



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

Air Quality Board
Stephen C. Sands II, *Chair*
Kerry Kelly, *Vice-Chair*
Tammie G. Lucero
Erin Mendenhall
Robert Paine III
Amanda Smith
Michael Smith
Karma M. Thomson
Kathy Van Dame
Bryce C. Bird,
Executive Secretary

DAQ-058-14

UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING

FINAL AGENDA

Wednesday, August 6, 2014 - 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

- I. Call-to-Order
- II. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meeting: September 3, 2014
- III. Approval of the Minutes for July 2, 2014, Board Meeting.
- IV. Final Adoption: Amend R307-101-3. General Requirements. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference. Presented by Mark Berger.
- V. Final Adoption: Amend R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. Presented by Mark Berger.
- VI. Final Adoption: Amend R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants; Amend R307-410-2. Definitions; Amend R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques. Presented by Mark Berger.
- VII. Danish Flats Environmental Services Early Settlement Agreement. Presented by Jay Morris.
- VIII. Informational Items.
 - A. PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan Subpart 4 Update. Presented by Bill Reiss.
 - B. Communication Strategy for the Division of Air Quality 2015 Research Projects. Presented by Payden McRoberts.
 - C. Air Toxics. Presented by Robert Ford.
 - D. Compliance. Presented by Jay Morris and Harold Burge.
 - E. Monitoring. Presented by Bo Call.
 - F. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.

In compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, individuals with special needs (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) should contact Dana Powers, Office of Human Resources at (801) 536-4413 (TDD 536-4414).

ITEM 3



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UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING

July 2, 2014 – 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

DRAFT MINUTES

I. Call-to-Order

Steve Sands called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m.

Board members present: Steve Sands, Kerry Kelly, Michael Smith, Tammie Lucero, Kathy Van Dame, Erin Mendenhall, and Karma Thomson (attendance by phone)

Excused: Robert Paine and Amanda Smith

Executive Secretary: Bryce Bird

II. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meeting: August 6, 2014

III. Approval of the Minutes for June 4, 2014, Board Meeting.

Karma Thomson enters the meeting by telephone.

Two edits were made by adding EPA's teleconference call in number and noting on page three that DAQ staff will participate in the call, and changing "site" to "side" on page five.

Erin Mendenhall enters the meeting.

- Kathy Van Dame moved the Board approve the minutes as corrected. Kerry Kelly seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

IV. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-202. Emission Standards: General Burning. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Coordinator at DAQ, stated that Native American tribes conduct ceremonial burning that involves heating stones in a fire and transferring the hot rocks to a sweat lodge. This ceremonial ritual cannot be conducted under the current rule during restricted burning days. Native American tribe members have requested an exemption from the burning rule

restrictions so they can conduct this religious ceremony when conducted by a “Native American spiritual advisor,” which is a new definition in this proposed rule. DAQ worked closely with Shirlee Silversmith, Director of the Division of Indian Affairs, in the development of the draft rule. Staff recommends the Board propose R307-202, Emission Standards, General Burning, for public comment.

In discussion, staff responded that no complaints have been received about sweat lodges during existing wood burn control programs. The concern was brought up because these individuals did not want restrictions to count when ceremonies are performed. The exemption is a statewide rule from the requirements of R307-202-4(2). The exemption will not modify the nonattainment areas and ceremonial burning will be exempt in both the attainment and nonattainment rules. There are currently no rules that would define when or with what frequency a ceremonial burn can take place but this change does qualify the exemption because you would have to meet the new definition of “Native American spiritual advisor.”

Marianne Romney, citizen, added that sweat lodge ceremonies are a religious practice and are based upon need; therefore, to define how often they occur is fairly difficult, but one every other week has actually been quite normal. She added that the Veteran’s Administration Hospital in Salt Lake City made a change to make sweats available for the veterans at the veterans’ request. The reason for their anticipated increase is that it’s being treated more as a religion rather than physical therapy. Sweats are such a spiritual ceremony that even the ashes are taken and carefully treated in a spiritual way that honors the ancestors, and so there is no other way to heat the rocks for what has been going on for centuries for the Native Americans.

- Michael Smith moved that the Board propose for public comment to amend R307-202, Emission Standards, General Burning. Kathy Van Dame seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

V. Propose for Public Comment: Amend R307-335; R307-342 through R307-350; and R307-352 through R307-355. Presented by Mark Berger.

Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Coordinator at DAQ, stated that EPA has indicated that it cannot approve many of the Air Quality rules as Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) rules as part of Utah's PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan (SIP) until the rules are amended to clarify that the capture and control efficiency of add-on control devices in each rule is based on the entire system and until the inspection and recordkeeping requirements of the rules are expanded. DAQ has worked closely with the EPA to revise the existing rules to include these parameters, and EPA has reviewed them and indicated that they are approvable as currently drafted. The amended overall capture efficiency values for each rule are based on either EPA guidance documents or other comparative rules. Staff recommends the Board propose for public comment R307-335, R307-342 through 350, and R307-352 through 355 for public comment.

In discussion, staff responded that only the American Coatings Association (ACA) commented that they prefer no limits or regulations for coatings. Other than the ACA’s comment, there is no specific input from the industry associations that would modify the language being proposed today. If approved by the Board, the final effective date of the rule could be as early as October 2, 2014. It was noted that if a source was going to show compliance with the limits in Table 1, by deleting the recordkeeping in R307-335-9 it eliminates the requirement to keep a record of volatile organic compound (VOC) limits. Staff agreed to add that section back into the rule going out for public comment and also change its reference to R307-335-7(2). Finally, the reason the capture and control efficiency in R307-343 reduced to 85% rather than 90% is because the percentage is not

only based on EPA's Control Technology Guideline but in each case the capture potential was looked at along with the type of operation involved. In other words, what we had before was 90% for the engineering control and then it went to 85% for the overall system efficiency. The 85% capture and control efficiency would produce a 90% or greater emission reduction.

- Kerry Kelly moved the Board propose for public comment amended R307-335, R307-342 through R307-350, and R307-352 through 355 with the corrections made by the Board today. Erin Mendenall seconded. The Board approved unanimously.

VI. Informational Items.

A. PM_{2.5} State Implementation Plan Subpart 4 Update. Presented by Bill Reiss.

Bill Reiss, Environmental Scientist at DAQ, updated that EPA had signed its deadlines rule which classifies each of our nonattainment areas as moderate PM_{2.5} nonattainment areas and sets the deadlines both for SIP submittals and for attainment dates. The SIP submittals are due December 2014 and the attainment dates we need to address in those SIPs will be December 31, 2015. As we work on those SIPs, the control strategies will be unchanged from what was previously approved by the Board. Subpart 4 allows for showing that it is impractical for a moderate area to show attainment by the attainment date, which in our case will apply to Salt Lake City and Provo. These areas will become reclassified as serious nonattainment areas, at which time we will have to go back to the SIP drawing board and do a serious area SIP where the attainment dates will be 2019. DAQ is on track to finish the revisions on time and in order to meet the December 2014 deadline for SIP submittal, those revisions will need to be presented to the Board this September. In addition, all of the controls that were adopted through the Board are in place as state rules and we are enforcing them as such. Finally, we still have not seen EPA's proposed new implementation rule for PM_{2.5} which should give us more clarity as we go forward, in particular with our serious area SIPs, but it will also point out what we did wrong in our moderate area SIPs.

In discussion, Mr. Reiss responded that there are two pathways for the timeline going from moderate to serious. The first is a mandatory redesignation (i.e., by operation of law) pathway that gets set into motion as soon as we reach our attainment date, in which case we would be given 18 months to complete our SIP. The second is a discretionary pathway. If EPA and the state choose this pathway, the earliest it could happen would be the date on which our SIPs are due, and it would give us 4 years from when the redesignation occurs to complete our SIP. In talking with EPA headquarters, it is their recommendation that each state work with their region to find the most prudent pathway. With regards to PM_{2.5} offsets for permitting, the policy that DAQ is following is to use the SIP date adopted from the Board. From that date forward, the emission credits in the bank that are either PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, or VOC will not be available for offset use in permitting for major sources, nor will they be available for major modifications.

B. Title V Fee Restructuring. Presented by David Beatty.

David Beatty, Operating Permit Section Manager at DAQ, stated that due to a projected large decrease in chargeable pollutant emissions for 2015, the fee for fiscal year 2015 will need to be increased to \$72.84 per ton of emissions, a \$13.78 increase. Currently we charge each Title V source a dollar-per-ton fee per each ton of emissions up to 4,000 tons per each pollutant. The restructured fee would allow for variable fees to be charged for

different pollutants, raise the fee cap to 7,000 tons per each pollutant, and provide for a minimum fee to be charged for small Title V area sources. The new fee structure would allow the criteria pollutant fee to be reduced by \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton, and still maintain full program funding. This new structure would necessitate a statute change where we would clean up old language, charge a different fee per pollutant, add a minimum fee for those sources that fall below the line, change the fee cap, and exempt greenhouse gas from the cap. A stakeholder meeting will be held on July 14 from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. in which all Title V major and area sources and industry groups have been notified, as well as public notice given for input on the restructuring.

In discussion with the Board, it was commented that PacifiCorp and Intermountain Power Project are the two companies that currently have caps that reach the 4,000 cap level. The restructured Title V fee will fully fund the permitting program, including the compliance and monitoring of the program. Since this will require a statute change, DAQ will run the fiscal year 2016 fee increase of \$72.84 per ton of emissions on a parallel track with the statute change requested at the 2015 legislative session.

C. Water Heater Low NOx Analysis. Presented by Patrick Barickman.

Patrick Barickman, Technical Analysis Section Manager at DAQ, stated that Envision Utah's Clean Air Advisory Team (CAAT) requested an analysis from DAQ on the use of low NOx water heaters for their work on land use planning. Mr. Barickman presented the results of the analysis and the effects to the area source inventory. The data were pulled from the work that was done on the area source rule for the PM_{2.5} SIP. The reason requiring low NOx burners was not included in the SIP was because the ability to sell those water heaters in Utah was limited and the phase-in period is from seven to ten years, which does not fit within our timeframe for the SIP. The analysis for Envision Utah was done with the assumption there was no phase-in period and all water heaters in the nonattainment area would be equipped with low NOx burners in the 2019 inventory. The results showed about a 20% reduction in NOx in the area source NOx inventory, especially to Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, and Weber counties. This is a significant reduction for one control strategy. Next, they looked at what would be the effect of removing that amount of NOx on the concentration of PM_{2.5}. The result showed less than half a microgram reduction of PM_{2.5}. This result was not unexpected given the nature of precursor emissions and their ultimate effect on the production of PM_{2.5}. Staff then responded to questions from the Board. At some point, the CAAT may petition the Board for rulemaking on this issue, following which DAQ would begin the administrative rule process, including outreach to affected stakeholders for their input.

D. Utah Association of Realtors Response to Wood Burning Stoves. Presented by Kreg Wagner.

Kreg Wagner, Associate Legal Counsel for the Utah Association of Realtors (UAR), addressed the Board on UAR's position regarding point of sale regulations on wood burning stove change-outs during a real estate transaction. He emphasized the organization's support of improved air quality in Utah, understanding that the state's air quality has direct effect on quality of life and the strength of the real estate market. But they feel that point of sale regulations on wood burning stoves during real estate transactions is not a workable solution for Utah's air quality program. There is a long history of not creating regulation at the point of sale for real estate transactions and introducing this type of regulation would be unprecedented in the state of Utah. Mr.

Wagner presented examples of public policy and legal concerns on this type of regulation. Any point of sale regulation has the potential to further delay real estate transactions which in turn slows the real estate market and increases the likelihood of unsuccessful transactions. In closing, Mr. Wagner stated that in Utah, we value property rights for individuals and their right of alienation and that any point of sale regulations infringes on these rights and has some serious public policy and legal ramifications for all parties involved. The UAR supports clean air and innovative ideas to addressing cleaning the air but they do not support regulations and rules that seek to use the point of sale as a means of enforcement.

E. Air Toxics. Presented by Robert Ford.

F. Compliance. Presented by Jay Morris and Harold Burge.

G. Monitoring. Presented by Bo Call.

Bo Call, Monitoring Section Manager at DAQ, updated and answered questions from the Board on monitoring information noting that Rose Park had data that was flagged as an equipment malfunction. EPA's proposed new ozone standard is due December 2014 and the final due October 2015.

In response to further questions, Mr. Call responded that EPA passed a rule requiring near road monitoring of NOx and had money available for a brief time to pay for equipment but they did not provide money to pay for operation of the instruments. In addition, the data that would be received does not appear to be useful because many of the near road monitoring in other areas deal with residences built right up against the road which Utah has less of. It was noted that in 2010 EPA awarded the University of Utah \$1.2 million to conduct a near road monitoring study. Mr. Call then gave a status update that the Fort Herriman site was in place, the Smithfield site has been prepped, a replacement location for the Vernal monitor has been made, and the Copperview Elementary School monitoring site was just approved. These monitors will all be multi-pollutant monitors.

H. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.

Ms. Van Dame commented on her concern of the matters Sarah Fields of Uranium Watch presented to the Board on EPA's proposed rule that would eliminate monitoring of radon at the White Mesa uranium mill. She would like to see some sort of accounting for the cost of monitoring. In addition, the reasons why the work practices are considered adequate for control of the new cells when consultant predictions showed that the radon emissions will continue to rise as the existing cells continue to be dewatered. In response, Mr. Bird stated that EPA has proposed a modification to Subpart W which is one of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) provisions under DAQ's authority. As EPA has developed this rule they are only focusing on this facility as it is the only such facility in the country. This facility was already in operation before the original 1989 rule came out. EPA had jurisdiction over the program until 1996 and under the existing rule they were aware of the issues that the existing tailings cells were not meeting the requirement of the rule. With the proposed rule EPA is acknowledging that again and that as they enter closure they are no longer subject to the radon emission standard. DAQ was inspecting this facility in the 1990's and portable radon monitoring showed ambient concentrations between the two cells was very minimal.

Ms. Mendenhall suggests DAQ create some sort of inventory or list for reporting wood burning households both within and outside of the season to address sole source households with conversions. She feels there are more households that could have qualified for sole source but were unaware they could qualify or had no idea they needed to get on an exemption list. Mr. Bird responded that as part of DAQ's research funding projects, the University of Utah will be doing some micro-scale inventory work of residential wood burning which will help us decide what the next step will be. Funding for the sole source change out program is just being developed.

Meeting adjourned at 3:31 p.m.

DRAFT

ITEM 4



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DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
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DAQ-059-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Mark Berger, Environmental Planning Consultant

DATE: July 22, 2014

SUBJECT: FINAL ADOPTION: Amend R307-101-3. General Requirements. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference.

R307-101-3 incorporates by reference the version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) used in many of the rules adopted by the Air Quality Board. This allows rules that reference R307-101-3 to update the incorporation date with only one rule amendment. On May 7, 2014, the Board proposed amending the rule to incorporate the July 1, 2013, version of the CFR into the rule. No comments were received and no hearing was held. Attached is a list of changes made in 40 CFR that are being incorporated into the Air Quality Rules by adopting the 2013 version.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board adopt R307-101-3 as proposed.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-101. General Requirements.**

3 **R307-101-3. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by**
4 **Reference.**

5 Except as specifically identified in an individual rule, the
6 version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) incorporated
7 throughout R307 is dated July 1, 2013.

8

9 **KEY: air pollution, definitions**

10 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

11 **Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2009**

12 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)**

Summary of Changes to the July 1, 2013, Version of the Code of Federal Regulations

Rule	CFR section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-101-2	40 CFR 51.100(s)(1)	<p>Vol. 78, No. 29, Pg. 9823-9828 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2007-0089; FRL-9779-3]</p> <p>This action revised the definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) under the Clean Air Act by adding four chemical compounds to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that each of the compounds makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. These compounds consist of four hydrofluoropolyethers (HFPEs) which are identified as HCF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-134), HCF2OCF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-236ca12), HCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (also known as HFE-338pcc13), and HCF2OCF2OCF2CF2OCF2H (also known as H-Galden 1040X or H-Galden ZT 130 (or 150 or 180)). If an entity uses or produces any of these four HFPE compounds (these being in the family of products known by the trade name H-Galden) and is subject to the EPA or Utah regulations limiting the use of VOC in a product, limiting the VOC emissions from a facility, or otherwise controlling the use of VOC for purposes related to attaining the ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), then the compound will not be counted as a VOC in determining whether these regulatory obligations have been met.</p>
R307-115	40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B	No Change
R307-170-7	40 CFR Part 75 CEM, Appendix A, Section 6.2	No Change
R307-221-2	Definitions 40 CFR Part 60.751	No Change
R307-221-3	40 CFR 60.752 through 60.759, including Appendix A	No Change
R307-221-4	Section 40 CFR Part 60.18	No Change
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.31e	No Change
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.51c	No Change
R307-222-3	40 CFR 60.52c(b), 40 CFR 60.53c, 40 CFR 60.55c, 40 CFR 60.58c(b) excluding (b)(2)(ii) and (b)(7), and 40 CFR 60.58c(c) through (f)	No Change

Summary of Changes to the July 1, 2013, Version of the Code of Federal Regulations

Rule	CFR section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-222-4	Table 1 in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce, 40 CFR 60.57c, and 40 CFR 60.56c excluding 56c(b)(12) and 56c(c)(3)	Vol. 78, No. 92, Pg. 28051-28078 [EPA-HQ-OAR-2011-0405 and EPA-HQ-OAR-2006-0534; FRL-9802-3] The final action removed section 60.56c(d)(2) of subpart Ec which excluded HMIWI units from having to comply with standards during periods of SSM provided that no hospital waste or medical/infectious waste was being charged to the unit during those SSM periods. The EPA had meant to delete this exemption in the 2009 NSPS but inadvertently failed to do so.
R307-222-5(2)	Table 2 in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce (40CFR60.30e-39e)	No Change
R307-222-5(3)	40 CFR 60.36e(a)(1) and (a)(2)	No Change
R307-222-5(4)	Testing requirements of 40 CFR 60.37e(b)(1) through (b)(5)	No Change
R307-222-5(5)	40 CFR 60.37e(d)(1) through (d)(3)	No Change
R307-222-5(6)	40 CFR 60.38e(b)(1) and (b)(2)	No Change
R307-223-1(2)	40 CFR 60.1555(a) through (k)	No Change
R307-223-2(1)	40 CFR 60.1940	No Change
R307-223-2(2)	Equations found in 40 CFR 60.1935	No Change
R307-223-3(1)	40 CFR 60.1540 and 60.1585 through 60.1905, and with the requirements and schedules set forth in Tables 2 through 8 that are found following 40 CFR 60.1940 for operator training and certification	No Change

Summary of Changes to the July 1, 2013, Version of the Code of Federal Regulations

Rule	CFR section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-224-2	40 CFR Part 60, subpart HHHH, Sections 60.4101 through 60.4124; (b) Sections 60.4142 paragraph (c)(2) through paragraph (c)(4); (c) Sections 60.4150 through 60.4176.	No Change
R307-310-2	Definitions contained in 40 CFR 93.101	No Change
R307-328	40 CFR Parts 63.421, 63.425(e), 63.425(i),	No Change
R307-415	40 CFR Parts 70, 72.2, 72.3(ee)	No Change
R307-417-1	40 CFR Part 72	No Change
R307-417-2	40 CFR Part 75	No Change
R307-417-3	40 CFR Part 76	No Change
R307-801-4	40 CFR 763 Subpart E, and appendices	Vol. 78, No. 122, Pg 37973-37978 [EPA-R07-OAR-2013-0410; FRL-9825-5] The rule amendment revised the address for EPA Region VII.

ITEM 5



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DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
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DAQ-060-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Steven Packham, Toxicologist

DATE: July 22, 2014

SUBJECT: FINAL ADOPTION: Amend R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.

The Utah Administrative Rule R307-214, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), must be updated periodically to reflect changes to the NESHAPs as published in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Parts 61 and 63. On May 7, 2014, the Board proposed for public comment amending R307-214 to reflect the most recent changes published in these parts of the CFR and to add Part 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-fired Electric Utility Steam Generation Units, to R307-214(97). Subpart UUUUU was promulgated by the EPA in 2012 and sets Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for coal- and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units.

A 30 day public comment period was held, during which no comments were received and no public hearing was requested.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board adopt R307-214 as proposed.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-214. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.**

3 **R307-214-1. Pollutants Subject to Part 61.**

4 The provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations
5 (40 CFR) Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air
6 Pollutants, effective as of July 1, 2013, are incorporated into these
7 rules by reference. For pollutant emission standards delegated to
8 the State, references in 40 CFR Part 61 to "the Administrator" shall
9 refer to the director.

10
11 **R307-214-2. Sources Subject to Part 63.**

12 The provisions listed below of 40 CFR Part 63, National Emission
13 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories,
14 effective as of July 1, 2013, are incorporated into these rules by
15 reference. References in 40 CFR Part 63 to "the Administrator" shall
16 refer to the director, unless by federal law the authority is specific
17 to the Administrator and cannot be delegated.

18 (1) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A, General Provisions.

19 (2) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B, Requirements for Control
20 Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with 42
21 U.S.C. 7412(g) and (j).

22 (3) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart F, National Emission Standards for
23 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical
24 Manufacturing Industry.

25 (4) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart G, National Emission Standards for
26 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Synthetic Organic Chemical
27 Manufacturing Industry for Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer
28 Operations, and Wastewater.

29 (5) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart H, National Emission Standards for
30 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks.

31 (6) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart I, National Emission Standards for
32 Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Certain Processes Subject to
33 the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks.

34 (7) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart J, National Emission Standards for
35 Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production.

36 (8) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart L, National Emission Standards for
37 Coke Oven Batteries.

38 (9) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Air
39 Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities.

40 (10) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart N, National Emission Standards
41 for Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium
42 Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks.

43 (11) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart O, National Emission Standards
44 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ethylene Oxide Commercial
45 Sterilization and Fumigation Operations.

46 (12) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Q, National Emission Standards
47 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers.

48 (13) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart R, National Emission Standards
49 for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and
50 Pipeline Breakout Stations).

51 (14) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T, National Emission Standards

1 for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning.
2 (15) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart U, National Emission Standards
3 for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins.
4 (16) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AA, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing.
6 (17) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BB, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Phosphate Fertilizer Production.
8 (18) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CC, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries.
10 (19) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DD, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery
12 Operations.
13 (20) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EE, National Emission Standards
14 for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations.
15 (21) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GG, National Emission Standards
16 for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.
17 (22) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH, National Emission Standards
18 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Oil and Natural Gas Production.
19 (23) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJ, National Emission Standards
20 for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations.
21 (24) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KK, National Emission Standards
22 for the Printing and Publishing Industry.
23 (25) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MM, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources
25 at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.
26 (26) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OO, National Emission Standards
27 for Tanks - Level 1.
28 (27) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PP, National Emission Standards
29 for Containers.
30 (28) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQ, National Emission Standards
31 for Surface Impoundments.
32 (29) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, National Emission Standards
33 for Individual Drain Systems.
34 (30) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SS, National Emission Standards
35 for Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing
36 to a Fuel Gas System or a Process (Generic MACT).
37 (31) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TT, National Emission Standards
38 for Equipment Leaks- Control Level 1 (Generic MACT).
39 (32) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UU, National Emission Standards
40 for Equipment Leaks-Control Level 2 Standards (Generic MACT).
41 (33) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VV, National Emission Standards
42 for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators.
43 (34) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WW, National Emission Standards
44 for Storage Vessels (Tanks)-Control Level 2 (Generic MACT).
45 (35) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XX, National Emission Standards
46 for Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems and
47 Waste Operations.
48 (36) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YY, National Emission Standards
49 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic MACT.
50 (37) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCC, National Emission Standards
51 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities

1 and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants.
2 (38) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDD, National Emission Standards
3 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mineral Wool Production.
4 (39) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors.
6 (40) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGG, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pharmaceuticals Production.
8 (41) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHH, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Natural Gas Transmission and Storage.
10 (42) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart III, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam
12 Production.
13 (43) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJ, National Emission Standards
14 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Group IV Polymers and Resins.
15 (44) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL, National Emission Standards
16 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Portland Cement Manufacturing
17 Industry.
18 (45) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMM, National Emission Standards
19 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient
20 Production.
21 (46) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNN, National Emission Standards
22 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing.
23 (47) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOO, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Amino/Phenolic Resins Production
25 (Resin III).
26 (48) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPP, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyether Polyols Production.
28 (49) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQ, National Emission Standards
29 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelters.
30 (50) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRR, National Emission Standards
31 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production.
32 (51) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTT, National Emission Standards
33 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Lead Smelting.
34 (52) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUU, National Emission Standards
35 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic
36 Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units.
37 (53) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVV, National Emission Standards
38 for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works.
39 (54) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAA, National Emission Standards
40 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.
41 (55) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCC, National Emission Standards
42 for Manufacturing of Nutritional Yeast.
43 (56) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDD, National Emission Standards
44 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Plywood and Composite Wood Products.
45 (57) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE, National Emission Standards
46 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Organic Liquids Distribution
47 (non-gasoline).
48 (58) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFF, National Emission Standards
49 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Organic Chemical
50 Manufacturing.
51 (59) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGG, National Emission Standards

1 for Vegetable Oil Production; Solvent Extraction.

2 (60) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHH, National Emission Standards
3 for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production.

4 (61) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIII, National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Automobiles and
6 Light-Duty Trucks.

7 (62) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJ, National Emission Standards
8 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paper and Other Web Surface Coating
9 Operations.

10 (63) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KKKK, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Metal Cans.

12 (64) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMM, National Emission Standards
13 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous
14 Metal Parts and Products.

15 (65) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNN, National Emission Standards
16 for Large Appliances Surface Coating Operations.

17 (66) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOOO, National Emission Standards
18 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Fabric Printing, Coating and Dyeing
19 Surface Coating Operations.

20 (67) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPP, National Emissions Standards
21 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts
22 and Products.

23 (68) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQ, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Wood Building
25 Products.

26 (69) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRR, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Metal Furniture Surface Coating
28 Operations.

29 (70) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSS, National Emission Standards
30 for Metal Coil Surface Coating Operations.

31 (71) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTT, National Emission Standards
32 for Leather Tanning and Finishing Operations.

33 (72) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUU, National Emission Standards
34 for Cellulose Product Manufacturing.

35 (73) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVV, National Emission Standards
36 for Boat Manufacturing.

37 (74) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emissions Standards
38 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Reinforced Plastic Composites
39 Production.

40 (75) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXX, National Emission Standards
41 for Tire Manufacturing.

42 (76) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYYY, National Emission Standards
43 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines.

44 (77) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards
45 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal
46 Combustion Engines.

47 (78) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAA, National Emission Standards
48 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lime Manufacturing Plants.

49 (79) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBB, National Emission Standards
50 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Semiconductor Manufacturing.

51 (80) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCC, National Emission Standards

1 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and
2 Battery Stacks.

3 (81) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards
4 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and
5 Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

6 (82) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEE, National Emission Standards
7 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries.

8 (83) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFFF, National Emission Standards
9 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel
10 Manufacturing.

11 (84) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGGG, National Emission Standards
12 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Site Remediation.

13 (85) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHH, National Emission Standards
14 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing.

15 (86) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart IIIII, National Emission Standards
16 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mercury Emissions from Mercury Cell
17 Chlor-Alkali Plants.

18 (87) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, National Emission Standards
19 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products
20 Manufacturing.

21 (88) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart KKKKK, National Emission Standards
22 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing.

23 (89) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLLLL, National Emission Standards
24 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt
25 Roofing Manufacturing.

26 (90) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMMM, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam
28 Fabrication Operations.

29 (91) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNNN, National Emission Standards
30 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Hydrochloric Acid Production.

31 (92) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPPP, National Emission Standards
32 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Engine Test Cells/Standards.

33 (93) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQQ, National Emission Standards
34 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Friction Materials Manufacturing
35 Facilities.

36 (94) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRRR, National Emission Standards
37 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Taconite Iron Ore Processing.

38 (95) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSSS, National Emission Standards
39 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Refractory Products Manufacturing.

40 (96) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTTT, National Emission Standards
41 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Magnesium Refining.

42 (97) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards
43 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility
44 Steam Generating Units.

45 (98) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWW, National Emission Standards
46 for Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers.

47 (99) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYYY, National Emission Standards
48 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Electric Arc Furnace
49 Steelmaking Facilities.

50 (100) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standards
51 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources.

1 (101) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart BBBBBB National Emission Standards
2 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline
3 Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, and Pipeline Facilities

4 (102) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CCCCCC National Emission Standards
5 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing
6 Facilities.

7 (103) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDDD, National Emission Standards
8 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers
9 Production Area Sources.

10 (104) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEEEE, National Emission Standards
11 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelting Area Sources.

12 (105) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart FFFFFFF, National Emission Standards
13 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Copper Smelting Area
14 Sources.

15 (106) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart GGGGGG, National Emission Standards
16 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Nonferrous Metals Area
17 Sources--Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium.

18 (107) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJJ, National Emission Standards
19 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and
20 Institutional Boilers Area Sources.

21 (108) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLLLLLL, National Emission Standards
22 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Acrylic and Modacrylic Fibers
23 Production Area Sources.

24 (109) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart MMMMMM, National Emission Standards
25 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Carbon Black Production Area Sources.

26 (110) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart NNNNNNN, National Emission Standards
27 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources:
28 Chromium Compounds.

29 (111) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart OOOOOO, National Emission Standards
30 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production
31 and Fabrication Area Sources.

32 (112) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart PPPPPP, National Emission Standards
33 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area
34 Sources.

35 (113) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart QQQQQQ, National Emission Standards
36 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Preserving Area Sources.

37 (114) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RRRRRR, National Emission Standards
38 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing Area
39 Sources.

40 (115) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart SSSSSS, National Emission Standards
41 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Glass Manufacturing Area Sources.

42 (116) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart VVVVVV, National Emission Standards
43 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources.

44 (117) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart TTTTTT, National Emission Standards
45 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Nonferrous Metals
46 Processing Area Sources.

47 (118) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart WWWWWW, National Emission Standards
48 for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Plating and
49 Polishing Operations.

50 (119) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart XXXXXX, National Emission Standards
51 for Hazardous Air Pollutants Area Source Standards for Nine Metal

1 Fabrication and Finishing Source Categories.

2 (120) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart YYYYYY, National Emission Standards
3 for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Ferroalloys Production
4 Facilities.

5 (121) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZZZ, National Emission Standards
6 for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards for Aluminum,
7 Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries.

8 (122) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart AAAAAA, National Emission
9 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Asphalt
10 Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing.

11 (123) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart BBBB BB, National Emission
12 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical
13 Preparations Industry.

14 (124) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC, National Emission
15 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Paints and
16 Allied Products Manufacturing.

17 (125) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDDDD, National Emission
18 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Prepared
19 Feeds Manufacturing.

20 (126) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEEEEE, National Emission
21 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and
22 Production Area Source Category.

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24
25 **KEY: air pollution, hazardous air pollutant, MACT, NESHAP**

26 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

27 **Notice of Continuation: November 8, 2012**

28 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)**

40 CFR Part 63 Changes Affecting R307-214 (July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013)

CFR Section	Utah Rule Affected	Summary of Changes
Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Internal Combustion Engines	R307-214-2(77)	<p>1. On page 6708, the heading in Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63 was corrected to read as follows: "Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63. Requirements for Existing Compression Ignition Stationary RICE Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions and Existing Spark Ignition Stationary RICE <=500 HP Located at a Major Source of HAP Emissions"</p> <p>2. On page 6708, in the first column of Table 2c to Subpart ZZZZ of Part 63, the entry reading ``4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300>HP<=500.'' was corrected to read "4. Non-Emergency, non-black start CI stationary RICE 300.</p>
Part 63 Subpart CC - Petroleum Refineries	R307-214-2(18)	<p>These amendments address issues raised in a petition for reconsideration of the EPA's final rule setting maximum achievable control technology rules for these systems and also provide additional clarity and regulatory flexibility with regard to that rule. This action did not change the level of environmental protection provided under those standards. The final amendments did not add any new cost burdens to the refining industry and may result in cost savings by establishing an additional monitoring option that sources may use in lieu of the monitoring provided in the original standard.</p>
Part 63 Subpart VVVVV - Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources	R307-214-2(116)	<p>On January 30, 2012, the EPA proposed revisions to several provisions of the final National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources. The proposed revisions were made, in part, in response to a petition for reconsideration received by the Administrator following the promulgation of the October 29, 2009, final rule ('`2009 final rule'). In this action, the EPA finalized those amendments, lifting the stay of the title V permit requirement issued on March 14, 2011, and lifting the stay of the final rule issued on October 25, 2012. In addition, this final action included revisions to the EPA's approach for addressing malfunctions and standards applicable during startup and shutdown periods. This final action also included amendments and technical corrections to the final rule to clarify applicability and compliance issues raised by stakeholders subject to the 2009 final rule. The revisions to the final rule did not reduce the level of environmental protection or emissions control on sources regulated by this rule but provided flexibility and clarity to improve implementation. This action also extended the compliance date for existing sources and the EPA's final response to all issues raised in the petition for reconsideration.</p>
Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	R307-214-2(77)	<p>The final amendments included alternative testing options for certain large spark ignition (generally natural gas-fueled) stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines, management practices for a subset of existing spark ignition stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines in sparsely populated areas and alternative monitoring and compliance options for the same</p>

		engines in populated areas. The EPA established management practices for existing compression ignition engines on offshore vessels. The EPA also finalized limits on the hours that stationary emergency engines may be used for emergency demand response and establishing fuel and reporting requirements for certain emergency engines used for emergency demand response. The final amendments also corrected minor technical or editing errors.
Part 63 Subpart DDDDD - Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	R307-214-2(82)	The EPA is made technical corrections to the final rule to clarify definitions, references, applicability and compliance issues raised by petitioners and other stakeholders affected by this rule. The EPA revised certain MACT standards established in March 2011 for boilers and process heaters, including standards for CO--as a surrogate for organic HAP; HCl--as a surrogate for acid gas HAP; Hg; TSM or filterable PM--as a surrogate for non-Hg metallic HAP; and dioxin/furan. In general, this final rule requires facilities classified as major sources of HAP with affected boilers or process heaters to reduce emissions of harmful toxic air emissions from these combustion sources.
Part 63 Subpart lll - Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry	R307-214-2(44)	The EPA amended the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for the Portland cement industry. The EPA also promulgated amendments with respect to issues on which it granted reconsideration on May 17, 2011. In addition, the EPA amended the new source performance standard for particulate matter, to correct monitoring issues with the PM compliance regime as promulgated in the 2010 final rule. These amendments promote flexibility, reduce costs, ease compliance and preserve health benefits. The amendments also addressed the remand of the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for the Portland cement industry by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on December 9, 2011. Finally, the EPA set the date for compliance with the existing source national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants to be September 9, 2015.
Part 63 Subpart UUUUU - Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility steam Generating Units	R307-214-2(97) (New NESHAP added to R307-214-2)	EPA Affirmed the Finding That It Is Appropriate and Necessary To Regulate EGUs To Address Public Health and Environmental Hazards Associated With Emissions of Hg and Non-Mercury Hg HAP From EGUs. This NESHAP establishes emission limits and work practice standards for these sources.
Part 63 Subpart N - Hard and decorative Chromium Electroplating; and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; and Subpart CCC - Steel Pickling-HCL Process Facilities	R307-214-2(10) R307-214-2(37)	This action finalized the residual risk and technology review conducted for the following source categories regulated under two national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP): hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks, and steel pickling-HCL process facilities and hydrochloric acid regeneration plants. For hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks final amendments addressing Clean Air Act (CAA) sections 112(d)(6) and (f)(2) included revisions to the emissions limits for total chromium; addition of housekeeping requirements to minimize fugitive emissions; and a requirement to phase-out the use of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) based fume suppressants. These requirements will provide greater protection for public health and the environment by reducing emissions of hexavalent chromium (a known human carcinogen). EPA also modified and added testing and monitoring,

		<p>recordkeeping, and reporting requirements; and revisions to the regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of malfunction.</p> <p>For steel pickling hydrochloric acid regeneration plants, EPA removed the alternative compliance method because it was inconsistent with the requirements of CAA section 112(d)(2) and (3). This amendment will achieve reductions in chlorine emissions. Additionally provisions were added to the Steel Pickling Facilities NESHAP requiring that the emission limits of the rule apply at all times, including during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.</p>
<p>Part 63 Subpart HH - Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities; and</p> <p>Part 63 Subpart HHH - Natural Gas Transmission and Storage</p> <p>(This was already incorporated by reference in R307-214-3 and is now being moved to R307-214-2 as the CFR is being updated to the 2013 version.)</p>	<p>R307-214-2(22)</p> <p>R307-214-2(41)</p>	<p>The EPA revised the new source performance standards for volatile organic compounds from leaking components at onshore natural gas processing plants and new source performance standards for sulfur dioxide emissions from natural gas processing plants. The EPA also established standards for certain oil and gas operations not covered by the existing standards. In addition to the operations covered by the existing standards, the newly established standards will regulate volatile organic compound emissions from gas wells, centrifugal compressors, reciprocating compressors, pneumatic controllers and storage vessels. EPA also finalized the residual risk and technology review for the Oil and Natural Gas Production source category and the Natural Gas Transmission and Storage source category. Revisions were made to the existing leak detection and repair requirements. In addition, the EPA established emission limits reflecting maximum achievable control technology for certain currently uncontrolled emission sources in these source categories. Modifications and the addition of testing and monitoring and related notification, recordkeeping and reporting requirements, as well as other minor technical revisions to the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants were added. Revisions were finalized to the regulatory provisions related to emissions during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction.</p>

ITEM 6



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-057-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Colleen Delaney, Environmental Scientist

DATE: July 22, 2014

SUBJECT: FINAL ADOPTION: Amend R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants; Amend R307-410-2. Definitions; Amend R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques.

On May 7, 2014, the Air Quality Board proposed for public comment amendments to three rules to resolve the Environmental Protection Agency's February 4, 2014, disapproval of changes that had been made to the rules in 2006. R307-401-12 was modified to clarify the process for making emission reductions enforceable in an approval order. R307-410-6 was modified to clarify that a good engineering practice stack height demonstration would be made available to the public as part of the public comment process for the approval order. R307-410-2 was modified to reference the general incorporation by reference date for the Code of Federal Regulations in R307-101-3. A public comment period was held from June 1 to July 1, 2014. No comments were received and no public hearing was requested.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the Board adopt the amendments to R307-401-12, R307-410-2, and R307-410-6 as proposed.

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-401. Permit: New and Modified Sources.**

3 **R307-401-12. Reduction in Air Contaminants.**

4 (1) Applicability. The owner or operator of a stationary source
5 of air contaminants that reduces or eliminates air contaminants is
6 exempt from the requirement to submit a notice of intent and obtain
7 an approval order prior to construction if:

8 (a) the project does not increase the potential to emit of any
9 air contaminant or cause emissions of any new air contaminant, and

10 (b) the director is notified of the change and the reduction
11 of air contaminants is made enforceable through an approval order
12 in accordance with (2) below.

13 (2) Notification. The owner or operator shall submit a written
14 description of the project to the director no later than 60 days after
15 the changes are made. The director will update the source's approval
16 order or issue a new approval order to include the project and to
17 make the emission reductions enforceable. Public review under
18 R307-401-7 is not required for the update to the approval order.

19
20
21 **KEY: air pollution, permits, approval orders, greenhouse gases**

22 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

23 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**

24 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(3)(g);**
25 **19-2-108**

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-410. Permits: Emissions Impact Analysis.**

3 **R307-410-2. Definitions.**

4 (1) The following additional definitions apply to R307-410.

5 "Vertically Restricted Emissions Release" means the release of
6 an air contaminant through a stack or opening whose flow is directed
7 in a downward or horizontal direction due to the alignment of the
8 opening or a physical obstruction placed beyond the opening, or at
9 a height which is less than 1.3 times the height of an adjacent building
10 or structure, as measured from ground level.

11 "Vertically Unrestricted Emissions Release" means the release
12 of an air contaminant through a stack or opening whose flow is directed
13 upward without any physical obstruction placed beyond the opening,
14 and at a height which is at least 1.3 times the height of an adjacent
15 building or structure, as measured from ground level.

16 (2) Except as provided in (3) below, the definitions of "stack",
17 "stack in existence", "dispersion technique", "good engineering
18 practice (GEP) stack height", "nearby", "excessive concentration",
19 and "intermittent control system (ICS)" in 40 CFR 51.100(ff) through
20 (kk) and (nn) are hereby incorporated by reference.

21 (3)(a) The terms "reviewing authority" and "authority
22 administering the State implementation plan" shall mean the director.

23 (b) The reference to "40 CFR parts 51 and 52" in 40 CFR
24 51.100(ii)(2)(i) shall be changed to "R307-401, R307-403 and
25 R307-405".

26 (c) The phrase "For sources subject to the prevention of
27 significant deterioration program (40 CFR 51.166 and 52.21)" in 40
28 CFR 51.100(kk)(1) shall be replaced with the phrase "For sources
29 subject to R307-401, R307-403, or R307-405".
30
31

32 **KEY: air pollution, modeling, hazardous air pollutant, stack height**

33 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

34 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**

35 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104**

1 **R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

2 **R307-410. Permits: Emissions Impact Analysis.**

3 **R307-410-6. Stack Heights and Dispersion Techniques.**

4 (1) The degree of emission limitation required of any source
5 for control of any air contaminant to include determinations made
6 under R307-401, R307-403 and R307-405, must not be affected by so
7 much of any source's stack height that exceeds good engineering
8 practice or by any other dispersion technique except as provided in
9 (2) below. This does not restrict, in any manner, the actual stack
10 height of any source.

11 (2) The provisions in R307-410-6 shall not apply to:

12 (a) stack heights in existence, or dispersion techniques
13 implemented on or before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants
14 are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques
15 by sources which were constructed or reconstructed, or for which major
16 modifications were carried out after December 31, 1970; or

17 (b) coal-fired steam electric generating units subject to the
18 provisions of Section 118 of the Clean Air Act, which commenced
19 operation before July 1, 1957, and whose stacks were constructed under
20 a construction contract awarded before February 8, 1974.

21 (3) The director may require the source owner or operator to
22 provide a demonstration that the source stack height meets good
23 engineering practice as required by R307-410-6. The director shall
24 notify the public of the availability of the demonstration as part
25 of the public notice process required by R307-401-7, Public Notice.

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27 **KEY: air pollution, modeling, hazardous air pollutant, stack height**

28 **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: 2014**

29 **Notice of Continuation: June 6, 2012**

30 **Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104**

ITEM 7



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-062-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Jay Morris, Minor Source Compliance Section Manager

DATE: July 23, 2014

SUBJECT: Danish Flats Environmental Services Early Settlement Agreement

Danish Flats Environmental Services operates produced water evaporation ponds used in the oil and gas industry near Cisco, Utah. On October 3, 2013, the Division of Air Quality (DAQ) sent Danish Flats Environmental Services a compliance advisory for failing to submit a notice of intent and receive an approval order prior to construction [UAC R307-401-5(1)] and for not submitting a Title V application within 12 months of becoming subject to the Title V program [UAC R307-415-5a(a)]. The DAQ and Danish Flats Environmental Services have negotiated an early settlement of \$50,000, of which \$12,500 is due within 20 days of the Utah Air Quality Board's (UAQB) approval of this settlement. The remaining penalty is to be paid in \$12,500 increments on a quarterly basis after the first payment is made. The company has agreed to the terms and conditions of the agreement and submitted a signed copy of the early settlement to the DAQ.

In accordance with Utah Code Ann. 19-2-104(3)(b)(i), this memorandum is provided to the UAQB for review since the penalty exceeds \$25,000. The signed early settlement agreement has been provided in the packet. The DAQ has entered into this agreement with Danish Flats Environmental Services in an effort to guide the company back into compliance with permitting requirements and to avoid the potential expense of a formal compliance process. The DAQ will withhold any further action on this case until the UAQB approves or disapproves the settlement.

Staff Recommendation: Staff recommends the UAQB approve the penalty amount and early settlement offer.



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

Spencer J. Cox
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

JUN 17 2014

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY

DAQC-559-14

May 15, 2014

Sent Via Certified Mail No. 70042510000375529947

Jim Bradish
Danish Flats Environmental Services
616 West Monument Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80905

Dear Mr. Bradish:

Re: Revised Early Settlement Agreement – Danish Flats Environmental Services

On October 3, 2013, the Utah Division of Air Quality (DAQ) issued a Compliance Advisory to Danish Flats Environmental Services (Danish Flats). Danish Flats responded to the Compliance Advisory on October 23, 2013. Based on the response to the Compliance Advisory, the DAQ determined that Danish Flats was in violation of Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R307-401-5(1) for failing to submit a Notice of Intent and receiving an Approval Order prior to construction, and UAC R307-415-5a(a) for not submitting a Title V application within 12 months of becoming subject to the program.

An Early Settlement Agreement (ESA) with a proposed penalty of \$84,000 was sent to Danish Flats on March 5, 2014. A written response including corporate financial data entered into the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ABEL model was submitted on April 7, 2014, and has been reviewed by the DAQ. The ABEL model was used to evaluate Danish Flats ability to afford the proposed civil penalty. The results of the ABEL model indicate the company does not currently have the ability to pay the \$84,000 penalty.

To resolve the alleged violations, Danish Flats and the DAQ have agreed to the following:

1. Danish Flats agrees to pay a stipulated civil penalty in the sum of \$50,000.00. Payment of a civil penalty precludes further civil prosecution for the above described violation against the named source. Danish Flats agrees to pay \$12,500.00 of the stipulated penalty within 20 business days from the date of the Utah Air Quality Board (UAQB) approval. The remaining \$37,500.00 penalty will be paid in \$12,500.00 increments on August 1, 2014, November 1, 2014, and February 1, 2015.
2. The DAQ retains its authority to take any enforcement actions based on any and all violations not specifically described above.

3. In the event any further violations of the Utah Air Quality Rules occur, the DAQ may consider the violation described above in assessing a penalty for the subsequent violations, in accordance with the provisions of Utah Administrative Code R307-130.
4. Entering into this settlement shall not constitute an admission of violation of the Utah Air Quality Rules, nor shall it be inferred to be such an admission in any administrative or judicial proceeding. The described violation will constitute part of the company compliance history for any purpose for which such history is relevant to the DAQ.

This letter constitutes an offer of settlement and is not a demand for payment.

If the above terms are acceptable to you, please sign and return this Early Settlement Agreement to the DAQ at the letterhead address within twenty (20) business days of receipt of this letter. Utah Code 19-2-104(3)(b)(i), requires the UAQB to review and approve/disapprove any settlement negotiated by the Director that results in a civil penalty of \$25,000 or more in accordance with Subsection 19-2-107(2)(b)(viii). The DAQ will present this to the UAQB at the next board meeting for review and will recommend approval of the negotiated settlement.

You may write or call to request a settlement conference with DAQ representative listed below. A conference must be scheduled within twenty (20) business days of your receipt of this Early Settlement Offer. If we do not receive a signed copy of this letter or other correspondence from you within twenty (20) business days of your receipt of this letter, we will assume that you are not interested in resolving this matter as outlined above.

This Early Settlement Agreement is intended to quickly resolve the non-compliance issues listed above and requires the immediate attention of your company. Failure to resolve this matter as outlined in this letter may result in this offer being revoked and/or having this matter referred to a formal enforcement process.

If you have any additional questions regarding this matter, please contact Jay Morris at (801) 536-4079 or by email at jpmorris@utah.gov.

Sincerely,



Bryce C. Bird
Director

BCB:JPM:bp

cc: Dave Cunningham, Southeastern Utah District Health Department
Grand County, Moab, Utah

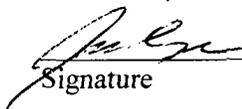
Acceptance of Early Settlement Agreement

I have read the above Early Settlement Agreement and I agree to the terms and conditions thereof.

Danish Flats Environmental Services

Name: Justin Sparty

Title: Operations Director


Signature

6/13/14

Date

970.775.8100

Telephone Number

ITEM 8

Communications
Strategy for the
Division of Air Quality
2015 Research Projects



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-061-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Payden McRoberts, Planning Branch

DATE: July 22, 2014

SUBJECT: Communication Strategy for the Division of Air Quality 2015 Research Projects.

Goal

Increase awareness and education about the research plan and its results to improve public confidence in the Division of Air Quality's stewardship of funds from the legislature.

Objectives

1. Secure at least 10 Strategic Partners by August 30, 2014.
2. Increase page views of the Department of Environmental Quality blog and Division of Air Quality website by 10% before February 28, 2015.
3. Secure the attendance of at least 10 legislators (that wouldn't otherwise attend) at research events by June 31, 2015.
4. Influence at least 20 publications or news stories in media outlets by June 31, 2015.
5. Secure briefings with 5 media outlets by January 1, 2015.

Strategies and Tactics

Strategy 1: Employ public-friendly channels to educate about the research projects' results.

Tactic 1: Hold quarterly informational seminars, with an emphasis on public- and media-friendly presentations.

Tactic 2: Promote on-campus events—discussions, lectures, panels, guest appearances—to promote understanding among student groups.

Tactic 3: Produce infographics and fact sheets for distribution via email ListServes and the website.

Tactic 4: Procure advertisements over traditional media.

Strategy 2: Partner with community leaders and other gateways to the public to disseminate information and promote DAQ activities.

- Tactic 1: Ask to form strategic partnerships with community, media, and health leaders. Invite these strategic partners to strategy meetings.
- Tactic 2: Invite partners to use their channels of communication to inform them of the research project and its results.
- Tactic 3: Invite partners to publish and disseminate DAQ research project-friendly information produced by DAQ. (Includes writing editorials on subjects suggested by DAQ communications.)
- Tactic 4: Communicate regularly with partners the results of the research in condensed form.

Strategy 3: Involve legislators in discussions relating to the research project.

- Tactic 1: Invite certain key legislators to every event.
- Tactic 2: Keep interested legislators informed of progress and researchers' results by sending them condensed results via email.
- Tactic 3: Suggest to certain legislators what legislation could be written based on the results of the research projects.

Strategy 4: Improve existing communications platforms to accommodate new data and information.

- Tactic 1: Increase data availability on the website to increase transparency and ease-of-use for searchers.
- Tactic 2: Promote hashtags and other social media mentions of research project topics.
- Tactic 3: Dedicate blog posts to research project topics on a regular basis.
- Tactic 4: Provide more detailed information and updates on the projects' research on the website.

Strategy 5: Produce deliverables to increase general awareness and knowledge of research topics.

- Tactic 1: Craft a "How Can _____ Help" Campaign for each of the audiences.
- Tactic 2: Produce short informational videos to coordinate with the campaign.
- Tactic 3: Produce infographics and fact sheets to coordinate with the campaign.
- Tactic 4: Create an awards system for audience members who successfully meet recommendations put out by DAQ.

Strategy 6: Procure attention from conventional media outlets.

- Tactic 1: Invite media personnel to all events/presentations.
- Tactic 2: Procure interviews with DAQ staff and researchers about modeling and the research projects.
- Tactic 3: Provide key media members with information and updates about research projects.



COMMUNICATIONS PLAN OUTLINE

Payden McRoberts
Planning Branch, DAQ

WHAT IS A COMMUNICATIONS PLAN?



- Benefits:
 - Focused and prioritized communication effort
 - Consistent message communicated
 - DAQ takes more control of dialogue
 - Develops good public relations efficiently



GOALS

Increase awareness and education about the research plan and its results to improve public confidence in the Division of Air Quality's stewardship of funds from the legislature.

- 10 Strategic Partners
- Increase web traffic 10%
- 10 Legislators' attendance
- 20 news stories
- 5 media briefings



AUDIENCES

- Legislature
- General Public
- Researchers
- Advocacy Groups
- Industry Interests

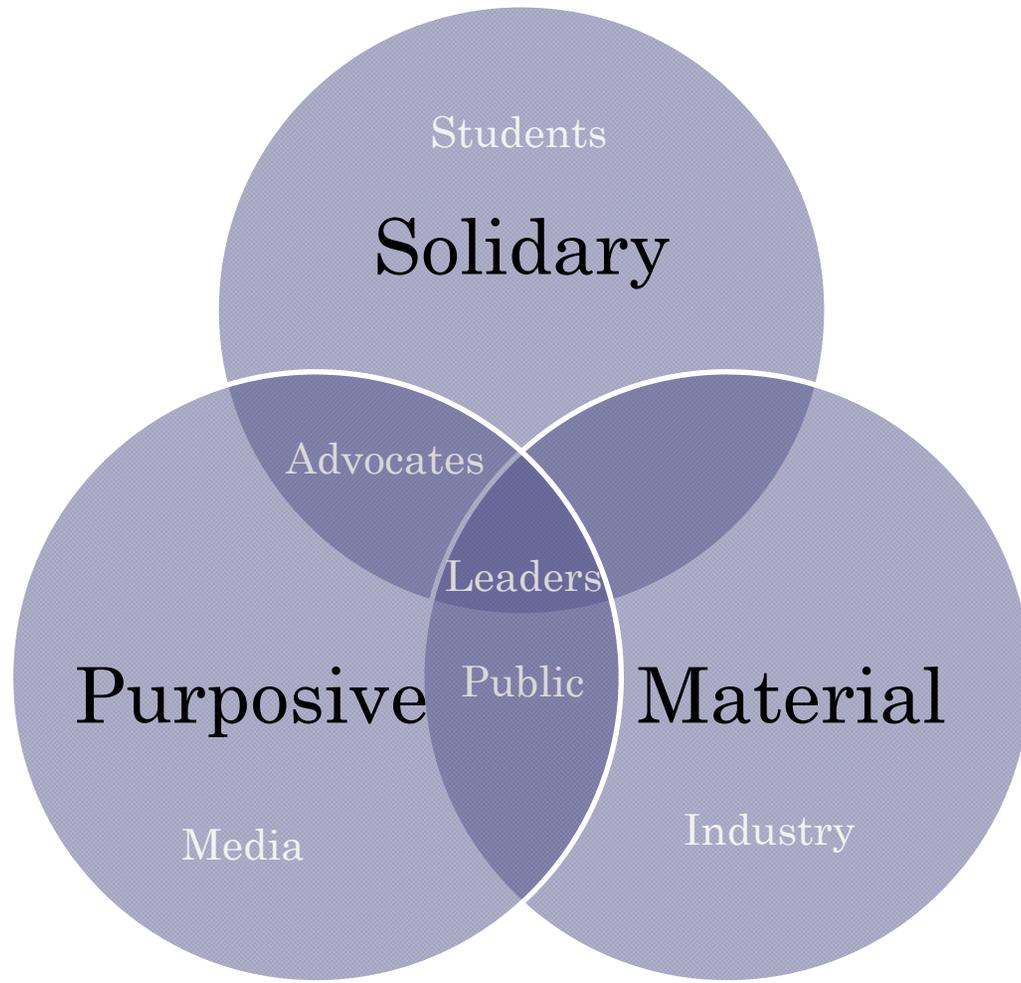


Rio Tinto

Kennecott Utah Copper



MOTIVATION



MESSAGES

Think

- Understand study results
- Know how to implement

Feel

- Responsibility to improve air quality
- DAQ is a responsible steward

Do

- Support agency actions
- Change habits





STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

Employ public-friendly channels to educate about the research projects' results.



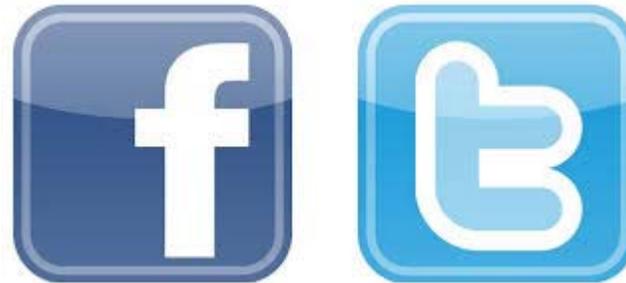
Partner with community leaders and other gateways to the public to disseminate information and promote DAQ activities



Involve legislators in discussions relating to the research project



*Improve existing communications platforms
to accommodate new data and information*



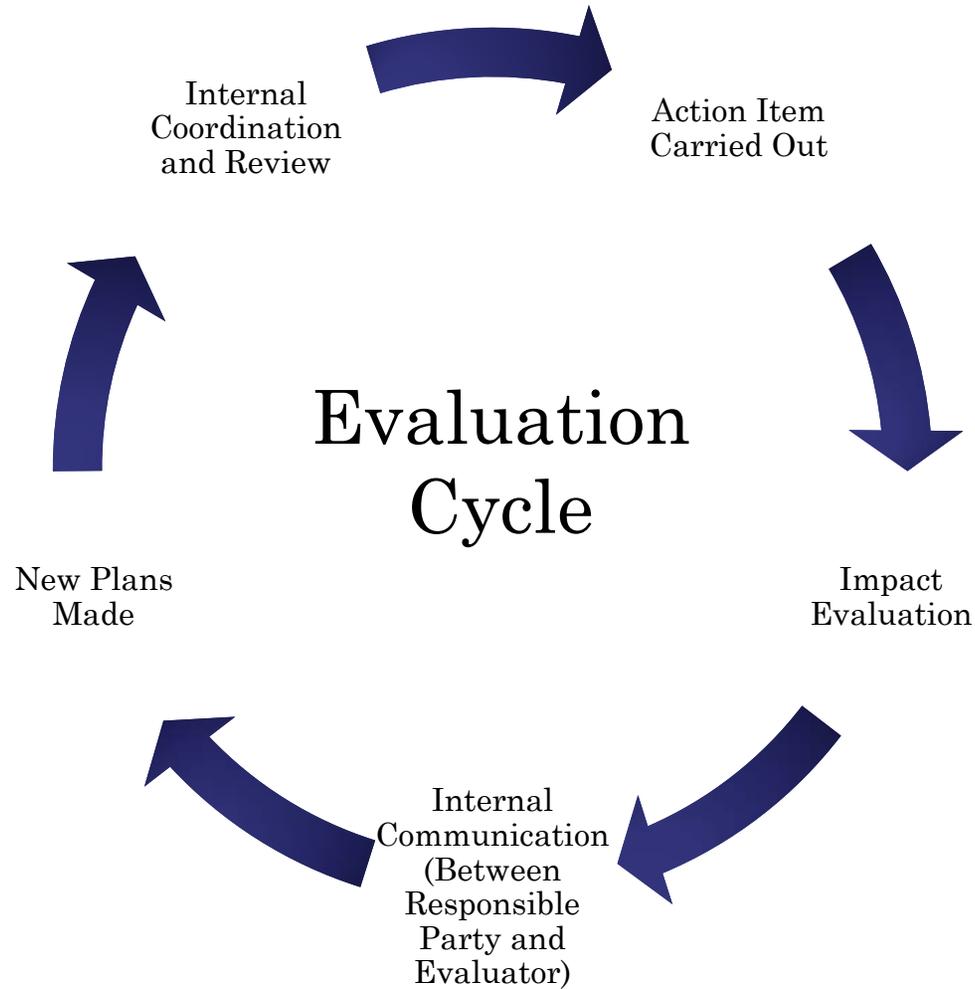
Produce deliverables to increase general awareness and knowledge of research topics



Procure attention from conventional media outlets



MIDCOURSE CORRECTIONS AND EVALUATION



“STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS”

- Forming partnerships with influential individuals to facilitate dissemination of information
- Emails with updates/info to disseminate
- They should be gateways to the public



CREATING A CONSISTENT MESSAGE THROUGH COMMUNICATION

- The key to a successful communication strategy is consistency.
- Key messages need to be reiterated throughout the campaign over all channels
- Coordination between researchers, DAQ personnel, and other strategic partners
- Focus in on core message components



Air Toxics Compliance Monitoring



State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQA-542-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

DATE: July 7, 2014

SUBJECT: Air Toxics, Lead-Based Paint, and Asbestos (ATLAS) Section Compliance Activities – June 2014

MACT Compliance Inspections	1
Asbestos Demolition/Renovation NESHAP Inspections	56
Asbestos AHERA Inspections	65
Asbestos State Rules Only Inspections	2
Asbestos Notifications Accepted	144
Asbestos Telephone Calls Answered	427
Asbestos Individuals Certifications Approved/Disapproved	66/1
Asbestos Company Certifications/Re-certifications	4/4
Asbestos Alternate Work Practices Approved/Disapproved	16/0
Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Inspections	1
LBP Notifications Approved	1
LBP Telephone Calls Answered	87
LBP Letters Prepared and Mailed	27
LBP Courses Reviewed/Approved	0/0
LBP Course Audits	0
LBP Individual Certifications Approved/Disapproved	7/0

LBP Firm Certifications	7
Notices of Violation Issued	0
Compliance Advisories Issued	6
Warning Letters Issued	8
Settlement Agreements Finalized	1
Penalties Agreed to:	
Flood Impact Xperts	\$900.00



State of Utah

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Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Amanda Smith
Executive Director

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQC-843-14

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board
FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary
DATE: July 14, 2014
SUBJECT: Compliance Activities – June 2014

Annual Inspections Conducted:

Major..... 14
Synthetic Minor 8
Minor 21

On-Site Stack Test Audits Conducted: 7

Stack Test Report Reviews: 13

On-Site CEM Audits Conducted: 29

Emission Reports Reviewed: 1

Temporary Relocation Requests Reviewed & Approved: 12

Fugitive Dust Control Plans Reviewed & Accepted:..... 96

Soil Remediation Report Reviews: 2

¹Miscellaneous Inspections Conducted:..... 8

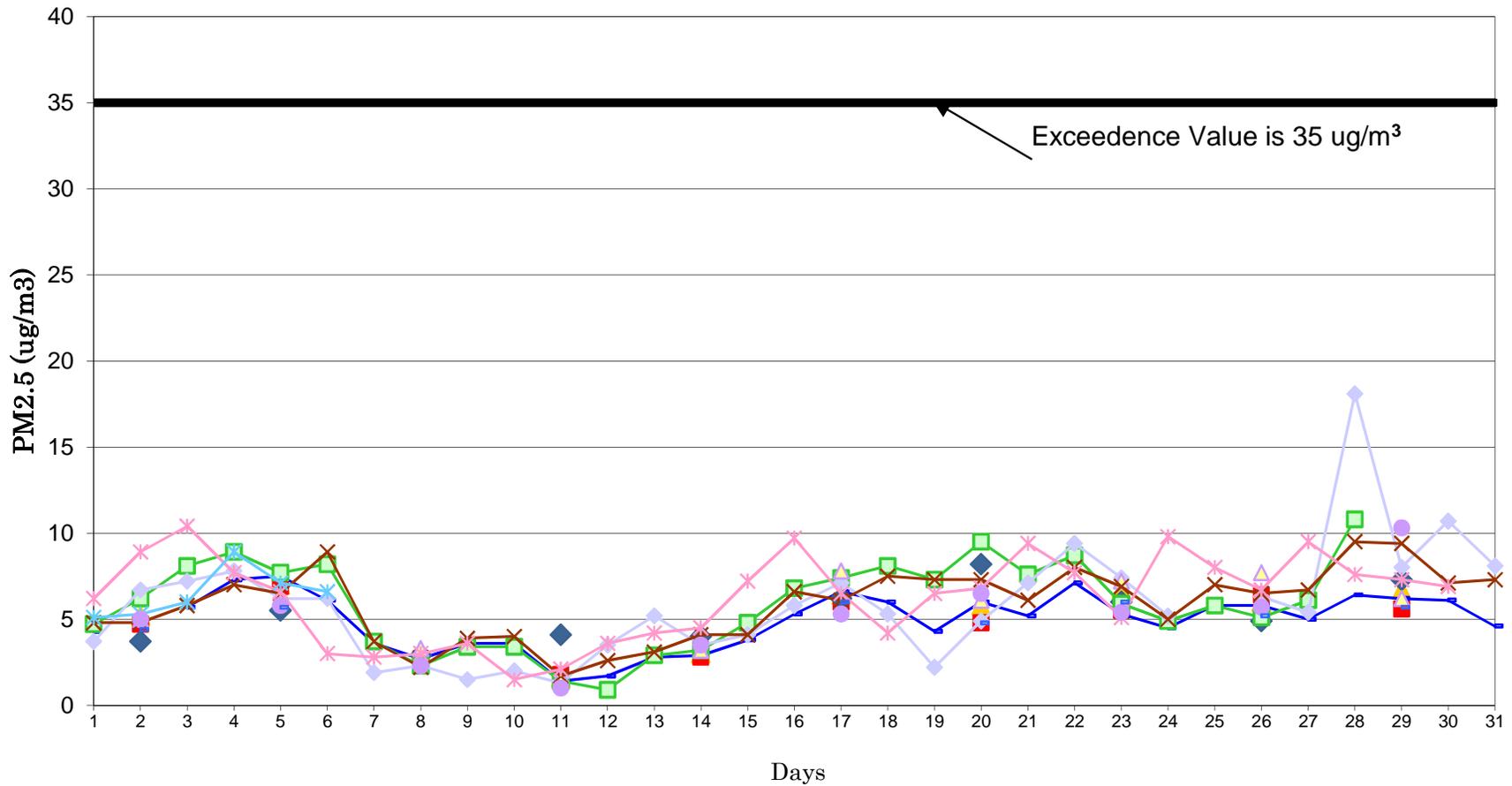
Complaints Received: 44

Breakdown Reports Received:..... 2

Compliance Actions Resulting From a Breakdown.....	0
Warning Letters Issued:	2
Notices of Violation Issued:.....	0
Compliance Advisories Issued:.....	11
Settlement Agreements Reached:	1
Great Salt Lake Minerals	\$11,320.00

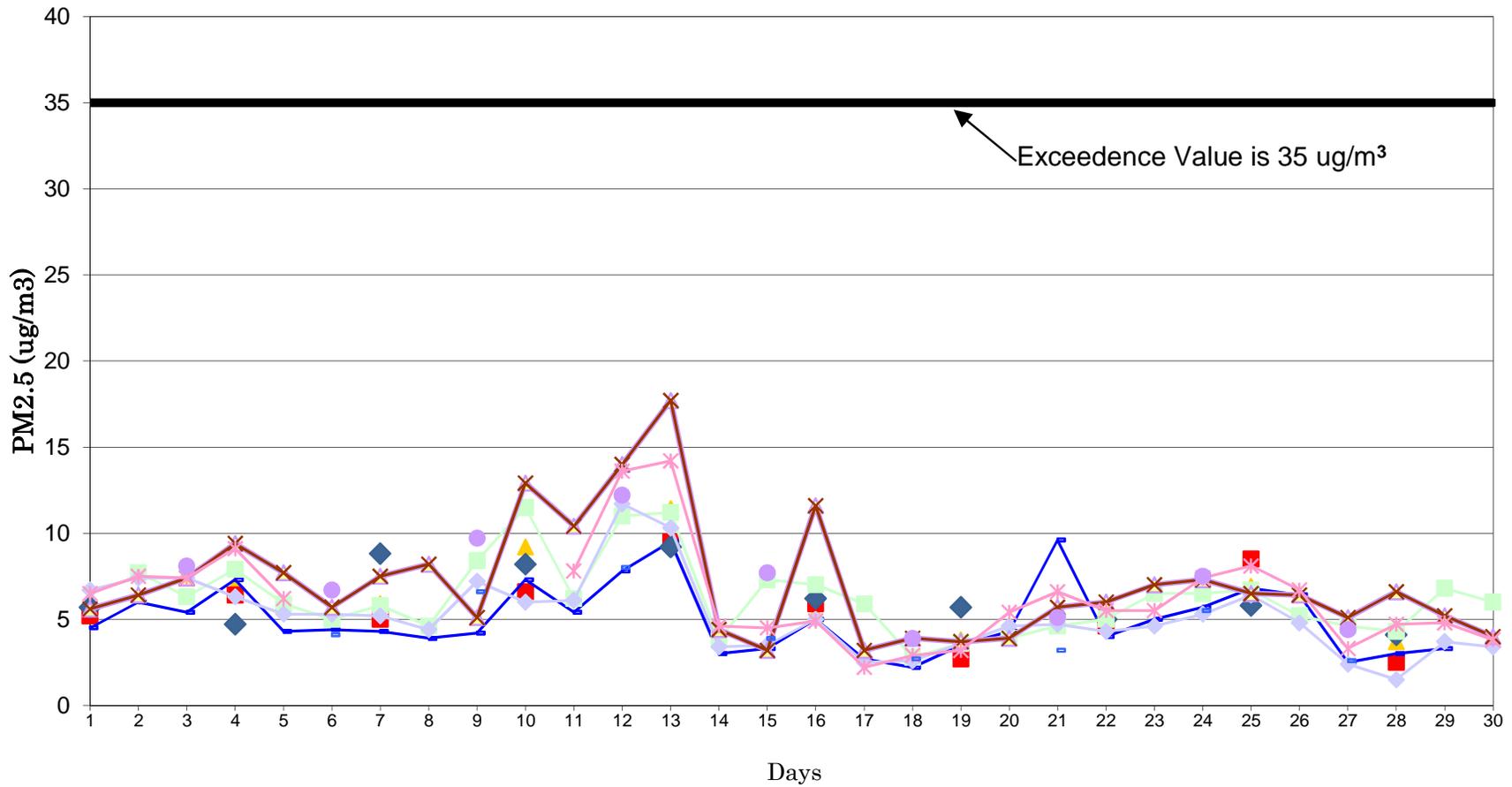
¹Miscellaneous inspections include, e.g., surveillance, level I inspections, VOC inspections, complaints, on-site training, dust patrol, smoke patrol, open burning, etc.

Utah 24-Hr PM2.5 Data May 2014



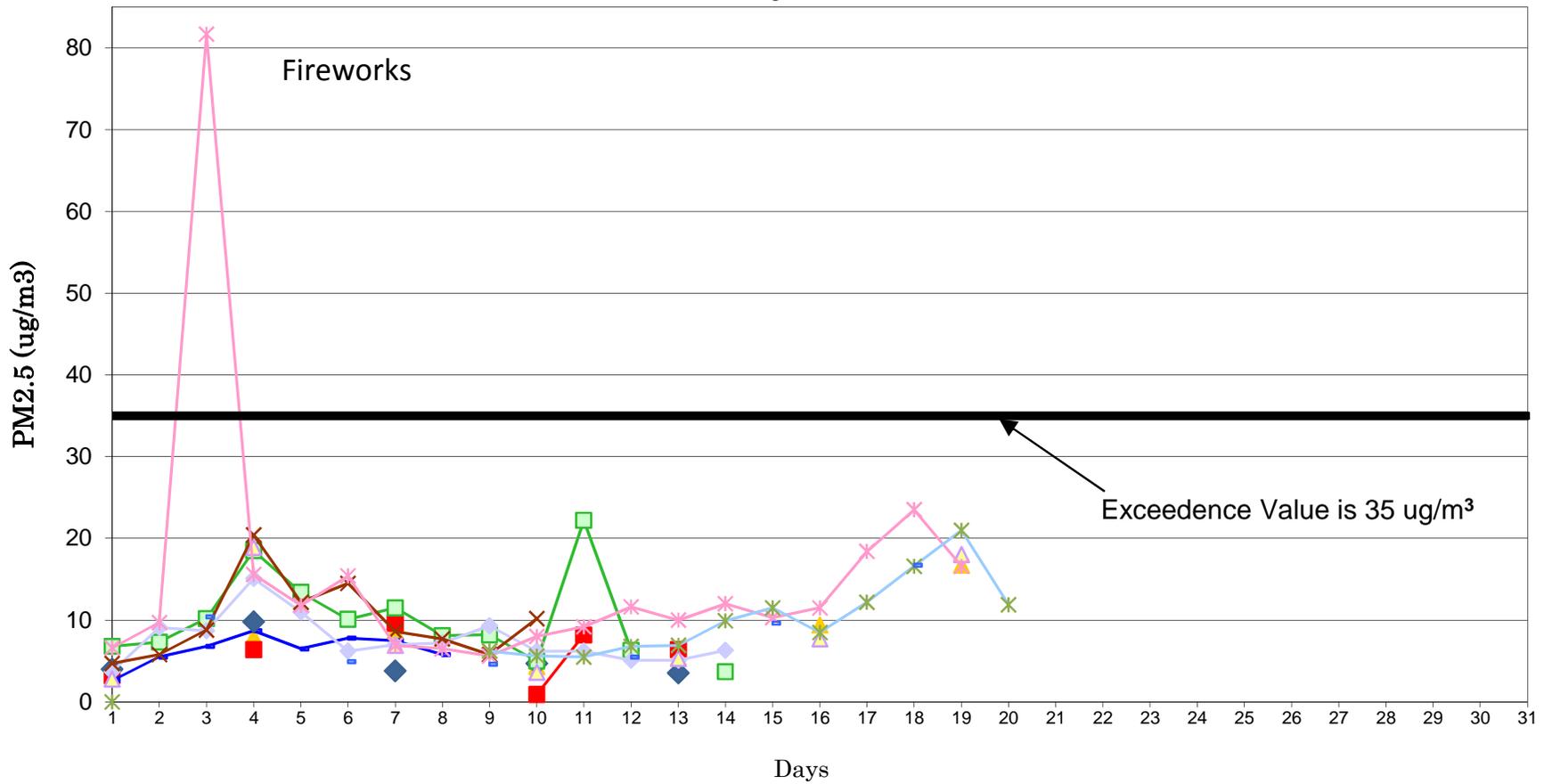
Utah 24-Hr PM_{2.5} Data June 2014

- Bountiful
- Hawthorne
- Lindon
- Magna
- Ogden
- Spanish Fork
- 24-hr Exceedence Value is 35 ug/m³
- Brigham City
- Hurricane
- Logan
- North Provo
- Rose Park
- Tooele

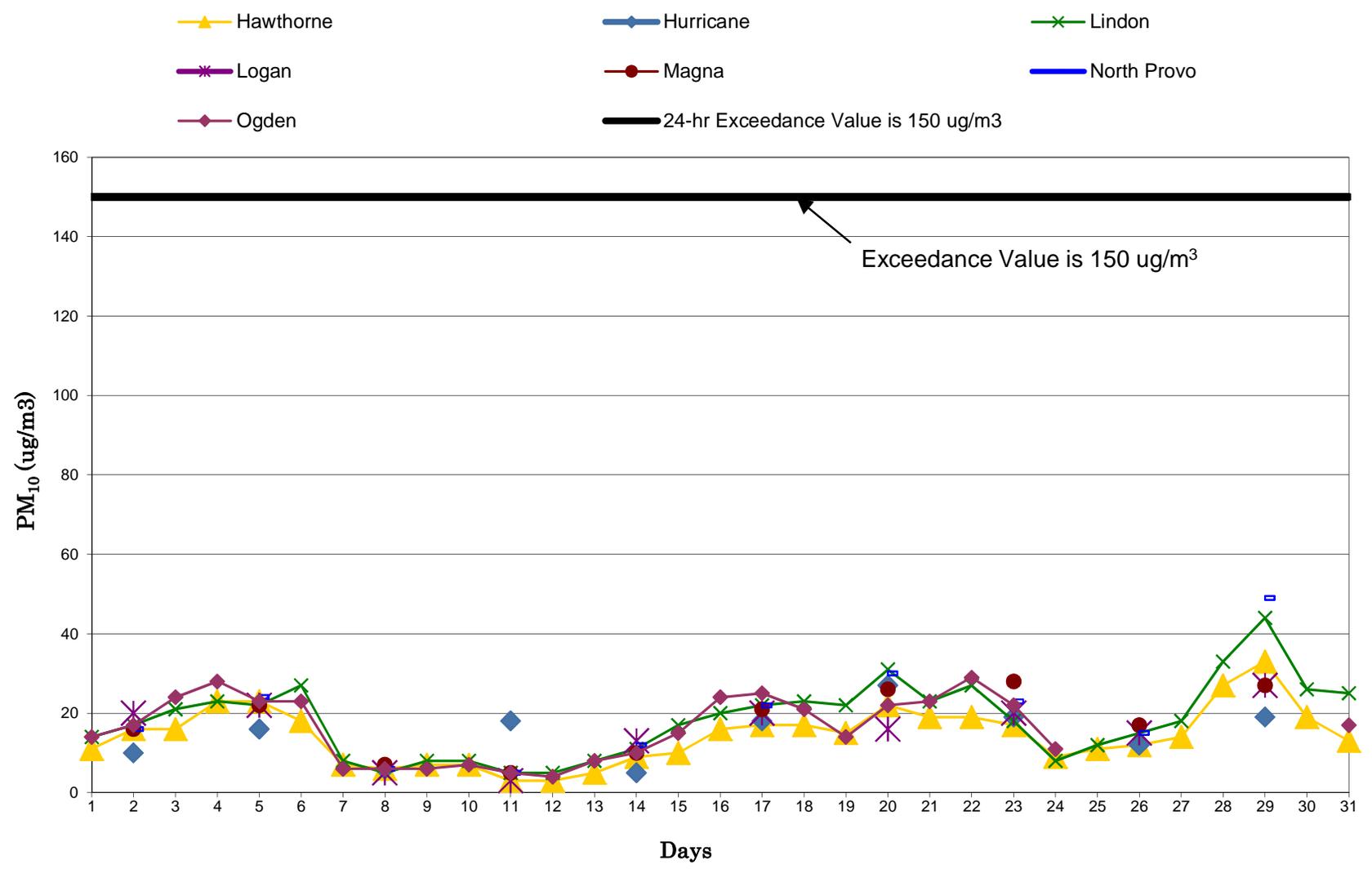


Utah 24-Hr PM2.5 Data July 2014

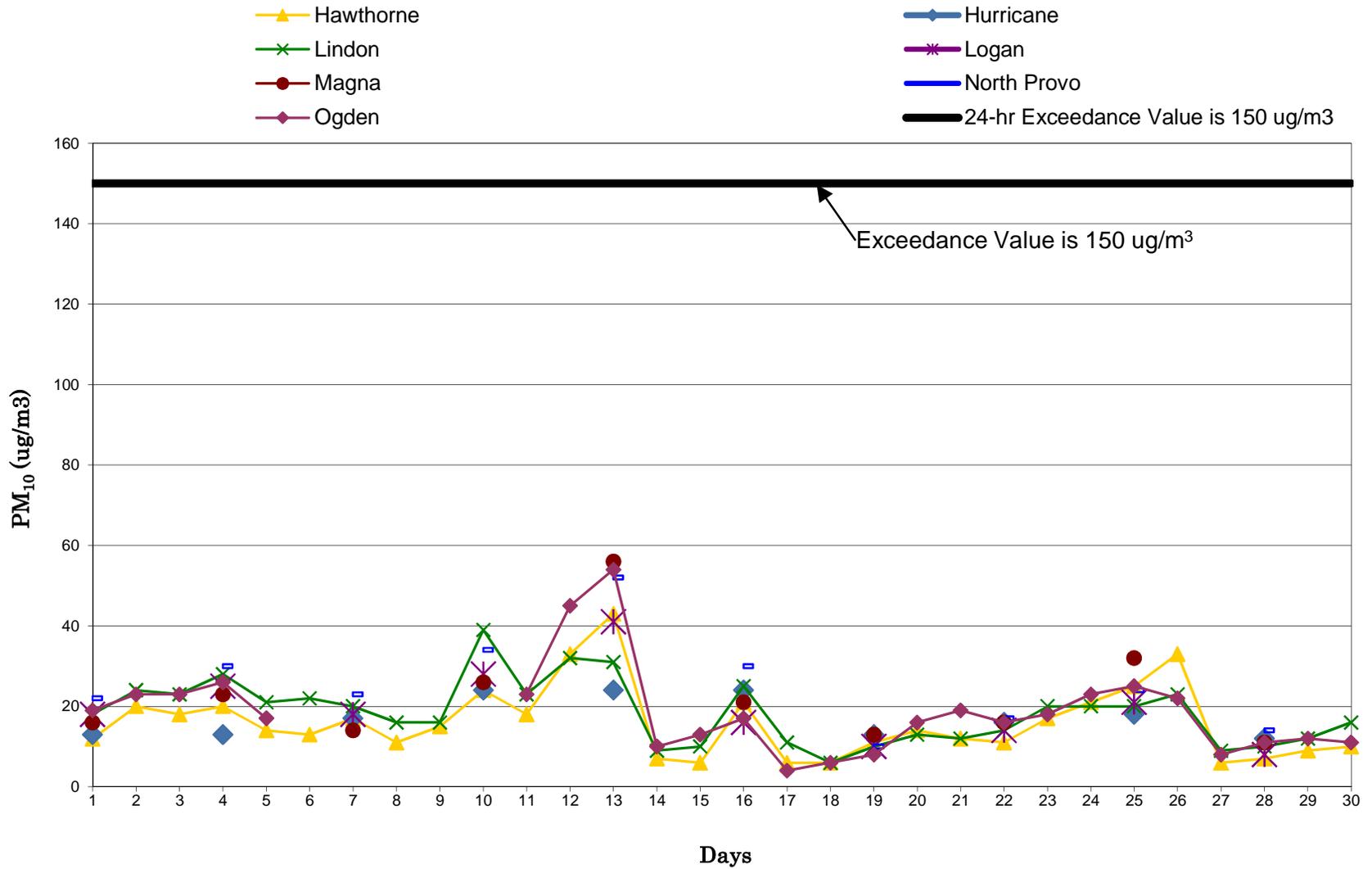
- July
- Hawthorne
- Lindon
- Magna
- Ogden
- Spanish Fork
- Brigham City
- Hurricane
- Logan
- North Provo
- Rose Park
- Tooele
- 24-hr Exceedence Value is 35 ug/m3



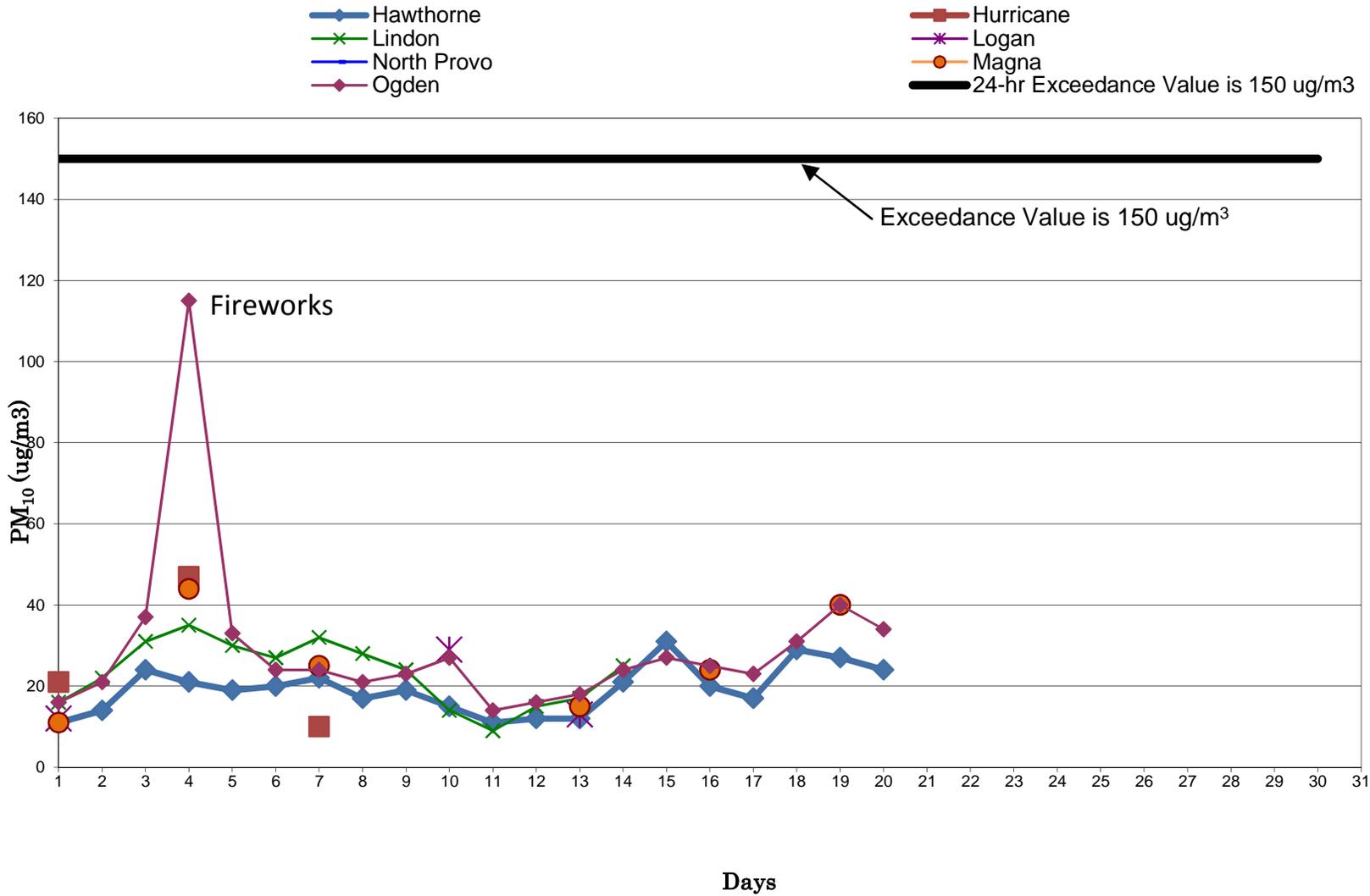
Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data May 2014



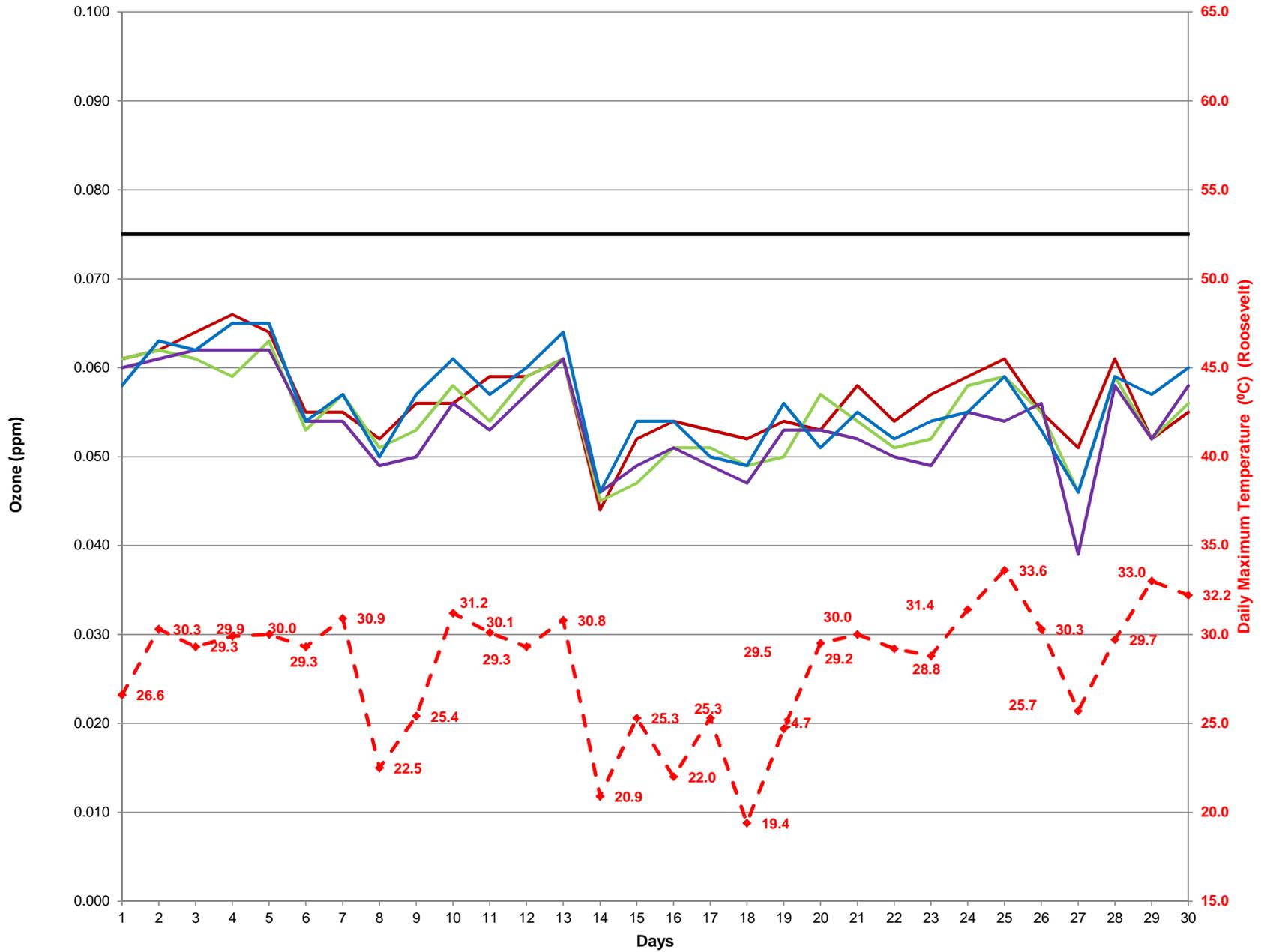
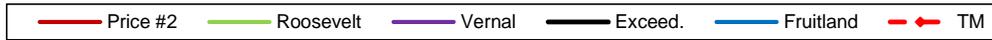
Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data June 2014



Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data July 2014

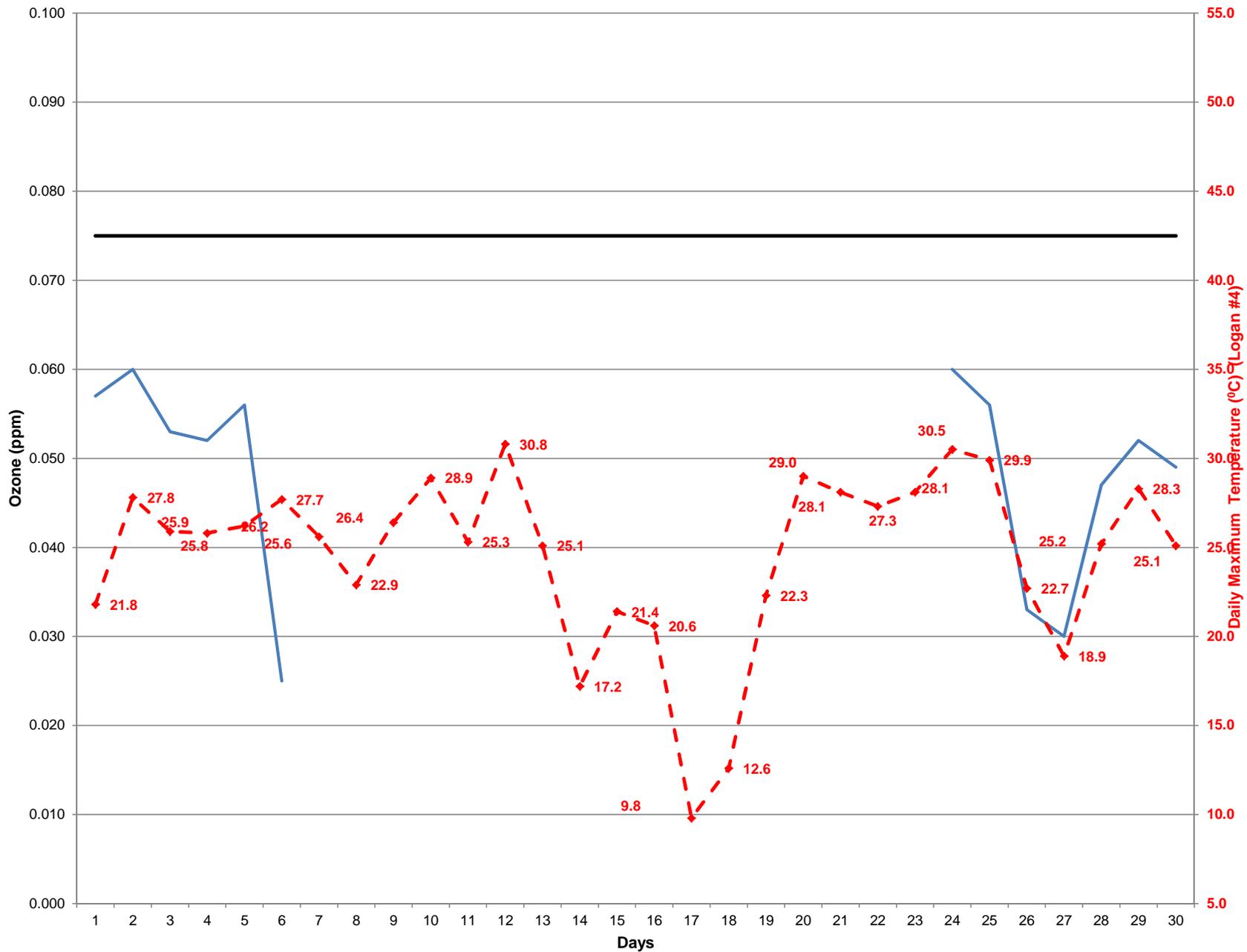


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2014



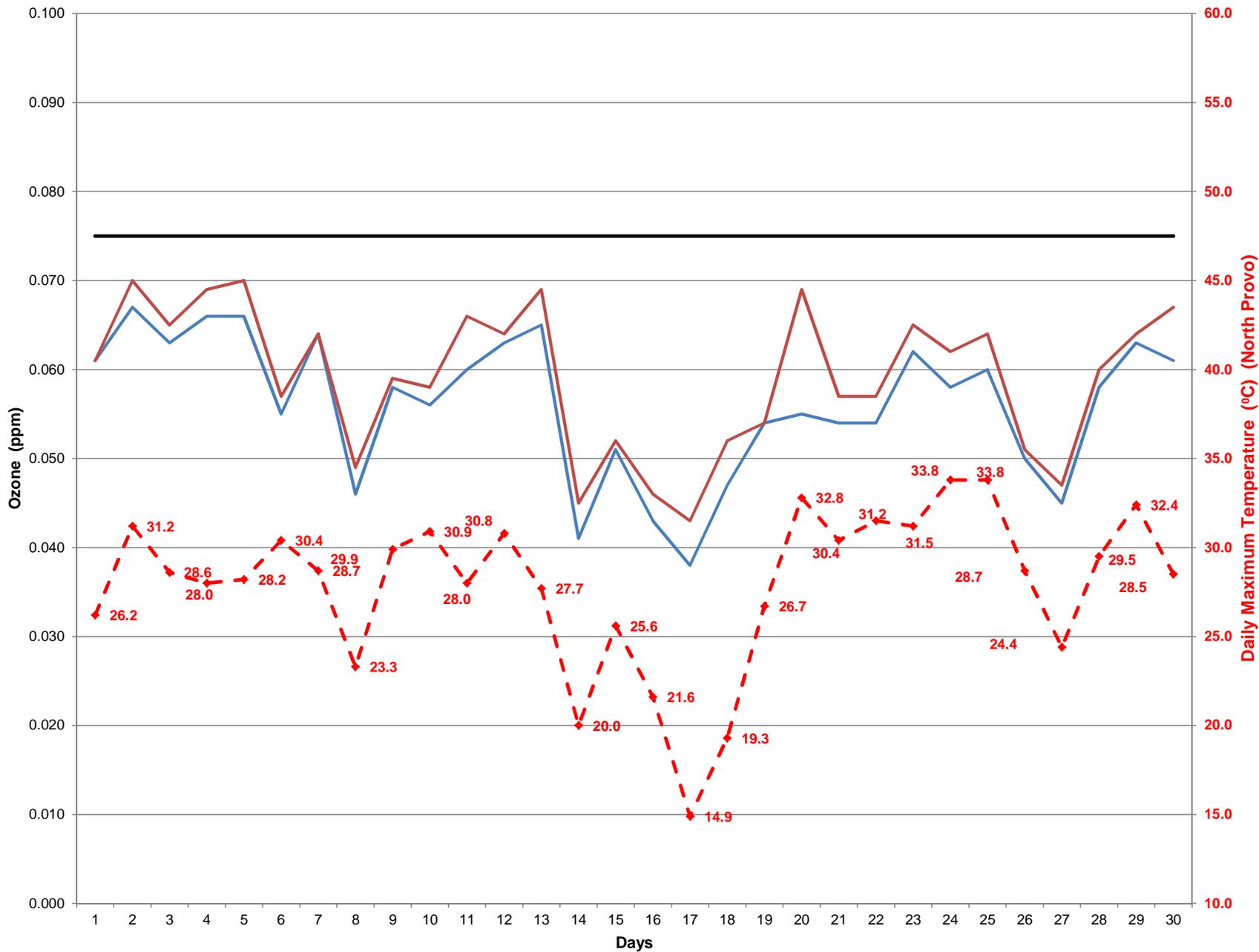
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2014

— Logan #4 — Exceed. - - - TM



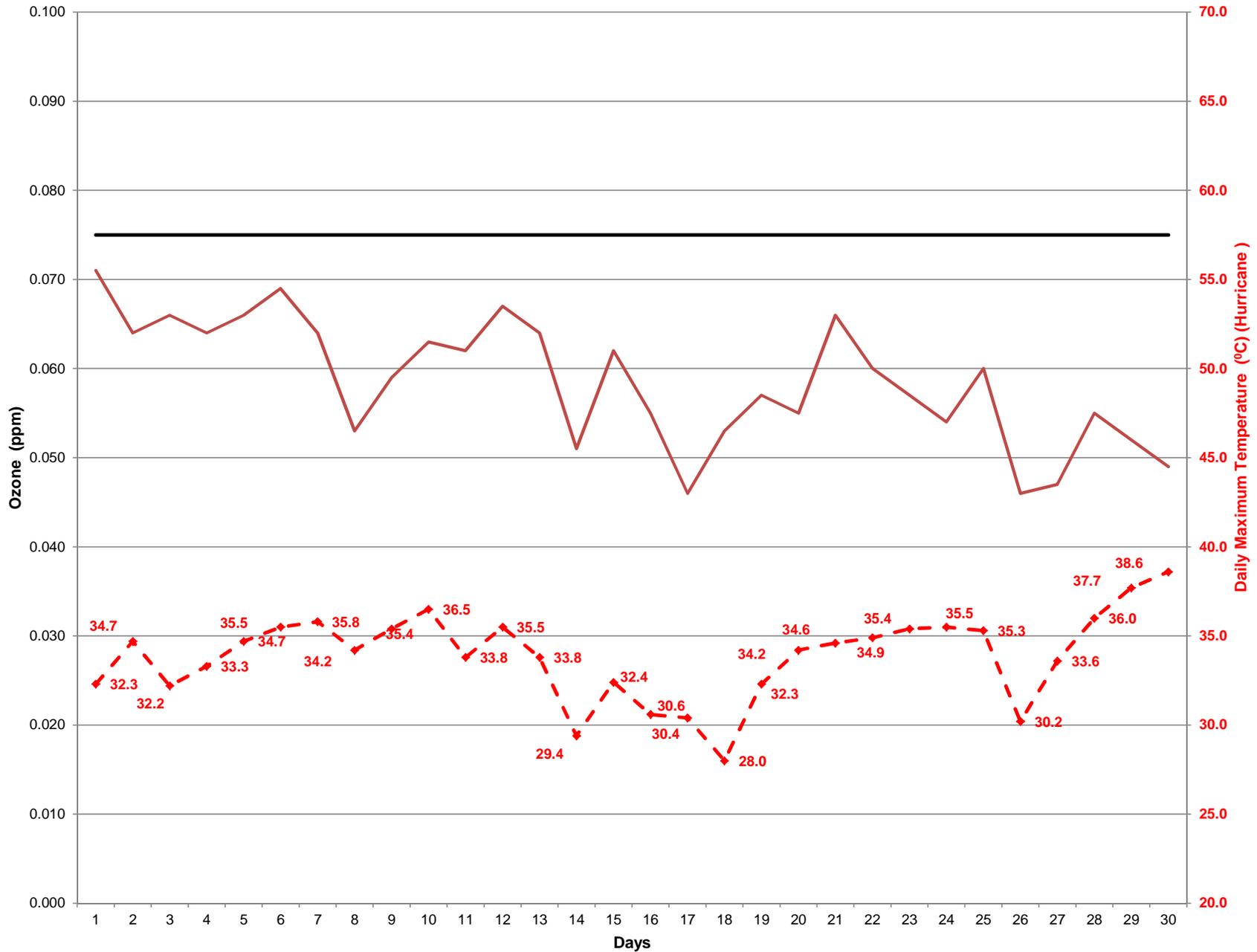
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2014

— North Provo — Spanish Fork — Exceed. —♦— TM

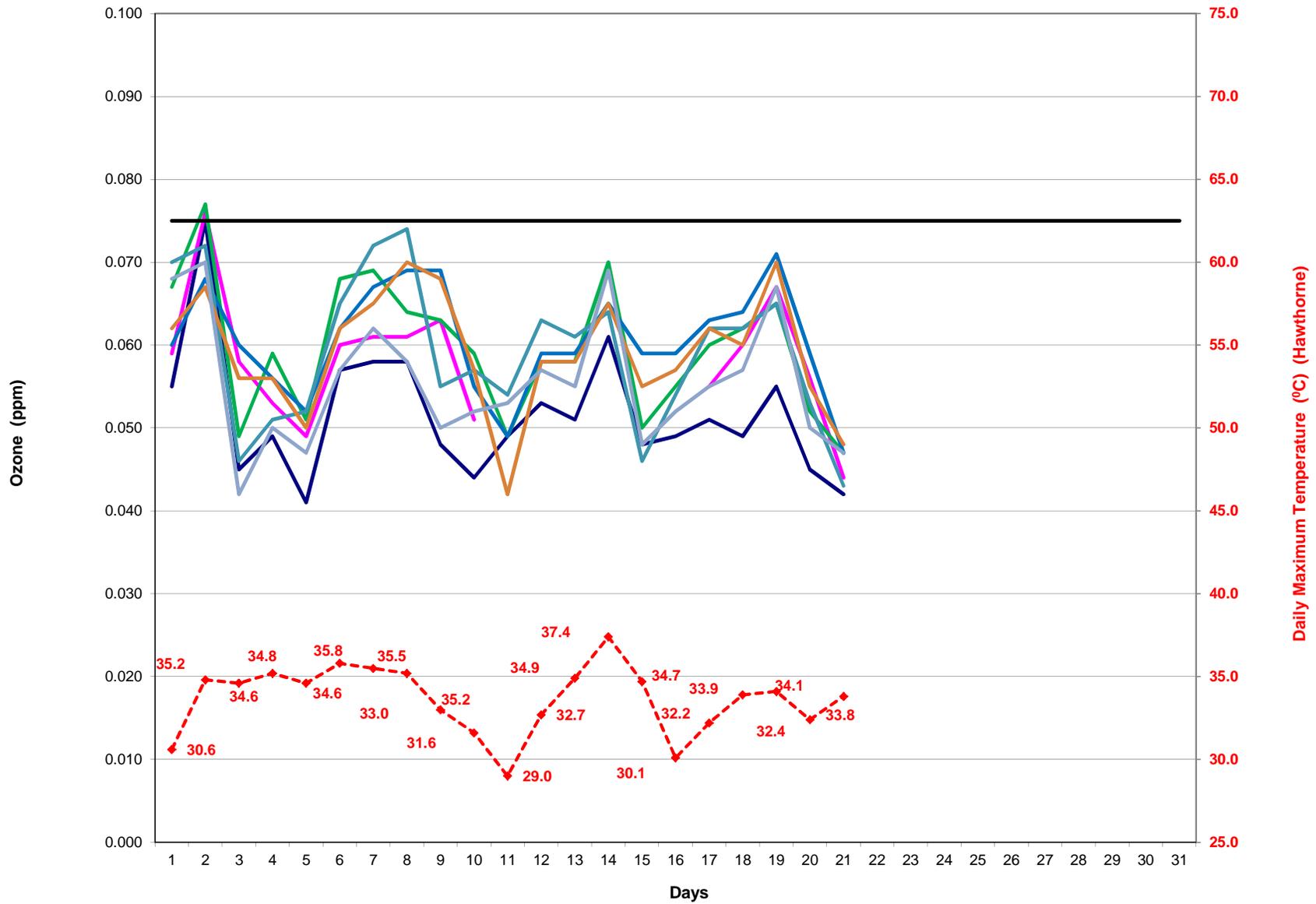


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2014

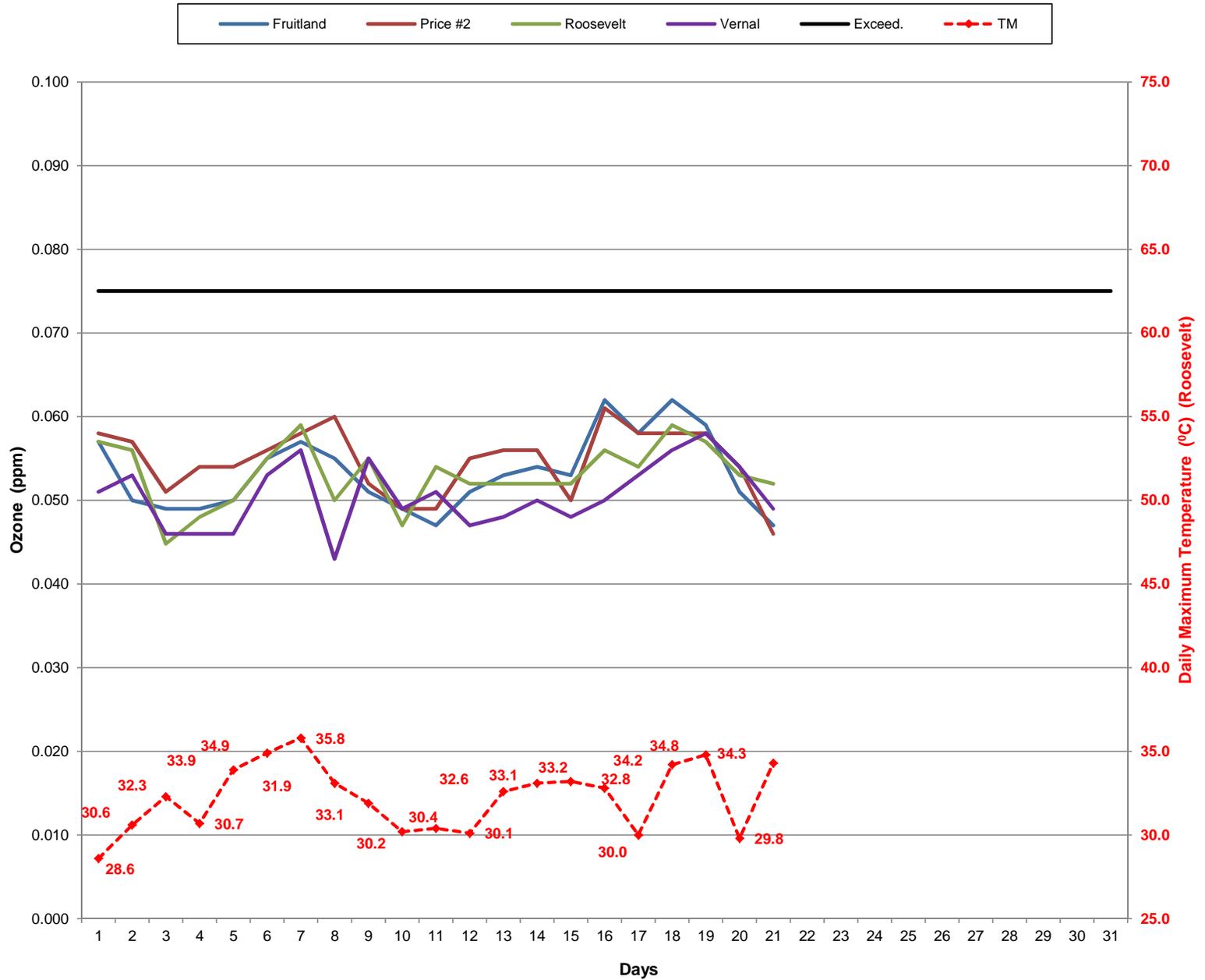
— Hurricane — Exceed. — TM



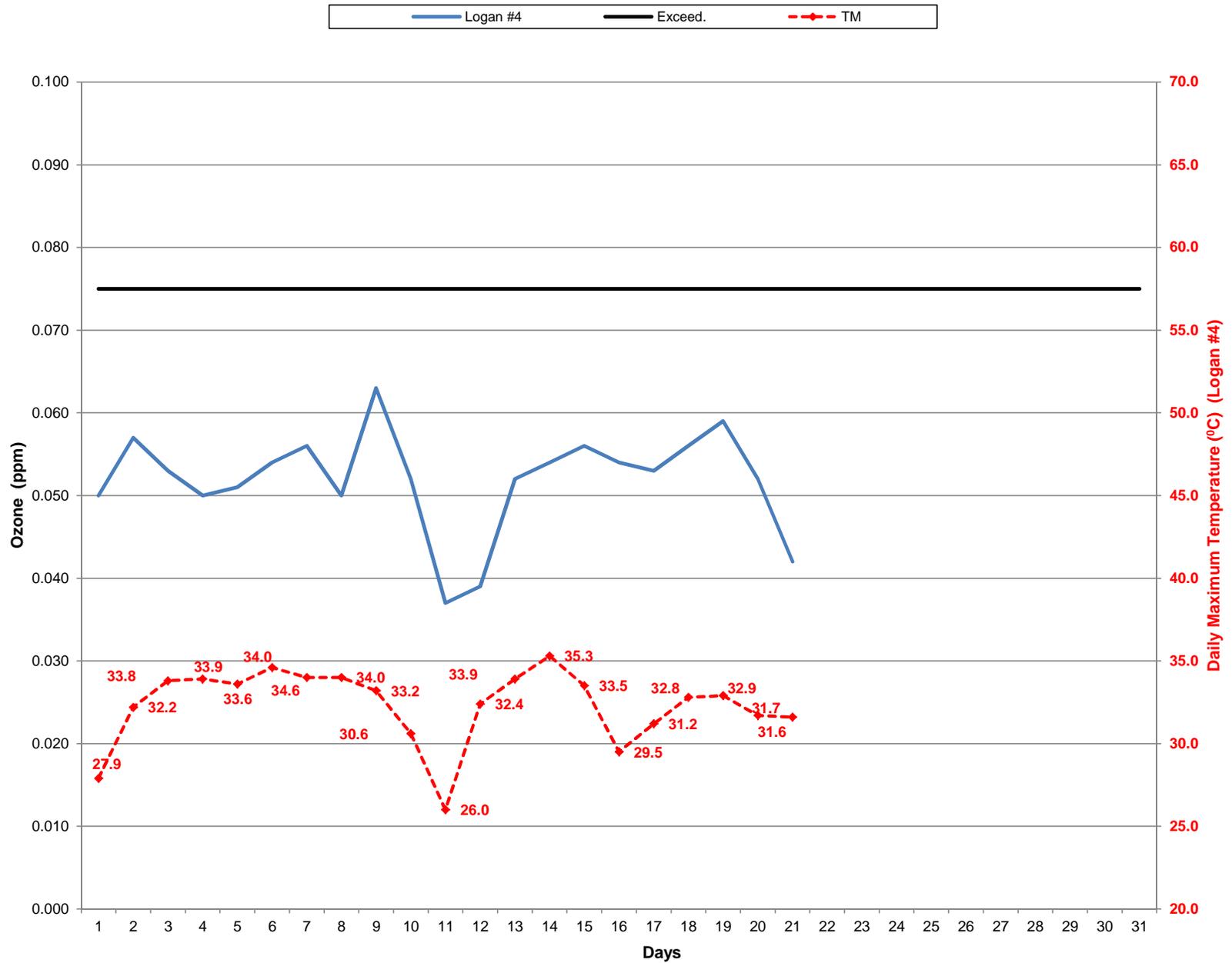
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2014



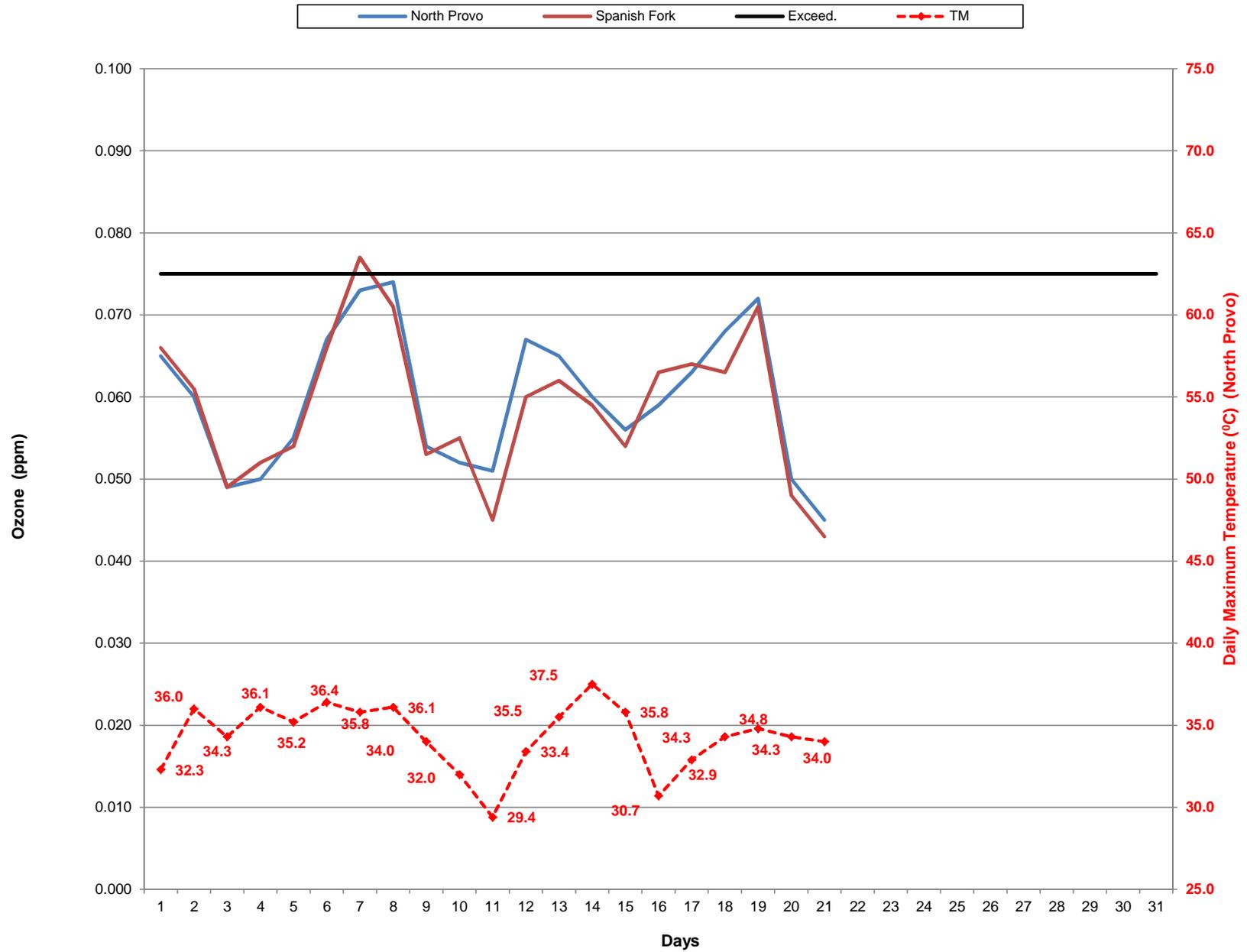
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2014



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2014



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2014



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2014

