listed in the part 70 permit application:

[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]

D. potential emissions up to 10,000 tons per year or actual emissions up to 1,000 tons per year CO$_2$e.

Subp. 5. Threshold table; hazardous air pollutants. The thresholds for hazardous air pollutants listed in the following table are for determining if an emissions unit qualifies as an insignificant activity under subpart 4, item C, subitem (1):
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<th>CAS#</th>
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<th>16.2</th>
<th>Level (tons/year)</th>
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23.5  748794  Mercuric chloride  0.01
23.6  62384  Phenyl mercuric acetate  0.01
23.7  - Elemental Mercury  0.01
23.8  - Mineral fiber compounds (except those specifically listed)*  a
23.9  1332214  Asbestos  a
23.10  - Erionite  a
23.11  - Silica (crystalline)  a
23.12  - Talc (containing asbestos from fibers)  a
23.13  - Glass wool  a
23.14  - Rock wool  a
23.15  - Slag wool  a
23.16  - Ceramic fibers  a
23.17  - Nickel compounds (except those specifically listed)*  1
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23.25  205992  Benzo(b)fluoranthene  0.01
23.26  57976  7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene  0.01
23.27  225514  Benz(c)acridine  0.01
23.28  218019  Chrysene  0.01
23.29  53703  Dibenz(ah)anthracene  0.01
24.1 189559 1,2:7,8-Dibenzopyrene 0.01
24.2 193395 Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene 0.01
24.3 - Dioxins & Furans (TCDD equivalent)** -
24.4 7782492 Selenium and compounds (except those specifically listed)* 0.1
24.5 7488564 Selenium sulfide (mono and di) 0.1
24.6 7783075 Hydrogen selenide 0.1
24.7 10102188 Sodium selenite 0.1
24.8 13410010 Sodium selenate 0.1
24.9 99999918 Radionuclides (including radon) b

24.10 * - For this chemical group, specific compounds or subgroups are named specifically in this table. For the remainder of the chemicals of the chemical group, a single de minimis value is listed, which applies to compounds that are not named specifically.

24.12 ** - The "toxic equivalent factor" method in EPA/625/3-89-016 (U.S. EPA (1989) Interim procedures for estimating risk associated with exposure to mixtures) must be used for PCDD/PCDF mixtures. A different de minimis level will be determined for each mixture depending on the equivalency factors used, which are compound specific. For purposes of this part, the document EPA/625/3-89-016, Interim Procedures for Estimating Risk Associated with Exposure to Mixtures, U.S. EPA (1989), is incorporated by reference. The Environmental Protection Agency is the author and publisher. This document is available at the University of Minnesota through the Minitex interlibrary loan system. This document is subject to frequent change.

24.22 a - De minimis values are zero. Currently available data do not support assignment of a "trivial" emission rate; therefore, the value assigned will be policy based.

24.24 b - The EPA relies on Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61, subparts B and I, and appendix E, and assigns a de minimis level based on an effective dose equivalent of 0.3 millirem per year for a seven-year exposure period that would result in a cancer risk of one
per million. The individual radionuclides subject to de minimis levels are contained in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 61.

7008.0100 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. Scope. The definitions in this part apply to the terms used in this chapter. The definitions in parts 7000.0100, 7005.0100, and 7007.0100 apply to the terms used in this chapter unless the terms are otherwise defined in this part.

Subp. 2. [Renumbered as part 7005.0100, subpart 11f.]

Subp. 2a. [See repealer.]

Subp. 2b. [Renumbered as subpart 13.]

Subp. 2c. [Renumbered as subpart 15.]

Subp. 3. [Renumbered as subpart 14.]

Subp. 4. [Renumbered as subpart 16.]

Subp. 5. [See repealer.]

Subp. 6. Auto-body refinishing facility. "Auto-body refinishing facility" means a stationary source engaged primarily in repairing collision damage and refinishing automobiles and light-duty trucks. Auto-body refinishing facility includes a stationary source that does not repair collision damage but only paints automobiles and light-duty trucks or customizes repainting for used automobiles and light-duty trucks.

Subp. 7. Cleaning material. "Cleaning material" means a solvent that contains either a VOC or hazardous air pollutant and is used to remove contaminants and other materials including dirt, grease, oil, and dried or wet coatings from:

A. a surface before or after applying coating; or
Subp. 8. **Coating.** "Coating" means a material including paint, stain, sealant, varnish, liquid-plastic coating, caulk, ink, adhesive, primer, deadener, and maskant that contains either a VOC or hazardous air pollutant and is applied to a surface for decorative, protective, or functional purposes. "Liquid-plastic coating" means a coating made from fine-particle-size polyvinyl chloride in a solution referred to as a plastisol. Coating does not include:

A. decorative, protective, or functional materials that consist only of protective oils for metals, acids, or bases or any combination of these substances; or

B. paper film or plastic film that is precoated with an adhesive by the film manufacturer.

Subp. 9. **Coating facility.** "Coating facility" means a stationary source that applies coating to the surface of parts and products.

Subp. 10. **Mechanical finishing operations.** "Mechanical finishing operations" means buffing, abrasive blasting, polishing, carving, cutting, drilling, machining, routing, sanding, sawing, surface grinding, or turning equipment, but does not include abrasive blasting for removing lead-containing paint.

Subp. 11. **Insignificant facility.** "Insignificant facility" means a stationary source that has only emissions units that are listed as insignificant activities in part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities, or both, that comply with part 7008.2600.

Subp. 12. **Material usage.** "Material usage" means an activity at a stationary source, such as applying or using a coating, cleaning material, or solvent, that emits only a VOC, a hazardous air pollutant, or particulate matter or a combination thereof when emissions of these pollutants can be calculated as described in part 7008.4100. Material usage does not
include material processes such as sanding, milling, materials reacting to form new materials, fuel usage, or grain or other material handling.

Subp. 13. **Recycling.** "Recycling" means the reclamation or reuse of waste VOC-containing or hazardous air pollutant-containing materials from material usage activities. For purposes of this subpart, "reclamation" has the meaning given in part 7045.0020, subpart 73c, and "reuse" has the meaning given in part 7045.0020, subpart 75a. [Renumbered from subpart 2b.]

Subp. 14. **Refueling positions.** "Refueling positions" means the number of vehicles that could be receiving gasoline simultaneously at a gasoline service station. [Renumbered from subpart 3.]

Subp. 15. **Solids.** "Solids" means the nonvolatile portion of the material applied or used in a material usage activity. [Renumbered from subpart 2c.]

Subp. 16. **Stage-one vapor recovery.** "Stage-one vapor recovery" means pipes or hoses, or both, that create a closed system connecting a gasoline unloading tank and a gasoline receiving tank so that the vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the unloading tank. [Renumbered from subpart 4.]

Subp. 17. **Transfer efficiency.** "Transfer efficiency" means the ratio of the weight of solids in the material that adheres to an object to the total weight of solids in the material used in the application process. Transfer efficiency varies with the type of application method and is obtained from the application equipment manufacturer. If the manufacturer provides a range for the transfer efficiency, the transfer efficiency for calculating emissions of particulate matter is the minimum specified in the range.

Subp. 18. **Woodworking facility.** "Woodworking facility" means a stationary source that manufacturers, finishes, refinishes, and restores parts or products primarily made of wood, but including incidental use of other materials such as metal, plastic, or ceramic.
28.1 **7008.0200 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.**

[For text of items A to E, see M.R.]

28.3 F. The owner or operator of a stationary source that operates without a permit according to this chapter must comply with part 7007.0400, subpart 4, when making a change or modification that disqualifies the stationary source for a permit exemption under part 7007.0300.

28.7 **7008.2100 GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.**

Subpart 1. **Eligibility.**

28.9 A. To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of a gasoline service station must comply with this part and part 7008.2000.

28.11 B. Gasoline receipt and dispensing operations must account for substantially all of the emissions from the facility. All other emissions from the stationary source must be from insignificant activities under part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities, or both.

28.15 C. The owner or operator of a gasoline service station must have monthly gasoline throughput quantities that are less than the following:

28.17 (1) for gasoline service stations located in ozone attainment areas or marginal or moderate ozone nonattainment areas:

[For text of units (a) and (b), see M.R.]

28.20 (2) for gasoline service stations located in serious ozone nonattainment areas:

[For text of units (a) and (b), see M.R.]

28.22 D. Stage-one vapor recovery systems must comply with the requirements of part 7011.0870.
Subp. 2. **Record keeping.** The owner or operator of a gasoline service station must maintain records for each calendar month of the number of gallons of gasoline throughput.

Subp. 3. **Notification.**

A. The owner or operator of a gasoline service station must submit a notification to the commissioner at least 90 days before beginning construction of a gasoline service station if the number of refueling positions is greater than the following:

[For text of subitems (1) and (2), see M.R.]

B. The notification in item A must contain:

[For text of subitems (1) to (4), see M.R.]

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**7008.2200 CONCRETE MANUFACTURING; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.**

Subpart 1. **Eligibility.** To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of a concrete manufacturing stationary source must comply with this part and parts 7008.2000 and 7011.0850 to 7011.0859.

[For text of subps 2 to 5, see M.R.]

Subp. 6. **Record keeping.** The owner or operator of a concrete manufacturing stationary source must maintain records that contain:

A. the calendar-year production of unhardened concrete in tons to demonstrate compliance with subpart 2;

B. documentation of compliance with the requirements for conditionally insignificant activities;

C. the types of fuel combusted in nonmobile emissions units in each calendar year to demonstrate compliance with subpart 3, items A to C, and the amounts of fuel combusted
in nonmobile internal combustion engines to demonstrate compliance with subpart 3, item C; and

D. documentation of compliance with subpart 2, items A and B, if the owner or operator elects to receive credit for reducing emissions by controlling road dust.

7008.2300 AUTO-BODY REFINISHING; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Eligibility.

A. To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility must comply with this part and part 7008.2000.

B. Painting automobiles and automobile parts must account for substantially all emissions from the auto-body refinishing facility. All other emissions from the stationary source must be from insignificant activities in part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities that comply with parts 7008.4000 and 7008.4110, or both.

C. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility must:

   (1) purchase or use less than 2,000 gallons of coating and cleaning materials, combined, each calendar year; or

   (2) limit VOC and HAP emissions from coating and cleaning activities in each calendar year to less than the thresholds in this subitem, calculated according to the methods in subpart 4:

       (a) VOC emissions - 20,000 pounds per calendar year; and

       (b) total HAP emissions - 12,000 pounds per calendar year.

Subp. 2. Operational requirements. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility must:
A. ensure all painters are trained in proper spray application of surface coatings and proper setup and maintenance of spray equipment. Each painter must be trained no later than 180 days after hiring and every five years after the date previous training was completed;

B. ensure spray-painting operations, excluding those done by spray guns with three ounces or less cup capacity and aerosol or pump spray containers with 16 ounces or less capacity, are completed inside a particulate-control system that is designed to confine and direct paint overspray, fumes, and vapors to a powered ventilation system and is equipped with either dry filtration or a water-wash system to capture paint overspray;

C. operate and maintain spray-painting application equipment, exhaust filtration systems, and spray booths according to the manufacturer's specification;

D. ensure all spray-gun cleaning is done so that an atomized mist or spray of gun-cleaning solvent and paint residue is not created outside a container that collects used gun-cleaning solvent. Spray-gun cleaning may be done, for example, by hand cleaning parts of the disassembled gun in a container of solvent, by flushing solvent through the gun without atomizing the solvent and paint residue, or by using a fully enclosed spray-gun washer. A combination of nonatomizing methods may also be used; and

E. comply with the requirements for booth specifications, stripping management practices, overspray-capture efficiency, spray-gun specifications, solvent storage, and training in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 63, subpart HHHHHHH, as applicable.

Subp. 3. **Record keeping.**

A. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility must maintain:

(1) documentation that each painter has completed the training specified in subpart 2, item A;
(2) a record of inspection, maintenance, and repair activities for the spray-painting equipment, exhaust filtration systems, and spray booths; and

(3) a record of the number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials purchased or used for each calendar year; and

(4) if the owner or operator ships waste material from coating and cleaning activities off-site for recycling, records of the gallons of material shipped off-site for recycling.

B. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility that chooses to comply with the VOC and HAP emission limits in subpart 1, item C, subitem (2), must maintain:

(1) records for each calendar year of the maximum VOC content of each coating and cleaning material;

(2) records for each calendar year of the maximum HAP content of each coating and cleaning material; and

(3) a record of the safety data sheet (SDS) or a signed statement from the supplier stating the maximum VOC content and the maximum HAP content for each coating and cleaning material.

C. For purposes of this part, "recycling" means reclamation or reuse, as defined in part 7045.0020, of a coating or cleaning material. If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating and cleaning activities off-site for recycling:

(1) the gallons of material recycled may be subtracted from the amount of combined coating and cleaning materials used. For purposes of this item, "recycling" means reclamation or reuse, as defined in part 7045.0020, of a coating or cleaning material. If the gallons of material recycled is subtracted from the amount of combined coating and cleaning
materials used, the owner or operator must keep records of the gallons of material shipped off-site for recycling and the calculations done to determine the amount to subtract; or

(2) the pounds of VOC and HAP recycled may be subtracted from the amount of VOC and HAP calculated as allowed in subpart 4. If the pounds of VOC and HAP recycled is subtracted from the amount of VOC and HAP calculated in subpart 4, the owner or operator must keep records of the amount of coating and cleaning materials shipped off-site for recycling, the VOC and HAP content of coating and cleaning materials shipped off-site for recycling, and the calculations done to determine the amount of VOC and HAP to subtract. Acceptable records include safety data sheets, invoices, shipping papers, and hazardous waste manifests.

C. D. The owner or operator must comply with the requirements for monitoring, record keeping, and reporting in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 63, subpart HHHHHH, as applicable.

Subp. 4. Calculating emissions. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility that chooses to comply with the VOC and HAP emission limits in subpart 1, item C, subitem (2), must calculate VOC and HAP emissions using the methods in items A and B.

A. The owner or operator must calculate VOC emissions using a method in subitem (1) or (2). If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating or cleaning activities off-site for recycling, the amount of VOC recycled may be subtracted from the amount of VOC calculated in subitem (1) or (2):

(1) pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal gallons of VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of VOC per gallon; or
(2) pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal pounds of VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent of VOC.

B. The owner or operator must calculate total HAP emissions using a method in subitem (1) or (2). If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating or cleaning activities off-site for recycling, the amount of HAP recycled may be subtracted from the amount of total HAP calculated in subitem (1) or (2):

(1) pounds of HAP emissions per calendar year equal gallons of HAP-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of HAP per gallon; or

(2) pounds of HAP emissions per calendar year equal pounds of HAP-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent of HAP.

Subp. 4 5. Notification.

A. If the owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility covered by a permit issued under parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850 intends to operate without a permit according to this chapter, the owner or operator must:

(1) request that the commissioner void the permit issued under parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850 for the stationary source before operating under this chapter; and

(2) notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner.

B. The owner or operator of an auto-body refinishing facility not described in item A must notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner within 90 days after the effective date of this part or within 90 days after beginning to operate an auto-body refinishing facility.
C. The notification required under this subpart must contain:

(1) the owner's name;

(2) the operator's name, if different than the owner's name;

(3) the facility name and address; and

(4) the number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials purchased or used in the last calendar year or, if the facility has not been in operation for one calendar year, the anticipated number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials to be purchased or used.

7008.2400 COATING FACILITY; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Eligibility.

A. The owner or operator of a coating facility that is not an auto-body refinishing facility and that has no other emissions or emissions units that would require a permit under chapter 7007 may operate without a permit under this chapter. To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of a coating facility must comply with this part and part 7008.2000.

B. Coating must account for substantially all emissions from the coating facility. All other emissions from the coating facility stationary source must be from insignificant activities under part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities that comply with parts 7008.4000 and 7008.4110, or both.

C. The owner or operator of a coating facility must:

(1) purchase or use less than 2,000 gallons of coating and cleaning materials, combined, each calendar year; or
(2) limit VOC and HAP emissions from coating and cleaning activities in each calendar year to less than the thresholds in this subitem, calculated according to the methods in subpart 4:

(a) VOC emissions - 20,000 pounds per calendar year; and

(b) total HAP emissions - 12,000 pounds per calendar year.

Subp. 2. **Operational requirements.** The owner or operator of a coating facility must:

A. ensure all painters are trained in proper spray application of surface coatings and proper setup and maintenance of spray equipment. Each painter must be trained no later than 180 days after hiring and every five years after the date previous training was completed;

B. ensure spray-painting operations, excluding those done by spray guns with three ounces or less cup capacity and aerosol or pump spray containers with 16 ounces or less capacity, are completed inside a particulate-control system that is designed to confine and direct paint overspray, fumes, and vapors to a powered ventilation system and is equipped with either dry filtration or a water-wash system to capture paint overspray;

C. operate and maintain spray-painting application equipment, exhaust filtration systems, and spray booths according to the manufacturer's specification;

D. ensure all spray-gun cleaning is done so that an atomized mist or spray of gun-cleaning solvent and paint residue is not created outside a container that collects used gun-cleaning solvent. Spray-gun cleaning may be done, for example, by hand cleaning parts of the disassembled gun in a container of solvent, by flushing solvent through the gun without atomizing the solvent and paint residue, or by using a fully enclosed spray-gun washer. A combination of nonatomizing methods may also be used; and
E. comply with the requirements for booth specifications, stripping management practices, overspray-capture efficiency, spray-gun specifications, solvent storage, and training in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 63, subpart HHHHHH, as applicable.

Subp. 3. Record keeping.

A. The owner or operator of a coating facility must maintain:

(1) documentation that each painter has completed the training specified in subpart 2, item A;

(2) a record of inspection, maintenance, and repair activities for the spray-painting equipment, exhaust filtration systems, and spray booths;

and

(3) a record of the number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials purchased or used for each calendar year;

and

(4) if the owner or operator ships waste material from coating and cleaning activities off-site for recycling, records of the gallons of material shipped off-site for recycling.

B. The owner or operator of a coating facility that chooses to comply with the VOC and HAP emission limits in subpart 1, item C, subitem (2), must maintain:

(1) records for each calendar year of the maximum VOC content of each coating and cleaning material;

(2) records for each calendar year of the maximum HAP content of each coating and cleaning material; and

(3) a record of the safety data sheet (SDS) or a signed statement from the supplier stating the maximum VOC content and the maximum HAP content for each coating and cleaning material.
B. C. For purposes of this part, "recycling" means reclamation or reuse, as defined in part 7045.0020, of a coating or cleaning material. If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating and cleaning activities off-site for recycling:

(1) the gallons of material recycled may be subtracted from the amount of combined coating and cleaning materials used. For purposes of this item, "recycling" means reclamation or reuse, as defined in part 7045.0020, of a coating or cleaning material. If the gallons of material recycled is subtracted from the amount of combined coating and cleaning materials used, the owner or operator must keep records of the gallons of material shipped off-site for recycling and the calculations done to determine the amount to subtract; or

(2) the pounds of VOC and HAP recycled may be subtracted from the amount of VOC and HAP calculated as allowed in subpart 4. If the pounds of VOC and HAP recycled is subtracted from the amount of VOC and HAP calculated in subpart 4, the owner or operator must keep records of the amount of coating and cleaning materials shipped off-site for recycling, the VOC and HAP content of coating and cleaning materials shipped off-site for recycling, and the calculations done to determine the amount of VOC and HAP to subtract. Acceptable records include safety data sheets, invoices, shipping papers, and hazardous waste manifests.

C. D. The owner or operator must comply with the requirements for monitoring, record keeping, and reporting in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 63, subpart HHHHHHH, as applicable.

Subp. 4. Calculating emissions. The owner or operator of a coating facility that chooses to comply with the VOC and HAP emission limits in subpart 1, item C, subitem (2), must calculate VOC and HAP emissions using the methods in items A and B.

A. The owner or operator must calculate VOC emissions using a method in subitem (1) or (2). If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating or cleaning activities
off-site for recycling, the amount of VOC recycled may be subtracted from the amount of
VOC calculated in subitem (1) or (2):

   (1) pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal gallons of
VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of
VOC per gallon; or

   (2) pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal pounds of
VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent
of VOC.

B. The owner or operator must calculate total HAP emissions using a method in
subitem (1) or (2). If the owner or operator ships waste material from coating or cleaning
activities off-site for recycling, the amount of HAP recycled may be subtracted from the
amount of total HAP calculated in subitem (1) or (2):

   (1) pounds of HAP emissions per calendar year equal gallons of
HAP-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of
HAP per gallon; or

   (2) pounds of HAP emissions per calendar year equal pounds of
HAP-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent
of HAP.

Subp. 45. Notification.

   A. If the owner or operator of a coating facility covered by a permit issued under
parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850 intends to operate without a permit according to this chapter,
the owner or operator must:

   (1) request that the commissioner void the permit issued under parts 7007.0050
to 7007.1850 for the stationary source before operating under this chapter; and
(2) notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner.

B. The owner or operator of a coating facility not described in item A must notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner within 90 days after the effective date of this part or within 90 days after beginning to operate a coating facility.

C. The notification required under this subpart must contain:

(1) the owner's name;

(2) the operator's name, if different than the owner's name;

(3) the facility name and address; and

(4) the number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials purchased or used in the last calendar year or, if the facility has not been in operation for one calendar year, the anticipated number of gallons of coating and cleaning materials to be purchased or used.

7008.2500 WOODWORKING FACILITY; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Eligibility.

A. To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must comply with this part and part 7008.2000.

B. Equipment for manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring wood products and ovens for curing or drying wood products must account for substantially all the emissions from the woodworking facility. All other emissions from the stationary source must be from insignificant activities under part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities that comply with parts 7008.4000 and 7008.4100, or both.

C. All other emissions from the woodworking facility must be from insignificant activities under part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3, or conditionally insignificant activities that
comply with parts 7008.4000 and 7008.4100, or both. The combined total heat input capacity of all fuel-burning ovens for curing or drying wood products must be less than or equal to 25,000,000 Btu per hour.

D. The owner or operator must limit emissions of particulate matter from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment to less than 40,000 pounds per calendar year, calculated according to the method in subpart 5, or limit the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment to less than or equal to:

1. 177,000 standard cubic feet per minute if all emissions from wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment are vented to control equipment through a total enclosure; or

2. 80,000 standard cubic feet per minute if all emissions from wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment are vented to control equipment through a certified hood or total enclosure.

Subp. 2. Operational requirements. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility must:

A. ensure that equipment for manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring wood products vents emissions to control equipment meeting the requirements in subpart 3 at all times the equipment is operating;

B. operate and maintain the control equipment as required by the manufacturer's specifications and part 7008.0200, item D;

C. ensure that opacity from the control-equipment exhaust does not exceed 20 percent opacity when venting externally;

D. when emissions are vented externally, check the control-equipment exhaust for any visible emissions once each day of operation during daylight hours except during
inclement weather. If visible emissions are observed for longer than six minutes, the owner or operator must:

(1) inspect the control equipment; and

(2) take corrective actions, including repairing or replacing control-equipment components when necessary; and

E. inspect the control equipment once each calendar quarter or more frequently according to the manufacturer's specification; and

F. perform the hood evaluation in subpart 4, item D, if the owner or operator:

(1) chooses to comply with the requirements in subpart 1, item D, subitem (2); or

(2) uses the certified hood values in subpart 5.

Subp. 3. **Control requirements.** The owner or operator of a woodworking facility must comply with the applicable requirements for control equipment in items A to C.

A. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility must comply with the applicable requirement for control equipment in items B to F. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility that chooses to comply with the emission limit for particulate matter in subpart 1, item D, must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to control emissions of particulate matter on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

B. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility that chooses to comply with the requirements in subpart 1, item D, subitem (1), must ensure all emissions from wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment are vented to control equipment through a total enclosure and must:
B. (1) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is less than or equal to 17,000 standard cubic feet per minute, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

C. (2) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 17,000 standard cubic feet per minute but and less than or equal to 26,000 standard cubic feet per minute, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

D. (3) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 26,000 standard cubic feet per minute but and less than or equal to 53,000 standard cubic feet per minute, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.01 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

E. (4) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 53,000 standard cubic feet per minute but and less than or equal to 106,000 standard cubic feet per minute, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.005
grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment; or

F. (5) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 106,000 standard cubic feet per minute but and less than or equal to 177,000 standard cubic feet per minute, the owner or operator of a woodworking facility must install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.003 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

C. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility that chooses to comply with the requirements in subpart 1, item D, subitem (2), must ensure all emissions from wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment are vented to control equipment through a certified hood or total enclosure and must:

(1) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is less than or equal to 8,000 standard cubic feet per minute, install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment;

(2) if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 8,000 standard cubic feet per minute and less than or equal to 12,000 standard cubic feet per minute, install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.02 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment;
if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 12,000 standard cubic feet per minute and less than or equal to 24,000 standard cubic feet per minute, install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.01 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment;

if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 24,000 standard cubic feet per minute and less than or equal to 48,000 standard cubic feet per minute, install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.005 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment; or

if the aggregate exhaust airflow rate from all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment is greater than 48,000 standard cubic feet per minute and less than or equal to 80,000 standard cubic feet per minute, install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to emit particulate matter in a concentration less than or equal to 0.003 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas on all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment.

Subp. 4. Record keeping. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility must maintain:

A. must maintain a record of inspection, maintenance, and repair activities performed pursuant to the manufacturer's specifications for the control equipment;

B. must maintain a written list of all wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment and ovens for curing or drying wood products on site that contains:
(1) the design airflow rate from the control equipment associated with each
wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment;

(2) the manufacturer's design particulate matter concentration from each
control equipment installed;

(3) if the manufacturer's design particulate matter concentration is not used
for the calculation method in subpart 5, the default concentration value used for each control
equipment installed; and

(4) the heat input capacity of each fuel-burning oven used for curing or drying
wood products.

C. records for each calendar year of the manufacturer's design particulate matter
concentration from each control equipment installed; and

D. C. must maintain records of the date and time of each visible emission check
and whether or not any visible emissions were observed:

D. if the owner or operator chooses to comply with the emission limit for
particulate matter in subpart 1, item D, must maintain records for each calendar year of the
hours operated for the control equipment associated with each wood-product manufacturing,
mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment; and

E. if the emissions from wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and
refinishing, and restoring equipment are vented to the control equipment through a hood,
may evaluate, on a form provided by the commissioner, whether the hood conforms to the
design and operating practices recommended in "Industrial Ventilation - A Manual of
Recommended Practice, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists."
The manual is incorporated by reference under part 7011.0061. An owner or operator that
performs this evaluation must:

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(1) maintain at the stationary source records of the evaluation of each hood and certification required in part 7011.0072, subpart 2; and

(2) record each month the fan rotation speed, fan power draw, face velocity, or other comparable airflow indicator for each hood.

Subp. 5. Calculating emissions of particulate matter. The owner or operator that chooses to comply with the emission limit for particulate matter in subpart 1, item D, must calculate emissions of particulate matter from each wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, and restoring equipment according to the following equations:

\[ E = E_C + E_U \]

\[ E_C = OP \times EF \times Q_{Air} \times (1 \ lb/7,000 \ grains) \times (60 \ minutes/1 \ hour) \]

\[ E_U = R \times E_C \]

Where:

\( E \) = actual emissions from the wood-product manufacturing, mechanical finishing and refinishing, or restoring equipment, in pounds per calendar year.

\( E_C \) = actual emissions from the control equipment, in pounds per calendar year.

\( E_U \) = actual emissions that are uncaptured by the control equipment, in pounds per calendar year.

\( OP \) = hours of operations of the control equipment per calendar year.

\( EF \) = design concentration for particulate matter from the control equipment, in grains per standard cubic foot, but if the manufacturer's design value is unknown, then the default value is 0.07 grains per standard cubic foot for cyclones or 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot for fabric filters.
\( Q_{\text{Air}} \) = design airflow rate from the control equipment, in standard cubic feet per minute.

\[ R = \text{the ratio of emissions that are un} \]
\[ \text{captured by the control equipment to the} \]
\[ \text{emissions that are captured and controlled by the control equipment. When} \]
\[ \text{emissions are captured through a total enclosure and vented to any type of} \]
\[ \text{control equipment, the value of } R \text{ is 0. When emissions are captured through} \]
\[ \text{a certified hood, the value of } R \text{ is 3.57 when vented to a fabric filter or 1.14} \]
\[ \text{when vented to a cyclone or other type of control equipment. When emissions} \]
\[ \text{are captured through an uncertified hood, the value of } R \text{ is 14.29 when vented} \]
\[ \text{to a fabric filter or 4.54 when vented to a cyclone or other type of control} \]
\[ \text{equipment.} \]

Subp. 5 6. Notification.

A. If the owner or operator of a woodworking facility covered by a permit issued under parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850 intends to operate without a permit according to this chapter, the owner or operator must:

1. request that the commissioner void the permit issued under parts 7007.0050 to 7007.1850 for the stationary source before operating under this chapter; and

2. notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner.

B. The owner or operator of a woodworking facility not described in item A must notify the commissioner in a format specified by the commissioner within 90 120 days after the effective date of this part or within 90 120 days after beginning to operate a woodworking facility.

C. The notification required under this subpart must contain:

1. the owner's name;
(2) the operator's name, if different than the owner's name;

(3) the facility name and address; and

(4) the manufacturer's design particulate matter concentration and airflow rate from each control equipment installed or, if the facility has not been in operation for one calendar year, the anticipated manufacturer's design particulate matter concentration and airflow rate from each control equipment.

7008.2600 INSIGNIFICANT FACILITY; TECHNICAL STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Eligibility.

A. To be eligible to operate without a permit under this chapter, the owner or operator of an insignificant facility must comply with this part and part 7008.2000.

B. The insignificant facility must have only emissions units that:

(1) are listed as insignificant activities in part 7007.1300, subpart 2 or 3;

(2) are conditionally insignificant activities; or

(3) qualify under subitems (1) and (2).

C. The owner or operator of an insignificant facility must limit the number of emissions units at the facility so that potential emissions from the facility are less than the thresholds in this item, calculated according to subpart 4:

(1) total HAP emissions - 10 tons per year;

(2) NO$_x$ emissions - 100 tons per year;

(3) SO$_2$ emissions - 50 tons per year;

(4) particulate matter emissions - 100 tons per year;

(5) PM-10 emissions - 25 tons per year;
(6) VOC emissions - 100 tons per year;
(7) CO emissions - 100 tons per year;
(8) Pb emissions - 0.50 tons per year; and
(9) CO\(_2\)e emissions - 100,000 tons per year.

Subp. 2. **Operational requirements.** The owner or operator of an insignificant facility must ensure that:

A. emissions units at the facility comply with all applicable requirements, as defined in part 7007.0100, subpart 7; and
B. conditionally insignificant activities at the facility comply with parts 7008.4000 to 7008.4110.

Subp. 3. **Record keeping.**

A. The owner or operator of an insignificant facility must maintain a record of all emissions units and the Minnesota Rules citation that defines each emissions unit as an insignificant activity or conditionally insignificant activity.
B. The records must be permanently kept on site at the facility or central office and be readily available for the commissioner to examine and copy.

Subp. 4. **Calculating emissions.** The owner or operator of an insignificant facility must calculate emissions to determine eligibility under this part as provided in this subpart. The owner or operator must:

A. use the electronic spreadsheet "Insignificant Facility PTE" provided by the commissioner to identify the number of emissions units and the Minnesota Rules citation that defines each emissions unit as an insignificant activity or conditionally insignificant activity to determine potential emissions from the insignificant facility. The "Insignificant Facility PTE" electronic spreadsheet is incorporated by reference, is not subject to frequent
change, and is available on the agency's Web site at
https://www.pca.state.mn.us/regulations/minnesota-rulemaking; or

B. calculate the facility's potential emissions as defined in part 7005.0100, subpart
35a, except that emissions caused by activities described in part 7007.1300, subpart 2, must
not be considered in the calculation of potential emissions.

7008.4000 CONDITIONALLY INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES.

A. If operated in compliance with this part and parts 7008.4100 and 7008.4110,
the activities and operation of the emissions units listed in parts 7008.4100 and 7008.4110
are insignificant activities for purposes of parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850. Listing in part
7008.4100 or 7008.4110 has no effect on any other law, including laws enforced by the
agency other than parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850, to which the activity may be subject.

B. If a permit is required under chapter 7007:

(1) the emissions units described in parts 7008.4100 and 7008.4110 must be
listed in a permit application; and

(2) calculation of emissions from these emissions units must be provided if
required by the agency under part 7007.0500, subpart 2, item C, subitem (2).

C. Calculation of emissions from the emissions units described in parts 7008.4100
and 7008.4110 must be provided in a permit application for a part 70 permit or an amendment
to a part 70 permit.

D. The emissions units described in parts 7008.4100 and 7008.4110 must be listed
in a permit application, and calculation of emissions from these emissions units must be
provided in the permit application if the emissions units:

(1) are subject to additional requirements under section 114(a)(3) of the act
(Monitoring Requirements) or section 112 of the act (Hazardous Air Pollutants);
(2) are part of a Title I modification; or

(3) if accounted for, make a stationary source subject to a part 70 permit.

7008.4100  CONDITIONALLY INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY; MATERIAL USAGE.

[For text of subp 1, see M.R.]

Subp. 2. Material usage limits. The owner or operator must limit emissions from all
material usage as provided in items A and B at the stationary source to qualify as a
conditionally insignificant activity under this part.

A. VOCs. The owner or operator must limit VOC emissions to less than 10,000
pounds, or VOC-containing material usage to less than 1,000 gallons, in each calendar year.
Pounds of VOC emissions must be calculated according to the method in subpart 4. All
VOC emissions from all material usage activities at the stationary source must be accounted
for in the annual calculation. This limit applies regardless of the hazardous air pollutant
content of the VOC.

B. Particulate matter. The owner or operator must limit emissions of particulate
matter to less than 8,000 pounds in each calendar year, calculated according to the method
in subpart 5. All particulate matter emissions from all material usage activities at the
stationary source must be accounted for in the annual calculation. This limit applies regardless
of the hazardous air pollutant content of the particulate matter.

Subp. 3. Record keeping. The owner or operator of a stationary source claiming
material usage as a conditionally insignificant activity must:

[For text of items A to E, see M.R.]

F. if requested by the commissioner, calculate and record for any of the previous
five calendar years:

(1) the VOC emissions using the method in subpart 4;
(2) the particulate matter emissions using the method in subpart 5;

[For text of subitems (3) and (4), see M.R.]

Subp. 4. Calculating VOC emissions. An owner or operator claiming material usage as a conditionally insignificant activity must calculate VOC emissions using one of the methods in item A or B. If the owner or operator ships waste material from material usage activities off-site for recycling, the amount of VOC recycled may be subtracted from the amount of VOC calculated in item A or B:

A. pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal gallons of VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of VOC per gallon; or

B. pounds of VOC emissions per calendar year equal pounds of VOC-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent of VOC per gallon.

Subp. 5. Calculating particulate matter emissions.

A. An owner or operator claiming material usage as a conditionally insignificant activity must calculate particulate matter emissions using one of the following methods:

(1) pounds of particulate matter emissions per calendar year equal gallons of solids-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by the pounds of solids per gallon; or

(2) pounds of particulate matter emissions per calendar year equal pounds of solids-containing material purchased or used in a calendar year multiplied by weight percent of solids per gallon.

B. For material usage activities that involve spray application of materials, the owner or operator may apply a transfer efficiency in the calculation of particulate matter emissions.
emissions by multiplying the result determined in item A by (1 - transfer efficiency). The
owner or operator may also apply a control efficiency, alone or in addition to the transfer
efficiency, in calculating emissions of particulate matter by multiplying the result determined
in item A by (1 - control efficiency). The control efficiency used in this calculation must
be determined according to part 7011.0070 for listed control equipment and may be used
only if the owner or operator is in compliance with parts 7011.0060 to 7011.0080.

7008.4110 CONDITIONALLY INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY; MECHANICAL
FINISHING OPERATIONS.

Subpart 1. Applicability. This part applies to the owner or operator of a stationary
source claiming mechanical finishing operations that emit only particulate matter as a
conditionally insignificant activity. To qualify as a conditionally insignificant activity under
this part, all mechanical finishing operations at the stationary source must be included in
the limits under subpart 2. If lead is a component of any mechanical finishing operation at
the stationary source, this part does not apply. All particulate matter is considered filterable
particulate matter under this part.

Subp. 2. Requirements. The owner or operator of a stationary source claiming
mechanical finishing operations as a conditionally insignificant activity must:

A. install, operate, and maintain control equipment designed to control emissions
of particulate matter on the mechanical finishing operations; and

B. limit emissions of particulate matter from all mechanical finishing operations
to less than 10,000 pounds in each calendar year, calculated according to the method in
subpart 4. All emissions of particulate matter from all mechanical finishing operations at
the stationary source must be accounted for in the annual calculation.

Subp. 3. Monitoring and record keeping. The owner or operator of a stationary
source claiming mechanical finishing operations as a conditionally insignificant activity
must:
A. must operate the control equipment as required by the manufacturer's specification and part 7008.0200, item D;

B. must inspect the control equipment once each calendar quarter or more frequently according to the manufacturer's specification;

C. must maintain the control equipment according to the manufacturer's specification;

D. must maintain a record of inspection, maintenance, and repair activities and the manufacturer's inspection, maintenance, and repair specifications for the control equipment for at least five years;

E. must maintain records for each calendar year of the hours operated for the control equipment associated with each mechanical finishing operation;

F. must maintain records for each calendar year of the design airflow rate from the control equipment associated with each mechanical finishing operation; and

G. if the default value is not used, must maintain records for each calendar year of the manufacturer's design concentration for particulate matter from the control equipment associated with each mechanical finishing operation; and

H. if the emissions from mechanical finishing operations are vented to the control equipment through a hood, may evaluate, on a form provided by the commissioner, whether the hood conforms to the design and operating practices recommended in "Industrial Ventilation - A Manual of Recommended Practice, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists," in order to use the certified hood values in subpart 4. The manual is incorporated by reference under part 7011.0061. An owner or operator that performs this evaluation must:

   (1) if a permit is required under chapter 7007, include with the permit application the certification required in part 7011.0072, subpart 2;
(2) maintain at the stationary source records of the evaluation of each hood; and

(3) record each month the fan rotation speed, fan power draw, face velocity, or other comparable airflow indicator for each hood.

Subp. 4. Calculating emissions of particulate matter. The owner or operator claiming mechanical finishing operations as a conditionally insignificant activity must calculate emissions of particulate matter from each control equipment mechanical finishing operation according to the following equations:

\[ E = E_C + E_U \]

\[ E_C = OP \times EF \times \frac{Q_{\text{Air}}}{7000 \text{ grains}} \times \frac{1 \text{ hour}}{60 \text{ minutes}} \]

\[ E_U = R \times E_C \]

Where:

\( E \) = actual emissions from the mechanical finishing operation, in pounds per calendar year.

\( E_C \) = actual emissions from the control equipment, in pounds per calendar year.

\( E_U \) = actual emissions that are uncaptured by the control equipment, in pounds per calendar year.

\( OP \) = hours of operations of the control equipment per calendar year.

\( EF \) = design concentration for particulate matter from the control equipment, in grains per standard cubic foot, but if the manufacturer's design value is unknown, then the default value is 0.07 grains per standard cubic foot for cyclones or 0.03 grains per standard cubic foot for fabric filters.
$Q_{Air} =$ design airflow rate from the control equipment, in standard cubic feet per minute.

$R =$ the ratio of emissions that are uncaptured by the control equipment to the emissions that are captured and controlled by the control equipment. When emissions are captured through a total enclosure and vented to any type of control equipment, the value of $R$ is 0. When emissions are captured through a certified hood, the value of $R$ is 3.57 when vented to a fabric filter or 1.14 when vented to a cyclone or other type of control equipment. When emissions are captured through an uncertified hood, the value of $R$ is 14.29 when vented to a fabric filter or 4.54 when vented to a cyclone or other type of control equipment.

### 7011.0561 CONTROLLING MERCURY FROM ELECTRIC GENERATING UNITS.

[For text of subps 1 to 3, see M.R.]

Subp. 4. **Performance standards for mercury emissions.** Unless the commissioner establishes an alternative mercury emissions reduction under Minnesota Statutes, section 216B.687, the owners or operators of coal-fired electric generating units that do not qualify for the exemption under subpart 3 must control mercury emissions as described in this subpart.

[For text of items A to C, see M.R.]

[For text of subps 5 to 10, see M.R.]

### 7011.1201 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subps 1 to 42a, see M.R.]

Subp. 43. **Refuse-derived fuel or RDF.** "Refuse-derived fuel" or "RDF" has the meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 115A.03, subdivision 25d.
7011.2300 STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR STATIONARY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES.

[For text of subp 1, see M.R.]

Subp. 2. Sulfur dioxide.

A. An owner or operator of a stationary internal combustion engine must not allow any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.5 pounds per million Btu actual heat input to be discharged into the atmosphere from the engine unless an alternative emission limit for sulfur dioxide in an air emission permit or other enforceable document is used to demonstrate modeled compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards in parts 7009.0080 and 7009.0090.

B. No later than January 31, 2018, owners or operators of a stationary internal combustion engine must not allow any gases that contain sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.0015 pounds per million Btu actual heat input to be discharged into the atmosphere from the engine unless an alternative sulfur dioxide emission limit in an air emission permit or other enforceable document is used to demonstrate modeled compliance with the sulfur dioxide standards in parts 7009.0080 and 7009.0090.

[For text of subp 3, see M.R.]

7019.3020 CALCULATION OF ACTUAL EMISSIONS FOR EMISSION INVENTORY.

A. Emissions from all emissions units must be reported in the annual emissions inventory report in a format specified by the commissioner. Emissions from insignificant activities listed in part 7007.1300, subpart 2, must not be reported. Emissions from insignificant activities listed in part 7007.1300, subparts 3 and 4, and conditionally insignificant activities listed in part 7008.4000 must be reported if the commissioner or
owner or operator has determined that emissions from those activities are not insignificant
for purposes of permitting under parts 7007.0100 to 7007.1850 or for those activities required
to be quantified by a facility issued a capped permit option 1. Notwithstanding the previous
sentence, the commissioner may request an inventory of fugitive emissions from roads and
parking lots, defined as insignificant under part 7007.1300, subpart 3, item G, upon
determining that emissions from these sources represent a substantial portion of the facility's
total emissions.

[For text of items B to H, see M.R.]

REPEALER. Minnesota Rules, parts 7008.0100, subparts 2a and 5; and 7008.2250, are
repealed.