



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

Air Quality Board

Kim Frost, *Chair*
Michelle Bujdoso, *Vice-Chair*
Tim Davis
Seth Lyman
Colton Norman
Sonja Norton
Lorin Palmer
John Rasband
Dave Spence
Bryce C. Bird,
Executive Secretary

DAQ-036-26

UTAH AIR QUALITY BOARD MEETING TENTATIVE AGENDA

Wednesday, August 5, 2026 - 1:30 p.m.
195 North 1950 West, Room 1015
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

Board members may be participating electronically. Interested persons can participate telephonically by dialing 1-475-299-8810 using access code: 449-801-632#, or via the Internet at meeting link:

meet.google.com/dpm-oqgm-nzk

- I. Call-to-Order and Roll Call.
- II. Date of the Next Air Quality Board Meeting: September 2, 2026
- III. Approval of the Minutes for the July 1, 2026, Board Meeting.
- IV. Propose for Public Comment: Amend Rule R307-101. General Requirements. Presented by Jazmine Lopez.
- V. Propose for Public Comment: Amend Rule R307-105. General Requirements: Emergency Controls. Presented by Jazmine Lopez.
- VI. Propose for Final Adoption: Amendment to Section R307-110-13 to incorporate Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Section IX.D.13.a, 2020 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.13.b, 2023 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report. Presented by Sheila Vance.
- VII. Propose for Public Comment: Amend Section R307-110-13 to incorporate Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Section IX.D.12.a, 2020 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.12.b, 2023 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report. Presented by Ryan Bares.
- VIII. Propose for Public Comment: Amend Section R307-110-28. Regional Haze; Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX.A.1; Amend Section R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits. Presented by Devin Mulrooney.

IX. Informational Items.

- A. Air Toxics. Presented by Leonard Wright.
- B. Compliance. Presented by Harold Burge, Rik Ombach, and Chad Gilgen.
- C. Monitoring. Presented by Bo Call.
- D. Other Items to be Brought Before the Board.
- E. Board Meeting Follow-up Items.

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals with special needs (including auxiliary communicative aids and services) should contact LeAnn Johnson, Office of Human Resources at (385) 226-4881, TDD (801) 536-4284 or by email at leannjohnson@utah.gov.

ITEM 4



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DAQ-034-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Jazmine Lopez, Rules Coordinator

DATE: July 22, 2026

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend Rule R307-101. General Requirements.

Section R307-101-3, Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference, must be amended to reflect changes to the federal air quality regulations as published in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). Rule R307-101 is being amended to identify the most recent version of 40 CFR, June 30, 2026, as the version that is incorporated throughout the Utah Air Quality rules. This amendment reflects any changes to 40 CFR from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026. The updates are detailed in the table found in the Board packet.

This amendment also changes all references in rule R307-101 of the “Executive Director” of the Department of Environmental Quality to “commissioner” to comply with House Bill 384 (2026 General Session).

The division is updating the rule text to reflect the dates that certain areas in Utah were designated as maintenance areas for sulfur dioxide, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

The division is also making additional necessary amendments to rule R307-101 to bring the rule into compliance with Executive Order 2021-12 requiring all departments to update their respective rules to align with the state rule writing manual standards.

Recommendation: Staff recommend the Board approve the amendments to rule R307-101, General Requirements, for a 30-day public comment period.

State of Utah
Administrative Rule Analysis
Revised May 2026

NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

TYPE OF FILING: Amendment	Filing ID: OFFICE USE ONLY
Rule or section number:	R307-101
Date of previous publication (only for CPRs):	

1. Agency Information

Title catchline:	Environmental Quality, Air Quality
Building:	Multi-Agency State Office Building
Street address:	195 N 1950 W
City, state:	Salt Lake City, UT
Mailing address:	PO Box 144820
City, state and zip:	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820

2. Contact Persons

Name:	Phone:	Email:
Jazmine Lopez	801-536-4050	jazminelopez@utah.gov

Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the persons listed above.

3. General Information

A. Rule or section catchline:
R307-101. General Requirements.
B. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change:
Section R307-101-3. Version of Code of Federal Regulations Incorporated by Reference must be amended to reflect changes to the federal air quality regulations as published in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR). Rule R307-101 is being amended to identify the most recent version of 40 CFR, June 30, 2026, as the version that is incorporated throughout the Utah Air Quality Rules. The Division of Air Quality is also submitting this filing to comply with HB 384 (2026 General Session) which changed the title of the "Executive Director" of the Department of Environmental Quality to "commissioner."
C. Summary of the new rule or change:
This filing amends Rule R307-101 to update the CFR Incorporations by Reference date to reflect the most recent version of the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 – Protection of Environment. This filing reflects any changes to 40 CFR from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026. Some updates of note include: 1. 40 CFR Part 60: a. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart GG, Subpart KKKK, and Subpart KKKKa: EPA finalized amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for stationary combustion turbines and stationary gas turbines to establish subcategories based on size, rates of utilization, design efficiency, and fuel type as well as a subcategory for stationary combustion turbines that are used in temporary applications, exempting certain sources from Title V requirements. b. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart Cb, Subpart Eb, Subpart VVVV, and Subpart WWWW: EPA finalized NSPS and emission guidelines (EG) for the large municipal waste combustion source category to revise the remanded emission limits for cadmium, lead, particulate matter, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans, mercury, hydrogen chloride, and sulfur dioxide for all sources subject to the NSPS and EG and the remanded emission limits for nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide for some sources subject to the EG and all sources subject to the NSPS. c. 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart OOOOb, and Subpart OOOOc: EPA finalized amendments to the NSPS and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources for the Crude Oil and Natural Gas Source Category to implement discrete technical changes to the temporary flaring provisions for associated gas in certain situations and discrete technical changes to the vent gas net heating value continuous monitoring requirements and alternative performance test option for flares and enclosed combustion devices. d. 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOb: EPA made changes to the compliance deadlines related to net heating value monitoring (June

1, 2026) and changed the initial reporting deadline to November 30, 2026.

2. 40 CFR Part 63:

a. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A and Subpart UUUUU: EPA finalized the repeal of specific amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units, commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS).

b. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, Subpart U, and Subpart PPP: EPA finalized amendments to the NESHAP for the Polyether Polyols Production source category including finalizing certain ethylene oxide-specific standards, addressing certain issues raised in an administrative petition for reconsideration, and finalizing maximum achievable control technology standards for certain emission points, work practice standards for certain activities where alternatives are appropriate, performance testing requirements once every five years for certain process vents, and electronic reporting requirements for performance test reports, flare management plans, and periodic reports.

c. 40 CFR 63 Subpart UUUUU: EPA established the applicable volumes and percentage standards for 2026 and 2027 for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel and removed renewable electricity as a qualifying renewable fuel.

d. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A and Subpart VVVVVV: EPA finalized amendments to the NESHAP for the Chemical Manufacturing Area Source categories related to new leak detection and repair requirements.

e. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, Subpart XXXX: EPA removed the provisions finalized by the EPA in a 2024 final rule titled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing."

3. 40 CFR Part 70: EPA rescinded a 2023 final rule titled "Removal of Title V Emergency Affirmative Defense Provisions From State Operating Permit Programs and Federal Operating Permit Program."

This filing also changes all references in Rule R307-101 of the "Executive Director" of the Department of Environmental Quality to "commissioner."

The Division is updating the rule text to reflect the dates that certain areas in Utah were designated as maintenance areas for sulfur dioxide, PM10, and PM2.5.

The Division is also making additional necessary amendments to Rule R307-101 to bring the rule into compliance with Executive Order 2021-12 requiring all departments to update their respective rules to align with the state rule writing manual standards.

4. Legislative Action Information

A. Are any changes in this filing because of state legislative action?	Changes are because of legislative action.
B. If yes, any bill number and session:	HB 384 (2026 General Session)

5. Fiscal Information

Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:
A. State budget:
There are no anticipated costs or savings to the state budget as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.
B. Local governments:
There are no anticipated costs or savings for local governments as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.
C. Small businesses ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):
There are no anticipated costs or savings for small businesses as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.
D. Non-small businesses ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):
There are no anticipated costs or savings for non-small businesses as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.

E. Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

There are no anticipated costs or savings for persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.

F. Compliance costs for affected persons:

There are no compliance costs for affected persons as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. The amendments relate to federal requirements that are already in place and do not change any operating procedures.

6. Regulatory Impact Summary Table

Enter the cost or savings in the relevant cell. If there is no cost or savings, enter, "\$0." If a cost or savings is inestimable, enter, "inestimable."

Fiscal Cost	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiscal Benefits	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

7. Regulatory Impact Analysis Approval

The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Quality, Tim Davis, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

8. Family Impact Information

A. The agency has considered this rule's impact on family health, stability, and formation: ☒

B. Summary of reasonable alternatives or modifications:

9. Citation Information

Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:

Section 19-2-104	Section 67-1-18	

10. Incorporation by Reference Information

Incorporation by Reference (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):

A. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 – Protection of Environment
Publisher	The National Archives and Records Administration
Issue Date	

Issue or Version	June 30, 2026
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B. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	
Publisher	
Issue Date	
Issue or Version	

11. Public Notice Information

The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.

A. Comments will be accepted until:	10/01/2026
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B. A public hearing (optional) will be held (The public may request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency, as outlined in Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1.):

Date:	Time (hh:mm AM/PM):	Place (physical address or URL):
09/29/2026	01:00PM - 02:00PM	A public hearing is set for September 29, 2026. Further details may be found below. The hearing will be cancelled should no request for one be made by September 25, 2026, at 10 AM MT. The final status of the public hearing will be posted on September 25, 2026, after 10 AM MT. The status of the public hearing may be checked at the following website location under the corresponding rule. https://deq.utah.gov/public-notices-archive/air-quality-rule-plan-changes-open-public-comment Interested Persons can participate in person or electronically, via the internet. In Person: MASOB 195 N. 1950 W. Salt Lake City, UT, 84116, First Floor, Air Quality Board Room Virtual Attendance: Time zone: America/Denver Google Meet joining info: Video call link: https://meet.google.com/gvy-sncm-cgg Or dial: (US) +1 470-485-8899 PIN: 492 096 142#

To the agency: If more than one hearing is planned to take place, continue to add rows.

12. Effective Date Information

This rule change MAY become effective on: (NOTE: This is the date the agency anticipates making the filing effective. It is NOT the effective date)	12/02/2026
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13. Agency Authorization Information

To the agency: Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 63G-3-302, 63G-3-303, and 63G-3-402. The office may return incomplete forms to the agency, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

Agency head or designee and title:	Bryce C. Bird, Director, Division of Air Quality	Date:	07/17/2026
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R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-101. General Requirements.

R307-101-1. Foreword.

Chapter 19-2 and the rules adopted by the Air Quality Board constitute the basis for control of air pollution sources in the state. Title R307 applies and shall be enforced throughout the state and are recommended for adoption in local jurisdictions where environmental specialists are available to cooperate in implementing rule requirements.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), National Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (NSPS), National Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD) standards, and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP^(S)) apply throughout the nation and are legally enforceable in Utah.

R307-101-2. Definitions.

Except where specified in individual rules, definitions in Section R307-101-2 are applicable to any rules adopted by the Air Quality Board.

"Actual Emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit determined as follows:

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

(2) The director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit;

(3) For any emission unit~~[, other than an electric utility steam generating unit specified in Subsection (4),]~~ which has not begun normal operations on the date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date. Electric utility steam generating units are exempt;

(4) For an electric utility steam generating unit, other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit, actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the director, on an annual basis for a period of five years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed ten years, may be required by the director if the director determines a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.

"Acute Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any noncarcinogenic hazardous air pollutant for which a threshold limit value -- ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

"Air Pollutant" means a substance that qualifies as an air pollutant as defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7602.

"Air Pollutant Source" means private and public sources of emissions of air pollutants.

"Air Pollution" means the presence of an air pollutant in the ambient air in quantities and duration and under conditions and circumstances, that are injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or

1 use of property as determined by [the] federal standards[,] and rules adopted by the Air Quality
2 Board[,] through Section 19-2-104.

3 "Allowable Emissions" means the emission rate of a source calculated using the
4 maximum rated capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to enforceable limits which
5 restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both, and the emission limitation established
6 pursuant to Section R307-401-8.

7 "Ambient Air" means that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the
8 general public has access. See Subsection 19-2-102(4).

9 "Appropriate Authority" means the governing body of any city, town, or county.

10 "Atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth and includes any space
11 outside of buildings, stacks, or exterior ducts.

12 "Authorized Local Authority" means:

13 (1) city, county, city-county, or district health department;

14 (2) a city, county, or combination fire department;

15 (3) other local agency designated by appropriate authority, with approval of the Utah
16 Department of Health and Human Services; or

17 (4) other lawfully adopted ordinances, codes, or regulations not in conflict with.

18 "Board" means Air Quality Board. See Subsection 19-2-102(8)(a).

19 "Breakdown" means any malfunction or procedural error, to include any malfunction or
20 procedural error during start-up and shutdown, which will result in the inoperability or sudden
21 loss of performance of the control equipment or process equipment causing emissions in excess
22 of those allowed by approval order or Title R307.

23 "BTU" means British Thermal Unit, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the
24 temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

25 "Calibration Drift" means the change in the instrument meter readout over a stated period
26 of normal continuous operation when the VOC concentration at the time of measurement is the
27 same known upscale value.

28 "Carbon Adsorption System" means a device containing adsorbent material including
29 activated carbon, aluminum, silica gel, an inlet and outlet for exhaust gases, and a system for the
30 proper disposal or reuse of any VOC adsorbed.

31 "Carcinogenic Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any hazardous air pollutant that is
32 classified as a known human carcinogen (A1) or suspected human carcinogen (A2) by the
33 American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit
34 Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

35 "Chargeable Pollutant" means any regulated air pollutant except the following:

36 (1) carbon monoxide;

37 (2) any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is a Class I or II
38 substance subject to a standard promulgated or established by Title VI of the Act, Stratospheric
39 Ozone Protection; or

40 (3) any pollutant that is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard
41 or regulation under Section 112(r) of the Act, Prevention of Accidental Releases.

42 "Chronic Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any noncarcinogenic hazardous air pollutant
43 for which a threshold limit value -- time weighted average (TLV-TWA) having no threshold
44 limit value -- ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental
45 Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and
46 Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

47 "Clean Air Act" means federal Clean Air Act as found in 42 U.S.C. Chapter 85.

1 "Clean Coal Technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the
2 precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will
3 achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated
4 with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in
5 widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

6 "Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" means a project using funds
7 appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology," up to a total
8 amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar
9 projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The federal
10 contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20% of the total cost of the demonstration
11 project.

12 "Clearing Index" means an indicator of the predicted rate of clearance of ground level
13 pollutants from a given area. This number is provided by the National Weather Service.

14 "Coating" means a material that can be applied to a substrate and which cures to form a
15 continuous solid film for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Materials include paints,
16 varnishes, sealants, adhesives, caulks, maskants, inks, and temporary protective coatings.

17 "Commence" as applied to construction of a major source or major modification means
18 that the owner or operator has any necessary pre-construction approvals or permits and either
19 has:

20 (1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the
21 source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

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

25 "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Utah Department of Environmental
26 Quality. See Subsection 19-1-103(2).

27 "Compliance Schedule" means a schedule of events, by date, which shall result in
28 compliance with this rule.

29 "Composite vapor pressure" means the sum of the partial pressures of the compounds
30 defined as VOCs.

31 "Condensable PM2.5" means material that is vapor phase at stack conditions, but which
32 condenses or reacts upon cooling and dilution in the ambient air to form solid or liquid
33 particulate matter immediately after discharge from the stack.

34 ["Compliance Schedule" means a schedule of events, by date, which shall result in
35 compliance with this rule.]

36 "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation
37 including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of a source which would
38 result in a change in actual emissions.

39 "Control Apparatus" means any device which prevents or controls the emission of any air
40 pollutant directly or indirectly into the outdoor atmosphere.

41 "Department" means Utah State Department of Environmental Quality. See Subsection
42 19-1-103(1).

43 "Director" means the Director of the Division of Air Quality. See Subsection 19-1-
44 103(1).

45 "Division" means the Division of Air Quality.

46 "Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit" means any steam-electric generating unit that is
47 constructed to supply more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than
48 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to

1 a steam distribution system for providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce
2 electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity
3 of the affected facility.

4 "Emission" means the act of discharge into the atmosphere of an air pollutant or an
5 effluent which contains or may contain an air pollutant, or the effluent so discharged into the
6 atmosphere.

7 "Emissions Information" means any source operation, equipment, or control apparatus:

8 (1) information necessary to determine the identity, amount, frequency, concentration, or
9 other characteristics related to air quality of any air pollutant which has been emitted by the
10 source operation, equipment, or control apparatus;

11 (2) information necessary to determine the identity, amount, frequency, concentration, or
12 other characteristics to the extent related to air quality, of any air pollutant which, under an
13 applicable standard or limitation, the source operation was authorized to emit including, to the
14 extent necessary for such purposes, a description of the manner or rate of operation of the source
15 operation, or any combination of the foregoing; and

16 (3) a general description of the location or nature of the source operation to the extent
17 necessary to identify the source operation and to distinguish it from other source operations
18 including, to the extent necessary for such purposes, a description of the device, installation, or
19 operation constituting the source operation.

20 "Emission Limitation" means a requirement established by the Board, the director or the
21 Administrator, or EPA, which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emission of air
22 pollutants on a continuous emission reduction including any requirement relating to the operation
23 or maintenance of a source to ensure continuous emission reduction. See Section 302(k).

24 "Emissions Unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the
25 potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act.

26 "Enforceable" means any limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the
27 Administrator, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61,
28 requirements within the State Implementation Plan and Title R307, any permit requirements
29 established pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21, or Rule R307-401.

30 "EPA" means Environmental Protection Agency.

31 "EPA Method 9" means 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, "Visual Determination
32 of Opacity of Emissions from Stationary Sources," and Alternate 1, "Determination of the
33 opacity of emissions from stationary sources remotely by LIDAR."

34 ~~["Executive Director" means the Executive Director of the Utah Department of
35 Environmental Quality. See Subsection 19-1-103(2).]~~

36 "Existing Installation" means an installation or construction which began before the
37 effective date of any regulation having application to it.

38 "Filterable PM_{2.5}" means particles with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than
39 2.5 micrometers that are directly emitted by a source as a solid or liquid at stack or release
40 conditions and can be captured on the filter of a stack test train.

41 "Fireplace" means any devices, including masonry or factory-built units, free standing
42 fireplaces with a hearth, fire chamber or similarly prepared device connected to a chimney which
43 provides the operator with little control of combustion air, leaving its fire chamber fully or at
44 least partially open to the room. Fireplaces include those devices with circulating systems, heat
45 exchangers, or draft-reducing doors with a net thermal efficiency of no greater than 20% and are
46 used for aesthetic purposes.

47 "Fugitive Dust" means particulate composed of soil, industrial particulates, or both,
48 including ash, coal, and minerals which becomes airborne because of wind or mechanical

disturbance of surfaces. Natural sources of dust and fugitive emissions are not fugitive dust within the meaning of this definition.

"Fugitive Emissions" means emissions from an installation or facility which are neither passed through an air cleaning device nor vented through a stack or could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

"Garbage" means any putrescible animal and vegetable matter resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and consumption of food, including wastes attendant thereto.

"Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate, used as a fuel for internal combustion engines, having a Reid vapor pressure of four pounds or greater.

"Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)" means any pollutant listed by the EPA as a hazardous air pollutant in conformance with Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. A list of these pollutants is available at the Division of Air Quality.

"Household Waste" means any solid or liquid material normally generated by the family in a residence in the course of ordinary day-to-day living, including garbage, paper products, rags, leaves, and garden trash.

"Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned efficiently and from which the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible material.

"Installation" means a discrete process with identifiable emissions which may be part of a larger industrial plant. Pollution equipment may not be considered a separate installation or installations.

"LPG" means liquified petroleum gas including propane or butane.

"Maintenance Area" means an area that is subject to a maintenance plan that is included in the Utah State Implementation Plan, and that has been redesignated by EPA from nonattainment to attainment of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

(1) Provo City is considered a maintenance area for carbon monoxide effective January 3, 2006.

(2) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for PM10:

(a) Salt Lake County, as defined in the March 15, 1991, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective on March 27, 2020 [the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on December 2, 2015];

(b) Utah County, as defined in the March 15, 1991, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective on March 27, 2020 [the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on December 2, 2015]; and

(c) Ogden City, as defined in the September 26, 1995, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective on March 27, 2020 [the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on December 2, 2015].

(3) The following area is considered a maintenance area for sulfur dioxide: Salt Lake County and the eastern portion of Tooele County above 5,600 feet, effective on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on [January 5, 2005] July 1, 2026.

(4) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for PM2.5:

(a) the Salt Lake City, Utah 24-hour PM2.5 [nonattainment] area, as defined in the July 1, 2019, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective [on the date that EPA redesignates the area to attainment for PM2.5] on December 19, 2025;

(b) the Provo, Utah 24-hour PM2.5 [nonattainment] area, as defined in the July 1, 2019, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective [on the date that EPA redesignates the area to attainment for PM2.5] on December 19, 2025; and

(c) the Utah portion of the Logan, Utah-Idaho 24-hour PM_{2.5} [nonattainment] area, as defined in the July 1, 2019, version of 40 CFR 81.345, effective on [the date that EPA redesignates the area to attainment for PM_{2.5}] June 18, 2021.

"Major Modification" means any physical change or change in the method of operation of a major source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant. A net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone. Within Salt Lake and Davis Counties or any nonattainment area for ozone, a net emissions increase that is significant for nitrogen oxides shall be considered significant for ozone. Within areas of nonattainment for PM₁₀, a significant net emission increase for any PM₁₀ precursor is also a significant net emission increase for PM₁₀. A physical change or change in the method of operation may not include:

- (1) routine maintenance, repair, and replacement;
- (2) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Section 2(a) and Section 2(b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
- (3) use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the federal Clean Air Act;
- (4) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
- (5) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a source:
 - (a) which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition; or
 - (b) which the source is otherwise approved to use;
 - (c) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate unless the change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition;
- (6) any change in ownership at a source;
- (7) the addition, replacement, or use of a pollution control project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless the director determines that the addition, replacement, or use renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:
 - (a) when the director has reason to believe that the pollution control project would result in a significant net increase in representative actual annual emissions of any criteria pollutant over levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact analysis in the area conducted for Title I of the Clean Air Act, if any; and
 - (b) the director determines that the increase will cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or PSD increment, or visibility limitation;
- (8) the installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:
 - (a) the Utah State Implementation Plan; and
 - (b) other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

"Major Source" means, to the extent provided by the federal Clean Air Act as applicable to Title R307:

- (1) any stationary source of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit, 100 tons per year or more of any pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act; or
 - (a) any source located in a nonattainment area for carbon monoxide which emits, or has the potential to emit, carbon monoxide in the amounts outlined in Section 187 of the federal Clean Air Act with respect to the severity of the nonattainment area as outlined in Section 187 of the federal Clean Air Act;

(b) any source located in Salt Lake or Davis Counties or in a nonattainment area for ozone which emits, or has the potential to emit, VOC or nitrogen oxides in the amounts outlined in Section 182 of the federal Clean Air Act with respect to the severity of the nonattainment area as outlined in Section 182 of the federal Clean Air Act; or

(c) any source located in a nonattainment area for PM10 which emits, or has the potential to emit, PM10 or any PM10 precursor in the amounts outlined in Section 189 of the federal Clean Air Act with respect to the severity of the nonattainment area as outlined in Section 189 of the federal Clean Air Act.

(2) any physical change that would occur at a source not qualifying ~~under Subsection (4)~~ as a major source, if the change would constitute a major source by itself;

(3) the fugitive emissions and fugitive dust of a stationary source may not be included in determining for any of the purposes of Title R307 rules whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(a) coal cleaning plants with thermal dryers;

(b) Kraft pulp mills;

(c) Portland cement plants;

(d) primary zinc smelters;

(e) iron and steel mills;

(f) primary aluminum or reduction plants;

(g) primary copper smelters;

(h) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

(i) hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(j) petroleum refineries;

(k) lime plants;

(l) phosphate rock processing plants;

(m) coke oven batteries;

(n) sulfur recovery plants;

(o) carbon black plants or furnace process;

(p) primary lead smelters;

(q) fuel conversion plants;

(r) sintering plants;

(s) secondary metal production plants;

(t) chemical process plants;

(u) fossil fuel boilers, or combination thereof, totaling more than 250 million British Thermal Units per hour heat input;

(v) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

(w) taconite ore processing plants;

(x) glass fiber processing plants;

(y) charcoal production plants;

(z) fossil fuel-fired steam-electric plants of more than 250 million British Thermal Units per hour heat input; or

(aa) any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act.

"Modification" means any planned change in a source which results in a potential increase of emissions.

1 "National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)" means the allowable concentrations
2 of air pollutants in the ambient air specified by the federal government, see Title 40, Code of
3 Federal Regulations, Part 50.

4 "Net Emissions Increase" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds
5 zero:

6 (1) any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in
7 method of operation at a source; and

8 (2) any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are
9 contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. For purposes of
10 determining a "net emissions increase":

11 (a) an increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase
12 from the particular change only if it occurs between the date five years before construction on the
13 particular change commences; and the date that the increase from the particular change occurs;

14 (b) an increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if it has not been relied
15 on in issuing a prior approval for the source which approval is in effect when the increase in
16 actual emissions for the particular change occurs;

17 (c) an increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, or
18 particulate matter which occurs before an applicable minor source baseline date is creditable
19 only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases
20 remaining available and with respect to particulate matter, only PM10 emissions will be used to
21 evaluate this increase or decrease;

22 (d) an increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of
23 actual emissions exceeds the old level;

24 (e) a decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

25 (i) the old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is
26 lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

27 (ii) it is enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change
28 begins;

29 (iii) it has about the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that
30 attributed to the increase from the particular change; and

31 (iv) it has not been relied on in issuing any permit under Rule R307-401 nor has it been
32 relied on in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.

33 (f) an increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions
34 unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular
35 pollutant and any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a
36 reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

37 "New Installation" means an installation or construction of which began after the
38 effective date of any regulation having application to it.

39 "Nonattainment Area" means an area designated by the Environmental Protection
40 Agency as nonattainment under Section 107, Clean Air Act for any National Ambient Air
41 Quality Standard. The designations for Utah are listed in 40 CFR 81.345.

42 "Offset" means an amount of emission reduction, by a source, greater than the emission
43 limitation imposed on the source by this rule, the State Implementation Plan, or both.

44 "Opacity" means the capacity to obstruct the transmission of light, expressed as a
45 percentage.

46 "Open Burning" means any burning of combustible materials resulting in emissions of
47 products of combustion into ambient air without passage through a chimney or stack.

1 "Owner or Operator" means any person who owns, leases, controls, operates or
2 supervises a facility, an emission source, or air pollution control equipment.

3 "PSD Area" means an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section
4 107(d)(1)(D) or **Section 107(d)(1)(E)** of the federal Clean Air Act.

5 "PM2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a
6 nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by an EPA reference or equivalent method.

7 "PM2.5 Precursor" means any chemical compound or substance which, after it has been
8 emitted into the atmosphere, undergoes chemical or physical changes that convert it into
9 particulate matter, specifically PM2.5.

10 (1) Specifically, Sulfur dioxide, Nitrogen oxides, Volatile organic compounds, and
11 Ammonia are precursors to PM2.5 in any PM2.5 nonattainment area, except where the
12 Administrator of the EPA has approved a demonstration satisfying 40 CFR 51.1006(a)(3) which
13 has, for a particular PM2.5 nonattainment area, determined otherwise.

14 (2) The following denote specific nonattainment areas, as defined in the July 1, 2017,
15 version of 40 CFR 81.345, within which certain pollutants **identified in Subsection (1)** are
16 exempted from the definition of PM2.5 precursor for the purposes of 40 CFR 51.165: In the
17 Logan Utah-Idaho PM2.5 nonattainment area, Ammonia is exempted.

18 "PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a
19 nominal ten micrometers as measured by an EPA reference or equivalent method.

20 "PM10 Precursor" means any chemical compound or substance which, after it has been
21 emitted into the atmosphere, undergoes chemical or physical changes that convert it into
22 particulate matter, specifically PM10.

23 "Part 70 Source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements of Rule R307-
24 415.

25 "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, estate, company, corporation, partnership,
26 association, state, state or federal agency or entity, municipality, commission, or political
27 subdivision of a state. See Subsection 19-2-103(4).

28 "Pollution Control Project" means any activity or project at an existing electric utility
29 steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from a unit. Activities or projects are
30 limited to:

31 (1) the installation of conventional or innovative pollution control technology, including
32 advanced flue gas desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide
33 controls, and electrostatic precipitators;

34 (2) an activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel which is less polluting than
35 the fuel used before the activity or project, including natural gas or coal reburning, or the cofiring
36 of natural gas and other fuels for controlling emissions;

37 (3) a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under Title II,
38 Section 101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985 (sec. 5903(d) of Title 42 of
39 the United States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000
40 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through
41 appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency; or

42 (4) a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a
43 repowering project.

44 "Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its
45 physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the
46 source to emit a pollutant including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of
47 operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as

1 part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable.

2 Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

3 "Primary PM_{2.5}" means the sum of filterable PM_{2.5} and condensable PM_{2.5}.

4 "Process Level" means the operation of a source, specific to the kind or type of fuel, input
5 material, or mode of operation.

6 "Process Rate" means the quantity per unit of time of any raw material or process
7 intermediate consumed, or product generated, through the use of any equipment, source
8 operation, or control apparatus. For a stationary internal combustion unit or any other fuel
9 burning equipment, this term may be expressed as the quantity of fuel burned per unit of time.

10 "Reactivation of a Very Clean Coal-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit" means
11 any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of
12 commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where
13 the unit:

14 (1) has not been in operation for the two-year period before the enactment of the Clean
15 Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from the unit continue to be carried in the
16 emission inventory at the time of enactment;

17 (2) was equipped before shutdown with a continuous system of emissions control that
18 achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85% and a removal efficiency for
19 particulates of no less than 98%;

20 (3) is equipped with low-NO_x burners before operations begin following reactivation;
21 and

22 (4) is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act.

23 "Reasonable Further Progress" means annual incremental reductions in emission of an air
24 pollutant which are sufficient to provide for attainment of the NAAQS by the date identified in
25 the State Implementation Plan.

26 "Refuse" means solid wastes, including garbage and trash.

27 "Regulated air pollutant" means any of the following:

28 (1) nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compound;

29 (2) any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated;

30 (3) any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the
31 Act, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources;

32 (4) any Class I or Class II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or
33 established by Title VI of the Act, Stratospheric Ozone Protection; or

34 (5) any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112, Hazardous Air
35 Pollutants, or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Act, including Sections
36 112(g), (j), and (r) of the Act, including any of the following:

37 (a) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Act, Equivalent
38 Emission Limitation by Permit. If the Administrator fails to promulgate a standard by the date
39 established pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Act, any pollutant for which a subject source would
40 be major shall be regulated on the date 18 months after the applicable date established pursuant
41 to Section 112(e) of the Act;

42 (b) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(g)(2) of the Act,
43 Construction, Reconstruction and Modification, have been met, but only with respect to the
44 individual source subject to Section 112(g)(2) requirements.

45 (1) "Repowering" means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the
46 following clean coal technologies:

47 (a) atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion;

48 (b) integrated gasification combined cycle;

(c) magnetohydrodynamics;
(d) direct and indirect coal-fired turbines;
(e) integrated gasification fuel cells; or
(f) as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.

(2) Repowering shall also include any oil or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

(3) The director shall give expedited consideration to permit applications for any source that satisfies the requirements of this definition and is granted an extension under Section 409 of the Clean Air Act.

"Representative Actual Annual Emissions" means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source is projected to emit a pollutant for the two-year period after a physical change or change in the method of operation of unit, or a different consecutive two-year period within ten years after that change, where the director determines that the period is more representative of source operations, considering the effect any change will have on increasing or decreasing the hourly emissions rate and on projected capacity utilization. In projecting future emissions, the director shall:

(1) consider any relevant information, including historical operational data, the company's own representations, filings with the State of Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under Title IV of the Clean Air Act; and

(2) exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular physical change or change in the method of operation at an electric utility steam generating unit, that portion of the unit's emissions following the change that could have been accommodated during the representative baseline period and is attributable to an increase in projected capacity utilization at the unit that is unrelated to the particular change, including any increased utilization due to the rate of electricity demand growth for the utility system as a whole.

"Residence" means a dwelling in which people live, including all ancillary buildings.

"Residential Solid Fuel Burning" device means any residential burning device except a fireplace connected to a chimney that burns solid fuel and is capable of, and intended for use as a space heater, domestic water heater, or indoor cooking appliance, and has an air-to-fuel ratio less than 35-to-1 as determined by the test procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 60.534. It shall also have a useable firebox volume of less than 6.10 cubic meters or 20 cubic feet, a minimum burn rate less than 5 kilograms per hour or 11 pounds per hour as determined by test procedures prescribed in 40 CFR 60.534, and weigh less than 800 kilograms or 362.9 pounds. Appliances that are described as prefabricated fireplaces and are designed to accommodate doors or other accessories that would create the air starved operating conditions of a residential solid fuel burning device shall be considered as such. Fireplaces are not included in this definition for solid fuel burning devices.

"Road" means any public or private road.

"Salvage Operation" means any business, trade, or industry engaged in whole or in part in salvaging or reclaiming any product or material, including metals, chemicals, shipping containers, or drums.

"Secondary Emissions" means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major source or major modification, but do not come from the major source or major modification itself.

(1) Secondary emissions shall be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the general area as the source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source including emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(2) Fugitive emissions and fugitive dust from the source or modification are not considered secondary emissions.

"Secondary PM2.5" means particles that form or grow in mass through chemical reactions in the ambient air well after dilution and condensation have occurred. Secondary PM2.5 is usually formed at some distance downwind from the source.

"Significant" means:

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

- (a) Carbon monoxide: 100 ton per year (tpy);
- (b) Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;
- (c) Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;
- (d) PM10: 15 tpy;
- (e) PM2.5: 10 tpy;
- (f) Particulate matter: 25 tpy;
- (g) Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds; or
- (h) Lead: 0.6 tpy.

"Solid Fuel" means wood, coal, and other similar organic materials or a combination of these materials.

"Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions, Standard Temperature and Pressure, and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

"Source" means any structure, building, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act and which is located on one or more continuous or adjacent properties and which is under the control of the same person under common control. A building, structure, facility, or installation means any of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" which have the same two-digit code as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement, US Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0065 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively.

"Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

"Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" means the federally established requirements for performance and record keeping, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60.

"Temporary" means not more than 180 calendar days.

"Temporary Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five years or less, and which complies with the Utah State Implementation Plan and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

"Threshold Limit Value -- Ceiling (TLV-C)" means the airborne concentration of a substance which may not be exceeded, as adopted by the American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

"Threshold Limit Value -- Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)" means the time weighted airborne concentration of a substance adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, (2009)."

"Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)" means minute separate particles of matter, collected by a high volume sampler.

"Toxic Screening Level" means an ambient concentration of an air pollutant equal to a threshold limit value -- ceiling (TLV- C) or threshold limit value -- time weighted average (TLV-TWA) divided by a safety factor.

"Trash" means solids not considered to be highly flammable or explosive including clothing, rags, leather, plastic, rubber, floor coverings, excelsior, tree leaves, yard trimmings, and other similar materials.

"VOC content" means the weight of VOC per volume of material and is calculated by the following equation in gram/liter, pound/gallon, or pound/pound:

$$\text{Grams of VOC per Liter of Material} = \frac{W_s - W_w - W_{es}}{V_m}$$

Where:

Ws = weight of volatile organic compounds

Ww = weight of water

Wes = weight of exempt compounds

Vm = volume of material

"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" means VOC as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s), effective as of the date referenced in Section R307-101-3, is incorporated by reference.

"Waste" means any solid, liquid or gaseous material, including garbage, trash, household refuse, construction or demolition debris, or other refuse including that resulting from the prosecution of any business, trade, or industry.

"Zero Drift" means the change in the instrument meter readout over a stated period of normal continuous operation when the VOC concentration at the time of measurement is zero.

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

Except as specifically identified in an individual rule, the version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) incorporated throughout Title R307 is dated ~~September 30, 2025~~ **June 30, 2026**.

KEY: air pollution, definitions

Date of Last Change: ~~February 4, 2026~~ 2026

Notice of Continuation: November 1, 2023

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

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-101-2	40 CFR 51.100(s)	No changes.
R307-115-1	40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B	No changes.
R307-170-4 R307-401-2 R307-210-1 R307-210	40 CFR Part 60 40 CFR Part 60, except for Subparts Cb, Cc, Cd, Ce, BBBB, DDDD, and HHHH 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOb	40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOOb: The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made changes to the compliance deadlines related to net heating value monitoring (June 1, 2026) and changed the initial reporting deadline to November 30, 2026 (December 3, 2025; 90 FR 55672). 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart GG, Subpart KKKK, and Subpart KKKKa: EPA is finalizing amendments to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for stationary combustion turbines and stationary gas turbines pursuant to a review required by the Clean Air Act (CAA). EPA is establishing subcategories for new, modified, or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines based on size, rates of utilization, design efficiency, and fuel type. EPA is also adding a subcategory for stationary combustion turbines that are used in temporary applications, exempting certain sources from Title V requirements, and finalizing other provisions. EPA is finalizing amendments to existing regulations to address or clarify specific technical and editorial issues (January 15, 2026; 91 FR 1910). 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart Cb, Subpart Eb, Subpart VVVV, and Subpart WWWW: EPA is finalizing NSPS and emission guidelines (EG) for the large municipal waste combustion (MWC) source category. The final rule revises the remanded emission limits for cadmium, lead, particulate matter, polychlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans, mercury, hydrogen chloride, and sulfur dioxide for all sources subject to the NSPS and EG and the remanded emission limits for nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide for some sources subject to the EG and all sources subject to the NSPS. This final rule also removes certain startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) exclusions and exemptions. The EPA estimates this final rule will result in 3,269 tpy reduction in regulated pollutants from existing sources through implementation of the final emission limits (March 10, 2026; 91 FR 11802. Effective: May 11, 2026). 40 CFR 60 Subparts CCCC and DDDD: EPA rescinded the interim final rule titled “Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units: Temporary-Use Incinerators and Air Curtain Incinerators Used in Disaster Recovery” posted on August 26, 2025. EPA initially filed this rule to provide more incinerators during the 2025 wildfire and hurricane seasons and since the season has passed, EPA has determined that it is appropriate to revisit the temporary-use provisions through notice-and-comment rulemaking and will issue a new final ruling (March 19, 2026; 91 FR 13225). 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, Subpart OOOOb, and Subpart OOOOc: EPA finalized amendments to the NSPS and Emissions Guidelines for Existing Sources for the Crude Oil and Natural Gas Source Category in response to petitions for reconsideration of the March 8, 2024, final rule. This action finalizes discrete technical changes to the temporary flaring provisions for associated gas in certain situations and finalizes

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
		discrete technical changes to the vent gas net heating value continuous monitoring requirements and alternative performance test (sampling demonstration) option for flares and enclosed combustion device(s) (Posted: April 9, 2026; 91 FR 18056. Effective: June 8, 2026).
R307-170-7	40 CFR Part 75, Appendix A, Section 6.2	No changes.
R307-210 R307-501-2 R307-504-2	40 CFR 60 Subpart OOOO	No changes.
R307-214-1 R307-401-2	40 CFR Part 61	No changes.
R307-214-2 R307-410-5	40 CFR Part 63	40 CFR 63 Subpart L and Subpart CCCCC: EPA rescinded the interim final rule titled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks, and Coke Oven Batteries; Residual Risk and Technology Review, and Periodic Technology Review,” published July 8, 2025. This rescission of the IFR effectively reinstitutes the compliance deadlines set forth in the 2024 final rule revising the NESHAP for the coke ovens source category, published July 5, 2024 (December 5, 2025; 90 FR 56010). 40 CFR 63 Subpart A: EPA is amending the CFR to remove the provisions finalized by the EPA in a 2024 rule titled “Review of Final Rule Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act” (2024 Rule) and restoring the language of the final rule titled “Reclassification of Major Sources as Area Sources Under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act,” published November 19, 2020, and with minor corrections published December 28, 2020 (January 2, 2026; 91 FR 58). 40 CFR 63 Subpart A and Subpart UUUUU: EPA is finalizing the repeal of specific amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units (EGUs), commonly referred to as the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS), that were promulgated on May 7, 2024. Specifically, the EPA is repealing the revised filterable particulate matter (fPM) emission standard, which serves as a surrogate for non-mercury hazardous air pollutant (HAP) metals for existing coal-fired EGUs; the revised fPM emission standard compliance demonstration requirements; and the revised mercury (Hg) emission standard for lignite-fired EGUs. The EPA is also making technical, non-substantive clarifications to electronic reporting requirements

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
		(February 24, 2026; 91 FR 9088, Effective: April 27, 2026). Correction to typographical errors posted April 16, 2026; 91 FR 20368. 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, Subpart U, and Subpart PPP: EPA finalized amendments to the NESHAP for the Polyether Polyols Production source category including finalizing certain ethylene oxide-specific standards, addressing certain issues raised in an administrative petition for reconsideration, and finalizing maximum achievable control technology standards for certain emission points, work practice standards for certain activities where alternatives are appropriate, performance testing requirements once every five years for certain process vents, and electronic reporting requirements for performance test reports, flare management plans, and periodic reports (March 18, 2026; 91 FR 13116). 40 CFR 63 Subpart UUUUU: EPA established the applicable volumes and percentage standards for 2026 and 2027 for cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and total renewable fuel. EPA also partially waived the 2025 cellulosic biofuel volume requirement and revised the associated percentage standard due to a shortfall in cellulosic biofuel production. Finally, EPA promulgated several regulatory changes to the RFS program, including removing renewable electricity as a qualifying renewable fuel under the RFS program (eRINs) and making minor revisions to the biogas provisions of the RFS program (April 1, 2026; 91 FR 16388, Effective: June 15, 2026). 40 CFR 63 Subpart A and Subpart VVVVVV: EPA finalized amendments to the NESHAP for the Chemical Manufacturing Area Source categories. Specifically, EPA is finalizing new leak detection and repair (LDAR) requirements for equipment leaks and heat exchange systems in organic hazardous air pollutant (HAP) service and EPA is taking final action to add standards for pressure relief devices and pressure vessels; require electronic reporting for notification of compliance status, performance test reports, and periodic reports; and require continuous performance testing of non-flare air pollution control devices. The EPA is not finalizing the proposed area source category for chemical manufacturing with ethylene oxide (EtO) or related standards at this time (April 1, 2026; 91 FR 16502). 40 CFR 63 Subpart EEE: EPA finalized the residual risk and technology review (RTR) conducted for the NESHAP from Hazardous Waste Combustors (HWC). Risks due to emissions of HAPs from this source category are adequately addressed by the existing standards; the NESHAP provides an ample margin of safety to protect public health; and no developments in practices, processes, or control technologies necessitate revision of the standards. In addition, EPA promulgated emission standards for hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen cyanide emissions from major source HWC incinerators, cement kilns, solid fuel boilers, and liquid fuel boilers under CAA sections 112(d)(2) and (3) and 112(h). These final

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
		amendments also include work practice standards under CAA section 112(h) for periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction; new electronic reporting provisions and requirements; provisions allowing States to choose to exempt area source HWCs from certain permitting requirements; and certain typographical and technical corrections and clarifications (June 3, 2026; 91 FR 33484). 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, Subpart XXXX: EPA removed the provisions finalized by the EPA in a 2024 final rule titled “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing” (“2024 Rubber Tire Rule”). Under the joint resolution and by operation of the Congressional Review Act, the 2024 Rubber Tire Rule has no legal force or effect, and the EPA took final action to remove the provisions finalized in that rule (June 22, 2026; 91 FR 37274).
R307-221-1	40 CFR 60.30c through 60.36c	No changes.
R307-221-2	40 CFR 60.751	No changes.
R307-221-3	40 CFR 60.752 through 60.759, including Appendix A	No changes.
R307-221-4	40 CFR 60.18	No changes.
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.31e	No changes.
R307-222-2	40 CFR 60.51c	No changes.
R307-222-3	40 CFR 60.52c(b); 40 CFR 60.53c; 40 CFR 60.54c; 40 CFR 60.55c; 40 CFR 60.56c; 40 CFR 60.57c; 40 CFR 60.58c(b) excluding (b)(2)(ii) and (b)(7); and 40 CFR 60.58c(c) through (f)	No changes.
R307-222-4	Table 1A and Table 1B in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce; 40 CFR 60.57c; and 40 CFR 60.56c, excluding 56c(b)(12) and 56c(c)(3)	No changes.
R307-222-5	Table 2A and 2B in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ce	No changes.

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-222-5	40 CFR 60.36e(a)(1) and (a)(2)	No changes.
R307-222-5	Testing requirements of 40 CFR 60.37e(b)(1) through (b)(5)	No changes.
R307-222-5	40 CFR 60.37e(d)(1) through (d)(3)	No changes.
R307-222-5	40 CFR 60.38e(b)(1) and (b)(2)	No changes.
R307-223-1	40 CFR 60.1555(a) through (k)	No changes.
R307-223-2 R307-223-3	40 CFR 60.1940	No changes.
R307-223-2	Equations found in 40 CFR 60.1935	No changes.
R307-223-3	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 changes.
R307-224-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart HHHH, Sections 60.4101 through 60.4124; Sections 60.4142 paragraph (c)(2) through paragraph (c)(4); Sections 60.4150 through 60.4176.	No changes, subpart HHHH is Reserved.
R307-310-2 R307-311-2	40 CFR 93.101	No changes.
R307-328-3	40 CFR 63.421	No changes.

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-328-7	40 CFR 63.425(e); 40 CFR 63.425(i)	No changes.
R307-403-1	40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)	No changes.
R307-403-1	40 CFR 51.165(f)(2)(v)	No changes.
R307-403-11	40 CFR 51.165(f)(1) through (14)	No changes.
R307-405-2	40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)	No changes.
R307-405-3	40 CFR 52.21(b); 40 CFR 52.21(b)(17); 40 CFR 52.21(b)(37)(i); 40 CFR 52.21(b)(43); 40 CFR 52.21(b)(48)(ii)(c); 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50)(i); 40 CFR 52.21(l)(2); 40 CFR 52.21(p)(2); 40 CFR 52.21(p); 40 CFR 52.21(a)(2)(iv); and 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (b)(23)	No changes.
R307-405-3	40 CFR 51.166(q)(2)(iv)	No changes.
R307-405-3	40 CFR 52.01(g)	No changes.
R307-405-3	Table A-1 to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98	No changes.
R307-405-5	40 CFR 51.166(e) and (g)	No changes.
R307-405-6	40 CFR 52.21(c)	No changes.
R307-405-7	40 CFR 52.21(d)	No changes.
R307-405-9	40 CFR 52.21(h)	No changes.
R307-405-10	40 CFR 52.21(i)(1)(vi) through (viii); and 40 CFR 52.21(i)(2) through (5)	No changes.
R307-405-11	40 CFR 52.21(j)	No changes.
R307-405-12	40 CFR 52.21(k)	No changes.
R307-405-13	40 CFR 52.21(l)	No changes.

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-405-14	40 CFR 52.21(m)(1)(i) through (iv), (vi), and (viii); 40 CFR 52.21(m)(2) and (3)	No changes.
R307-405-15	40 CFR 52.21(n)	No changes.
R307-405-16	40 CFR 52.21(o)	No changes.
R307-405-17	40 CFR 52.21(p)	No changes.
R307-405-18	40 CFR 51.166(q)(1) and (2)	No changes.
R307-405-19	40 CFR 52.21(r)	No changes.
R307-405-20	40 CFR 52.21(v)	No changes.
R307-405-21	40 CFR 52.21(aa)	No changes.
R307-410-2	40 CFR 51.100(ff) through (kk) and (nn)	No changes.
R307-410-3	40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W	No changes.
R307-410-5	40 CFR 50.1(e)	No changes.
R307-415-5a R307-417-1	40 CFR Part 72	No changes.
R307-415-6a	40 CFR Part 64	No changes.
R307-415-8	40 CFR Part 70	EPA is rescinding a 2023 final rule titled “Removal of Title V Emergency Affirmative Defense Provisions From State Operating Permit Programs and Federal Operating Permit Program” (“2023 Affirmative Defense Rule”). The 2023 Affirmative Defense Rule removed emergency-related affirmative defense provisions from Federal regulations governing title V operating permit programs. EPA is taking this action in response to a September 5, 2025, decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit which reversed the EPA’s 2023 Affirmative Defense Rule. This rescission is necessary to carry out the court’s mandate and reinstates the emergency-related affirmative defense provisions as they existed in the CFR before promulgation of the 2023 Affirmative Defense Rule (Effective: June 1, 2026; 91 FR 32357).
R307-417-2 R307-424-3	40 CFR Part 75	No changes.
R307-417-3	40 CFR Part 76	No changes.

R307-101-3:**Summary of Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Changes from October 1, 2025, to June 30, 2026**

Rule	CFR Section Incorporated	Summary of Changes to CFR
R307-431-2	40 CFR 62.16730 40 CFR 63.6675	No changes.
R307-431-9 R307-432-5	40 CFR 63 Subpart CCCCC	No changes.
R307-431-12	40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO	No changes.
R307-431-13	40 CFR 63.6655(f)	No changes.
R307-432-2	40 CFR 60.5430b 40 CFR 63.320 40 CFR 63.11132 40 CFR 60.621	No changes.
R307-432-7	40 CFR 63 Subpart M 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJ 40 CFR 751 Subpart G	No changes.
R307-502-5	40 CFR 60.5390(b)(2) and 40 CFR 60.5390(c)(2)	No changes.
R307-502-5	40 CFR 60.5420(c)(4)(i)	No changes.
R307-506-2 R307-507-2 R307-508-2 R307-509-3 R307-510-3 R307-511-3	40 CFR 60.5430a, Subpart OOOOa	No changes.
R307-506-4 R307-507-4	40 CFR 60.5416a(c)	No changes.
R307-508-3	40 CFR 60.5413a	No changes.
R307-509-2 R307-509-3	40 CFR 60.5397a	No changes.
R307-510-4	40 CFR 60.4244	No changes.
R307-801-4	40 CFR 763, Subpart E and appendices	No changes.

ITEM 5



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-031-26

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

FROM: Jazmine Lopez, Rules Coordinator

DATE: July 20, 2026

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend Rule R307-105. General Requirements: Emergency Controls.

During the 2026 General Session, the Utah Legislature passed House Bill 384 which changed the title of the “Executive Director” of the Department of Environmental Quality to “commissioner.” The amendment to rule R307-105 changes all references of “Executive Director” to “commissioner” to align with this statute change. The division is also making additional necessary amendments to rule R307-105 to bring the rule into compliance with Executive Order 2021-12 requiring all departments to update their respective rules to align with the state rule writing manual standards.

Recommendation: Staff recommend the Board approve the amendments to rule R307-105, General Requirements: Emergency Controls, for a 30-day public comment period.

State of Utah
Administrative Rule Analysis
Revised May 2026

NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

TYPE OF FILING: Amendment	Filing ID: OFFICE USE ONLY
Rule or section number:	R307-105
Date of previous publication (only for CPRs):	

1. Agency Information

Title catchline:	Environmental Quality, Air Quality
Building:	Multi-Agency State Office Building
Street address:	195 N 1950 W
City, state:	Salt Lake City, UT
Mailing address:	PO Box 144820
City, state and zip:	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820

2. Contact Persons

Name:	Phone:	Email:
Jazmine Lopez	801-536-4050	jazminelopez@utah.gov

Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the persons listed above.

3. General Information

A. Rule or section catchline:
R307-105. General Requirements: Emergency Controls.
B. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change:
The Division of Air Quality is submitting this filing to comply with HB 384 (2026 General Session) which changed the title of the "Executive Director" of the Department of Environmental Quality to "commissioner."
C. Summary of the new rule or change:
This filing changes all references in Rule R307-105 of the "Executive Director" of the Department of Environmental Quality to "commissioner." The Division is also making additional necessary amendments to Rule R307-105 to bring the rule into compliance with Executive Order 2021-12 requiring all departments to update their respective rules to align with the state rule writing manual standards.

4. Legislative Action Information

A. Are any changes in this filing because of state legislative action?	Changes are because of legislative action.
B. If yes, any bill number and session:	HB 384 (2026 General Session)

5. Fiscal Information

Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:
A. State budget:
There are no anticipated costs or savings to the state budget as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.
B. Local governments:
There are no anticipated costs or savings for local governments as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.
C. Small businesses ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):

There are no anticipated costs or savings for small businesses as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.

D. Non-small businesses ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):

There are no anticipated costs or savings for non-small businesses as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.

E. Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

There are no anticipated costs or savings for persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.

F. Compliance costs for affected persons:

There are no compliance costs for affected persons as there is no fiscal component related to the amendments. This amendment will not change any operating procedures.

6. Regulatory Impact Summary Table

Enter the cost or savings in the relevant cell. If there is no cost or savings, enter, "\$0." If a cost or savings is inestimable, enter, "inestimable."

Fiscal Cost	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiscal Benefits	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

7. Regulatory Impact Analysis Approval

The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Quality, Tim Davis, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

8. Family Impact Information

A. The agency has considered this rule's impact on family health, stability, and formation: ☒

B. Summary of reasonable alternatives or modifications:

9. Citation Information

Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:

Section 19-2-104	Section 67-1-18	

10. Incorporation by Reference Information

Incorporation by Reference (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):

A. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	
Publisher	
Issue Date	
Issue or Version	

B. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	
Publisher	
Issue Date	
Issue or Version	

11. Public Notice Information

The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.

A. Comments will be accepted until: 10/01/2026

B. A public hearing (optional) will be held (The public may request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency, as outlined in Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1.):

Date:	Time (hh:mm AM/PM):	Place (physical address or URL):
09/30/2026	11:00AM - 12:00PM	A public hearing is set for September 30, 2026. Further details may be found below. The hearing will be cancelled should no request for one be made by September 28, 2026, at 10 AM MT. The final status of the public hearing will be posted on September 28, 2026, after 10 AM MT. The status of the public hearing may be checked at the following website location under the corresponding rule. https://deq.utah.gov/public-notices-archive/air-quality-rule-plan-changes-open-public-comment Interested Persons can participate in person or electronically, via the internet. In Person: MASOB 195 N. 1950 W. Salt Lake City, UT, 84116, First Floor, Air Quality Board Room Virtual Attendance: Time zone: America/Denver Google Meet joining info: Video call link: https://meet.google.com/bqu-wkmm-rxr Or dial: (US) +1 530-500-4088 PIN: 552 615 345#

To the agency: If more than one hearing is planned to take place, continue to add rows.

12. Effective Date Information

This rule change MAY become effective on:

(NOTE: This is the date the agency anticipates making the filing effective. It is NOT the effective date)

12/02/2026

13. Agency Authorization Information

To the agency: Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 63G-3-302, 63G-3-303, and 63G-3-402. The office may return incomplete forms to the agency, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

**Agency head or
designee and title:**

Bryce C. Bird, Director, Division of Air
Quality

Date:

07/16/2026

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-105. General Requirements: Emergency Controls.

R307-105-1. Air Pollution Emergency Episodes.

(1) Determination of an episode and its extent or stage shall be made by the director taking into consideration the levels of pollutant concentrations contained at 40 CFR Section 51.151 and 40 CFR Section 51, Appendix L, and summarized in the table [below] "Air Pollution Episode Criteria":

TABLE

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE CRITERIA

(values in micrograms/cubic meter unless stated otherwise)

	NEVER TO BE			
POLLUTANT	ALERT	WARNING	EMERGENCY	EXCEEDED
SULFUR DIOXIDE	800	1,600	2,100	2,620
24-hour average	(0.3 ppm)	(0.6 ppm)	(0.8 ppm)	(1.0 ppm)
PM10	350	420	500	600
24-hour average				
CARBON MONOXIDE				
8-hour average	17,000	34,000	46,000	57,500
	(15 ppm)	(30 ppm)	(40 ppm)	(50 ppm)
4-hour average				86,300
				(75 ppm)
1-hour average				144,000
				(125 ppm)
OZONE				
1-hour average	400	800	1,000	
	(0.2 ppm)	(0.4 ppm)	(0.5 ppm)	
2-hour average				1,200
				(0.6 ppm)
NITROGEN DIOXIDE	1130	2,260	3,000	3,750
1-hour average	(0.6 ppm)	(1.2 ppm)	(1.6 ppm)	(2.0 ppm)
NITROGEN DIOXIDE	282	565	750	938
24-hour average	(0.15 ppm)	(0.3 ppm)	(0.4 ppm)	(0.5 ppm)]

TABLE

AIR POLLUTION EPISODE CRITERIA

(values in micrograms/cubic meter unless stated otherwise)

POLLUTANT	ALERT	WARNING	EMERGENCY	NEVER TO BE
				EXCEEDED

				EXCEEDED
Sulfur Dioxide 24-hour average	800 (0.3 ppm)	1,600 (0.6 ppm)	2,100 (0.8 ppm)	2,620 (1.0 ppm)
PM10 24-hour average	350	420	500	600
Carbon Monoxide 8-hour average	17,000 (15 ppm)	34,000 (30 ppm)	46,000 (40 ppm)	57,500 (50 ppm)
Carbon Monoxide 4-hour average				86,300 (75 ppm)
Carbon Monoxide 1-hour average				144,000 (125 ppm)
Ozone 1-hour average	400 (0.2 ppm)	800 (0.4 ppm)	1,000 (0.5 ppm)	
Ozone 2-hour average				1,200 (0.6 ppm)
Nitrogen Dioxide 1-hour average	1,130 (0.6 ppm)	2,260 (1.2 ppm)	3,000 (1.6 ppm)	3,750 (2.0 ppm)
Nitrogen Dioxide 24-hour average	282 (0.15 ppm)	565 (0.3 ppm)	750 (0.4 ppm)	938 (0.5 ppm)

An air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency will be declared **when** if any one of the **above** pollutants **listed in the table “Air Pollution Episode Criteria”** reaches the specified levels at any monitoring site.

In addition to the levels listed for the **above** pollutants **in the table “Air Pollution Episode Criteria”**, meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at the **above** levels **listed in the table “Air Pollution Episode Criteria”** for **twelve (12)** or more hours or increase, or in the case of ozone, the situation is likely to reoccur within the next 24-hours unless control actions are taken.

ALERT The Alert level is that concentration at which first stage control action is to begin.

WARNING The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary.

EMERGENCY The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade toward a level of significant harm to the health of persons and that the most stringent control actions are necessary.

(2) The director shall also take into consideration, to determine an episode and its extent, rate of change of concentration, meteorological forecasts, and the geographical area of the

episode, including a consideration of point and area sources of emission, where applicable.

R307-105-2. Emergency Actions.

(1) If an episode is determined to exist, the ~~Executive Director~~ commissioner, with concurrence of the [G]governor shall:

(a) Make public announcements pertaining to the existence, extent, and area of the episode; and [-]

(b) [R]require corrective measures as necessary to prevent a further deterioration of air quality.

(2) Episode termination shall be announced by the ~~Executive Director~~ commissioner, with concurrence of the [G]governor, once monitored pollutant concentration data and meteorological forecasts determine the crisis is over.

KEY: air pollution, emergency powers, governor*, air pollution

Date of Last Change: [September 15, 1998] 2026

Notice of Continuation: May 4, 2022

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-112

ITEM 6



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-033-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

THROUGH: Jazmine Lopez, Rules Coordinator

FROM: Sheila Vance, Environmental Scientist

DATE: July 20, 2026

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR FINAL ADOPTION: Amendment to Section R307-110-13 to incorporate Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Section IX.D.13.a, 2020 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.13.b, 2023 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report.

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), states with marginal ozone nonattainment areas are required to submit periodic emission inventories as part of their State Implementation Plan (SIP) to track progress in reducing emissions until the area is redesignated to attainment.¹ These inventories, required under CAA § 182(a)(3)(A), must be submitted every three years following the initial base year inventory until the area is redesignated to attainment. The Uinta Basin (UB) was designated as a marginal ozone nonattainment area (NAA) in August 2018.² The required base-year emission inventory for 2017 was submitted to and approved by EPA.³ The Utah Division of Air Quality has completed the required periodic emission inventories for the years 2020 and 2023. These periodic emission inventories are required to be incorporated into Utah State Implementation Plan,⁴ Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone through Section R307-110-13.

¹ 40 CFR 51.1315(b)

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35404).

⁴ 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart A

In March 2023, the state of Utah requested that EPA extend the attainment date for the UB NAA by a second year, at which time the area had a monitored design value that met attainment. In December 2024, EPA denied the request and reclassified the area to moderate nonattainment.⁵ In February 2025, the state of Utah requested that EPA reconsider their December 2024 decision and filed in court a request for a stay of the decision. EPA agreed to reconsider the December 2024 decision, and a judicial stay was granted. These decisions leave the UB NAA in a marginal NAA status currently and all CAA requirements for a marginal NAA remain in place. The CAA requires states to comply with all required SIP elements to be eligible for a second one-year extension.⁶ Therefore, these required periodic emission inventories must be incorporated into our SIP to support EPA's reconsideration of our second one-year extension request. On April 23, 2026, the EPA proposed a reconsideration of the second one-year extension request denial and have now proposed to grant the extension request and make the determination that the area has attained the 2025 ozone standard by the marginal attainment date.⁷ This rulemaking will support the proposal.

On April 1, 2026, the Utah Air Quality Board approved an amendment to Section R307-110-13 to incorporate the required periodic emission inventories for the Uinta Basin into the Utah SIP for a 30-day public comment period. The public comment period ran from April 15, 2026, through May 15, 2026. A public hearing was conducted on May 13, 2026, after several members of the public requested one in accordance with Utah rulemaking procedures.⁸ A summary of the public comments received, and the division's responses are provided in Appendix A of the Board packet.

During the public comment period, an apparent miscommunication regarding the scope of the proposed rulemaking resulted in a number of comments that were not applicable to this action. None of the relevant public comments warranted changes to the periodic emission inventories, but during the public comment period, Division of Air Quality staff identified several technical errors in the inventory data that required correction. Although these errors were not considered significant, they warranted updates to the inventory documents. Specifically, the corrections addressed: (1) rule reductions that had been applied twice in the area source solvent sector; (2) the reclassification of one facility from a minor source to a major source; and (3) the inclusion of eight minor source point facilities that had been omitted because of a reference file error. These corrections resulted in increases of approximately one-tenth of a ton per day for all pollutants in the 2020 periodic inventory and decreases of approximately one-tenth of a ton per day of VOCs in the 2023 periodic inventory. These changes and other editorial clarifications are shown in the two reports included with this rulemaking and the technical details can be found in the technical support documents for these reports.⁹

Recommendation: Staff recommend the Board approve the amendment to Section R307-110-13, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX.D.13.a, 2020 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.13.b, 2023 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report, for final adoption.

⁵ Denial of Request for Attainment Date Extension, Finding of Failure to Attain, and Reclassification of an Area in Utah to Moderate for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; 89 FR 101483; EPA-R08-OAR-2024-0001; FRL-12469-01-R8

⁶ Clean Air Act 181(a)(5); 40 CFR 51.1307

⁷ Utah; Uinta Basin; 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard; Reconsideration and Repeal of Finding of Failure To Attain and Reclassification to a Moderate Nonattainment Area; Extension of the Attainment Date and Determination of Attainment by the Marginal Attainment Date; 91 FR 21753; [EPA-R08-OAR-2024-0001; FRL-13312-01-R8]

⁸ Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 3, Part 3; 63G-3-302

⁹ [Uinta Basin Ozone](#)

State of Utah
Administrative Rule Analysis
Revised May 2026

NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

TYPE OF FILING: CPR (Change in Proposed Rule)	Filing ID: OFFICE USE ONLY
Rule or section number:	R307-110-13
Date of previous publication (only for CPRs):	04/15/2026

1. Agency Information

Title catchline:	Environmental Quality, Air Quality
Building:	Multi-Agency State Office Building
Street address:	195 N 1950 W
City, state:	Salt Lake City, UT
Mailing address:	PO Box 144820
City, state and zip:	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820

2. Contact Persons

Name:	Phone:	Email:
Sheila Vance	801-518-3132	svance@utah.gov
Jazmine Lopez	801-536-4050	jazminelopez@utah.gov

Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the persons listed above.

3. General Information

A. Rule or section catchline:
R307-110-13. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.
B. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change:
The state of Utah is required to submit periodic emission inventories for marginal ozone nonattainment areas to the Environmental Protection Agency as part of Clean Air Act Section 182(a)(3)(A). The first periodic emission inventory for the Uinta Basin nonattainment area was completed and submitted for the year 2017. This amendment incorporates the periodic inventories for the years 2020 and 2023 into Utah's State Implementation Plan (SIP) and as such we are proposing to amend Section R307-110-13 Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone to change the Board adoption date to the anticipated date of the amended plan. After publication in the Bulletin and a 30-day comment period, changes were made to the drafted incorporated document. This filing is being made to incorporate those new changes and to update the Board adoption date of the plan.
C. Summary of the new rule or change:
This rule change is in response to internal reviews by technical staff during the development of related documents during the public comment process after the Utah Air Quality Board proposed the amendments for a 30-day public comment period. New changes include: 1. Updated pollutant daily totals for NOx, VOC, and CO in the 2020 and 2023 Uinta Basin periodic emission inventory report due to: (a) rule reductions that had been applied twice in the area source solvent sector; (b) the reclassification of one facility from a minor source to a major source; and (c) the inclusion of eight minor source point facilities that had been omitted because of a reference file error. These corrections resulted in increases of approximately one-tenth of a ton per day for all pollutants in the 2020 periodic inventory and decreases of approximately one-tenth of a ton per day of VOCs in the 2023 periodic inventory. 2. Figure 2 in the 2020 and 2023 Uinta Basin periodic emission inventory reports was replaced with a new figure to reflect the addition of the minor source that was actually a major source. 3. Editorial clarifications were made in the 2020 Uinta Basin periodic emission inventory report.

4. Legislative Action Information

A. Are any changes in this filing because of state legislative action?	Changes are not because of legislative action.
B. If yes, any bill number and session:	

5. Fiscal Information

Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:

A. State budget:

This amendment does not have any impact on the state budget as the change reflects work already completed by the Division of Air Quality as part of staff's required workload. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

B. Local governments:

This amendment does not have any impact on local government budgets as this rule requires no action by local governments. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

C. Small businesses ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):

This amendment does not have any impact on small businesses as this rule requires no action by small businesses. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

D. Non-small businesses ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):

This amendment does not have any impact on non-small businesses as this rule requires no action by non-small businesses. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

E. Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

This amendment does not impact persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities as this rule requires no action by persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

F. Compliance costs for affected persons:

There are no compliance costs associated with this amendment as the change is editorial to incorporate already prepared reports into our SIP. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

6. Regulatory Impact Summary Table

Enter the cost or savings in the relevant cell. If there is no cost or savings, enter, "\$0." If a cost or savings is inestimable, enter, "inestimable."

Fiscal Cost	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiscal Benefits	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

7. Regulatory Impact Analysis Approval

The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Quality, Tim Davis, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

8. Family Impact Information

A. The agency has considered this rule's impact on family health, stability, and formation: ☒

B. Summary of reasonable alternatives or modifications:

9. Citation Information

Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:

Section 19-2-104	42 U.S.C. 85 Part D Section 7511a	

10. Incorporation by Reference Information

Incorporation by Reference (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):

A. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.
Publisher	Division of Air Quality, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Issue Date	October 1, 2026
Issue or Version	

B. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	
Publisher	
Issue Date	
Issue or Version	

11. Public Notice Information

The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.

A. Comments will be accepted until: N/A

B. A public hearing (optional) will be held (The public may request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency, as outlined in Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1.):

Date:	Time (hh:mm AM/PM):	Place (physical address or URL):
N/A	N/A	N/A

To the agency: If more than one hearing is planned to take place, continue to add rows.

12. Effective Date Information

This rule change MAY become effective on:
(NOTE: This is the date the agency anticipates making the filing effective. It is NOT the effective date)

10/01/2026

13. Agency Authorization Information

To the agency: Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 63G-3-302, 63G-3-303, and 63G-3-402. The office may return incomplete forms to the agency, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

Agency head or designee and title:	Bryce C. Bird, Director, Division of Air Quality	Date:	07/14/2026
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R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan.

R307-110-13. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on ~~November 6, 2024~~ October 1, 2026, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is incorporated by reference and made a part of Rule R307-110.

KEY: air pollution, PM10, PM2.5, ozone

Date of Last Change: ~~July 2, 2025~~ 2026

Notice of Continuation: December 1, 2021

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

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UTAH STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
**Section IX, Part D, Ozone; 2020 Uinta
Basin Periodic Inventory Report**
SECTION IX.D.13.a



**Department of
Environmental Quality**
Division of Air Quality

Section IX.D.13.a 2020 Uinta Basin Marginal Ozone Periodic Inventory Report

IX.D.13.a.i Introduction

On October 26, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. EPA amended the primary and secondary ozone standards, lowering the threshold from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb, as determined by the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily eight-hour average concentration.¹ On August 3, 2018, EPA designated the Uinta Basin as a marginal ozone nonattainment area (NAA) based on the 2014-2016 design value and other relevant data.²

Ozone production is a year-round occurrence, though it is typically most prevalent during the summer months. However, under certain conditions, elevated ozone levels can also occur during the winter. The Uinta Basin is a rural region in northeastern Utah with a relatively small population, yet is a significant producer and transporter of crude oil. The Uinta Basin's unique geography and weather patterns combined with substantial emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from oil and gas production leads to occasional episodes of elevated ozone levels. These ozone events typically occur during the winter months, when cold air inversions trap emissions within the basin. Under these conditions, snow-covered ground and sunlight provide the ultraviolet radiation and radiant energy necessary for VOCs and NO_x to react and form ozone.

Two years after the initial NAA designation, in August 2020, the Utah Division of Air Quality (the Division) submitted a 2017 base-year inventory reflecting a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from all sources as required by the Emission Inventory Requirements in 40 CFR 51.1315.³ EPA approved the 2017 inventory on August 5, 2021.⁴ Following the base-year inventory submission, the Division is required to compile a revised

¹ National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone; 80 FR 65292; EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0699, FRL-9933-18-OAR.

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Emissions Inventory requirements, 40 CFR 51.1315, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-51.1315>.

⁴ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35404).

periodic inventory every 3-year period until the area is redesignated to attainment.⁵ This report fulfills the periodic inventory submission for 2020.

IX.D.13.a.ii Geographic and Nonattainment Area

The Uinta Basin lies in the northeast corner of Utah and is bound on the north by the Uinta Mountains, on the south by the Tavaputs Plateau, on the west by the Wasatch Range, and on the east by elevated terrain that separates it from Piceance Basin in Colorado. Duchesne and Uintah counties occupy most of the Basin, and the Uintah and Ouray Reservation covers a significant portion of basin lands.

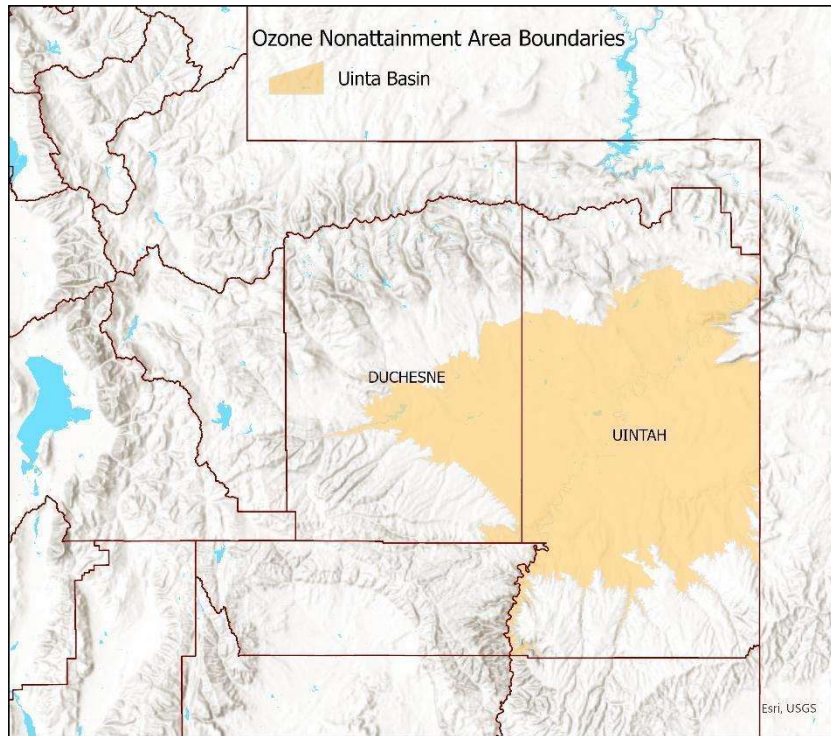


Figure 1: Uinta Basin Ozone Nonattainment Area Map

The marginal nonattainment designation applies to parts of Uintah and Duchesne Counties below a contiguous, external perimeter of 6,250-foot elevation. Energy production areas are scattered over federal, state, and tribal lands. The compliance and permitting jurisdiction varies depending

⁵ Ozone Plan Submission and Requirements, CAA Section 182(a)(3)(A).

on land ownership.

IX.D.13.a.iii Ozone Season Day Emissions and Temporal and Spatial Allocation

Periodic emissions inventories are required to be submitted in tons per day (TPD) for a typical weekday during the ozone season.⁶ In this case, it's a typical winter ozone Wednesday. Emissions are calculated for area and mobile sources on a county-by-county basis. The raw inventory data is entered into an emissions processing model and assigned a geographic location referred to as the grid cell. The point source emissions are assigned to their geographic location. To report emissions specific to the NAA, the Division uses a Geographic Information System description for each area to retrieve the respective emissions data after it has been gridded into the model.

The Division used 2020 National Emissions Inventory (NEI)⁷ data (except for the Oil and Gas and Point Source sectors) prepared by EPA and processed using Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) v5.0 emissions processing software to prepare this inventory in order to normalize all emissions into TPD and to extract inventories specific to the NAA. The SMOKE model used the annual, county-wide emissions inventories from 2020 NEI and reformulated them for use in the air quality model. The reformulation includes temporal and spatial processing. Temporal processing converts emissions from annual to daily and hourly values. Spatial processing locates emissions from the county to specific grid cells within the modeling domain. Details of each source category processing for SMOKE run is included in the SMOKE Technical Support Document (TSD) attached to this submission.

IX.D.13.a.iv Emissions Inventory

Pursuant to Section 182(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), this inventory includes a comprehensive accounting of actual VOC and NO_x emissions from the following source categories: point, area, on-road mobile, non-road mobile, and oil and gas sources. The inventoried pollutants include NO_x, VOCs, and carbon monoxide (CO). NO_x and VOCs are the

⁶ Emissions Inventory Requirements 40 CFR 51.1315(c), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315\(c\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315(c)).

⁷ 2020 NEI data, <https://gaftp.epa.gov/Air/emismod/2020/2020emissions/>

only pollutants required by the implementation rule⁸, but CO is an important pollutant for modeling purposes and is therefore included in this inventory. This inventory represents emissions from state land only in the Uinta Basin NAA.

The Division does not include wildfire and biogenic emissions (emissions from natural sources such as vegetation) in the periodic emissions inventory submission because the inventory is limited to anthropogenic emissions and these source categories are neither required nor appropriate for inclusion under the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR). The Emissions Inventory Guidance Section 3.5.1 states, “Since the periodic inventory requirement in the CAA does not specify the degree of detail required for the periodic inventory, EPA has defined the necessary components through the AERR.”⁹

According to 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4) of the AERR, states are not required to report wildfire emissions¹⁰, as wildfires are considered natural or unpredictable events and are classified as “events” rather than emissions representative of a typical ozone work weekday. EPA develops national wildfire emissions inventories, and the Division lacks the year-specific meteorological modeling necessary to accurately temporalize wildfire emissions for the inventory year.

Additionally, the AERR was amended in 2008 to explicitly remove state reporting requirements for biogenic emissions¹¹, with EPA instead estimating these emissions using land-use and meteorological data. Biogenic emissions are highly dependent on year-specific meteorological conditions, and the Division has not conducted photochemical modeling for the inventory year. Available EPA biogenic and wildfire datasets are only provided at coarse spatial and temporal resolutions (county-level or 12-km grids and monthly averages), which are not compatible with the Division’s high-resolution, post-SMOKE inventory approach or its NAA-specific summaries for a typical ozone work weekday.

In 2020, oil and gas production activity in the Uinta Basin was drastically affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused an unprecedented collapse in transportation demand and a corresponding crash in crude oil price. This market disruption led operators to substantially halt production and temporarily shut-in oil wells. Reduced activity associated with the oil and gas

⁸ Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements; 83 FR 62998; EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0202, FRL-9986-53-OAR.

⁹ Emissions Inventory Guidance, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-12/documents/2016_ei_guidance_for_naaqs.pdf.

¹⁰ Wildfire Emissions Reporting, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15\(b\)\(4\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15(b)(4)).

¹¹ Biogenic Emissions Reporting, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/E8-29737/p-155>.

production resulted in a temporary drop in emissions in the basin. For this reason, 2020 represents an anomalous year driven by exceptional market and pandemic-related conditions and should not be used as a representative for typical production levels or emissions in the Uinta Basin. Additionally, the updated emissions factors and improved methodology that were developed since the 2017 base-year, were never retrospectively applied to update the 2020 inventory. For these reasons, only the 2020 inventory is reported with no comparison to the 2017 base year marginal inventory.

Table 1: 2020 Emissions Inventory in Ton Per Day for state Lands within the Uinta Basin NAA

	2020		
Sectors	NO _x	VOC	CO
Area Source	0.53-0.52	3.71-3.54	4.52-4.46
On-road Mobile	2.43	0.91	11.97
Non-road Mobile	0.20	0.16	2.24
Point Source	1.96-2.07	0.27-0.47	0.25-0.43
Oil & Gas	8.58	29.07	8.87
Total	13.70 13.81	34.13 34.15	27.85 27.96

IX.D.13.a.v Emissions Source Categories

1. Area Source

Area sources include emissions estimates for sources which individually are too small in magnitude to report as point sources. Significant examples include residential heating, commercial combustion, asphalt paving, and commercial and consumer solvent use. Area source emissions were calculated by county on a tons per year (TPY) basis using inputs provided in the

Wagon Wheel workbook “2020NEI_WW_SL_Input_Template_Submittals.xlsx”.¹² The Wagon Wheel is an EPA tool developed in 2017 and updated in 2020 for the NEI reporting purposes. Refer to the 2020 NEI TSD for nonpoint sources for specifics.¹³ Additionally, residential wood combustion, livestock waste, and locomotive emissions are also included in the area source inventory preparation. Respective TSDs are also included with this submittal.^{14 15 16 17}

2. Point Source

Point sources include emissions estimates for larger sources that are located at fixed, stationary locations. Examples include large industrial facilities and electrical power plants. Point source emissions are represented as the 2020 actual emissions from the source-reported numbers in the Division’s State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS) database¹⁸. SLEIS contains extensive quality assurance/ quality control guardrails that guide point sources as they submit their data. Division staff then conduct another quality control check. This data is then reported to EPA in preparation to build the NEI. Missing emissions values are gap-filled with EPA data where available. The Division used the source-reported information from SLEIS to filter out major point sources **from the 2020 NEI in preparation for this marginal inventory and create inputs for SMOKE.**

Any source that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 100 TPY of NO_x or VOC in

¹² 2020 NEI Wagon Wheel Input Template,

https://gaftp.epa.gov/air/nei/2020/doc/supporting_data/nonpoint/Wagon%20Wheel%202020%20v7%20Final%20-%20SLT%20Inputs.zip.

¹³ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Nonpoint Overview,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section6_Nonpoint_Overview.pdf.

¹⁴ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Fuel Combustion – Residential Heating - Wood,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section27_RWC.pdf.

¹⁵ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Agriculture – Livestock Waste,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section10_AgLivestockWaste.pdf.

¹⁶ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Locomotives,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section12_Locomotives.pdf.

¹⁷ An error was made in the Solvent Controls Template, which was subsequently incorporated into the 2020 Wagon Wheel Workbook. Instead of 20,461.68 tons of statewide VOC emissions, only 13,184.02 tons were reported in the 2020 NEI, resulting in a difference of 7,277.66 tons. Utah notified EPA of this error and subsequently made corrections to the solvent sector. The Division used the updated dataset to prepare the 2020 periodic marginal inventory submission. Full data for all sectors, including the corrected solvent data, are available on the State of Utah 2020 Statewide Emissions Inventory page. At the time this inventory was prepared, the 2020 NEI database had not been updated.

¹⁸ Utah Division of Air Quality SLEIS, <https://sleis.deq.utah.gov/>.

Utah is included in the point source inventory. There were four major point sources in the Uinta Basin NAA in 2020, with one additional source added in 2023. These major point sources operate under approval orders issued by the Division that establish enforceable operating requirements and include source-specific conditions designed to limit and control emissions. A map of all major point sources in the Uinta Basin with grid cells overlaid on the NAA is provided in Figure 2. The 2020 statewide emissions inventories can be accessed at the Division's inventory webpage.¹⁹

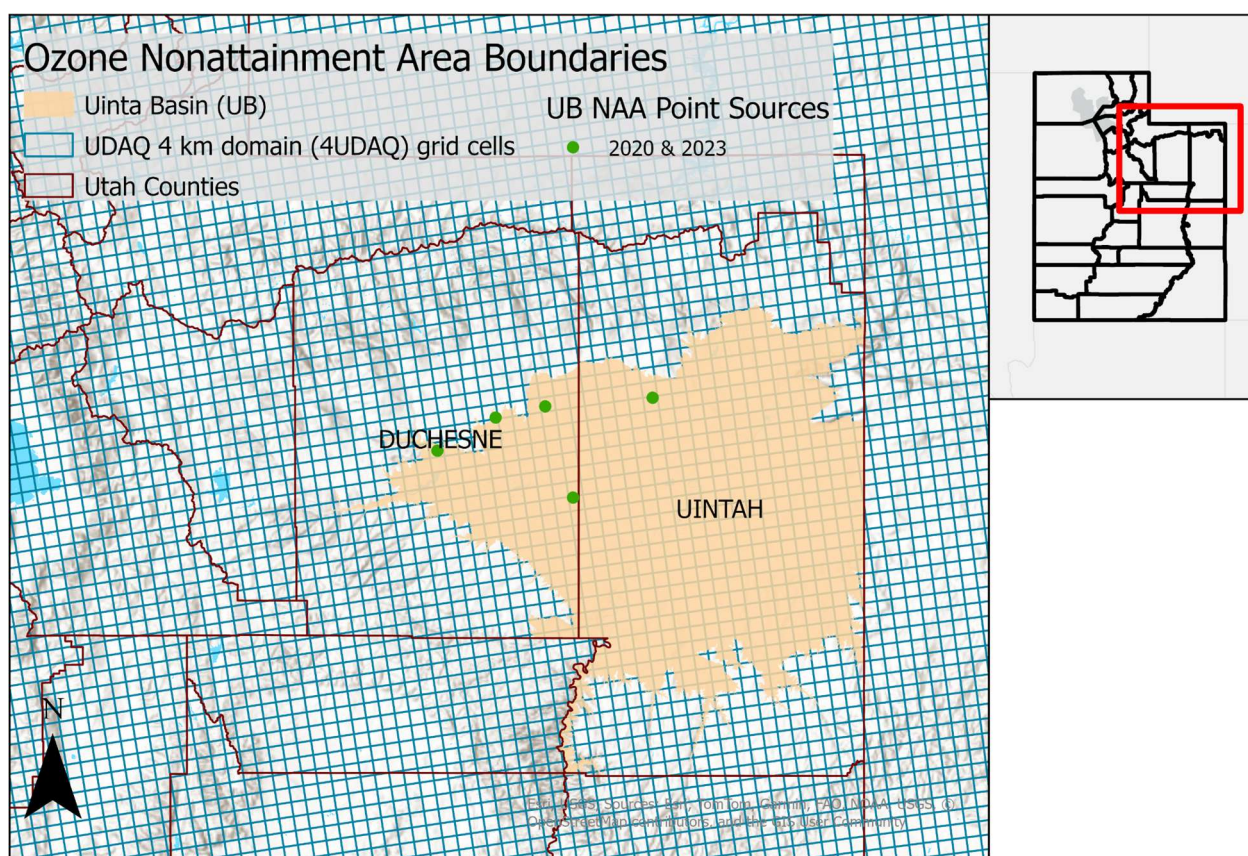


Figure 2: Map of the nonattainment area with an overlaid grid and the locations of point-source facilities

3. On-Road and Non-Road Mobile Sources

¹⁹ 2020 Statewide Emissions Inventory, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/2020statewide-emissions-inventories>.

The mobile on-road sources include passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses. Sources that are included under the non-road category are construction equipment, engines used in recreational activities, and portable industrial, commercial, and agricultural engines. Statewide emissions inventories were developed by EPA using an air quality modeling platform for air toxics and criteria air pollutants that represent the year 2020.²⁰ The platform is based on the 2020 NEI which was published in April 2023 along with other data specific to the year 2020 by running MOVES3.²¹ EPA uses default inputs to run the model if sufficient quality data is not available. The Division used the 2020 NEI data and processed it through SMOKE to calculate TPD emissions from the on-road and non-road mobile sector. Refer to the attached 2020 NEI TSD for on-road²² mobile sources and non-road²³ mobile sources for specific inventory preparation details.

4. Oil and Gas Sources

The 2020 NEI was not used to calculate emissions from the oil and gas sector. The NEI combines emissions from federal, state, and tribal lands, which would be difficult to separate and could result in inaccurate post-SMOKE emissions estimates for sources located on state land only.

Oil and gas source emissions are tabulated using a combination of the Division's individual inventory workbooks²⁴ submitted by oil and gas sources that provide throughputs and emissions as well as summations from data sources which include EPA/NOMAD (Nonpoint Methods Advisory group) oil and gas tool outputs. These emissions are reported to EPA via the Emissions Inventory System database. Missing emissions values are gap-filled with EPA data where available. Refer to the attached Oil and Gas TSD for specifics.

²⁰ Technical Support Document (TSD): Preparation of Emissions Inventories for the 2020 North American Emissions Modeling Platform, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/2020_emismod_tsd_dec2023_508.pdf.

²¹ MOVES, www.epa.gov/moves.

²² 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: On-Road Mobile, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-01/NEI2020_TSD_Section5_Onroad_0.pdf.

²³ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Nonroad Mobile Sources, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-01/NEI2020_TSD_Section4_Nonroad.pdf.

²⁴ Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory Workbook, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/statewide-oil-gas-emissions-inventory>.

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6 UTAH STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
7 **Section IX, Part D, Ozone; 2023 Uinta**
8 **Basin Periodic Inventory Report**
9
10 SECTION IX.D.13.b

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**Department of
Environmental Quality**
Division of Air Quality

Section IX.D.13.b 2023 Uinta Basin Marginal Ozone Periodic Inventory Report

IX.D.13.b.i Introduction

On October 26, 2015, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. EPA amended the primary and secondary ozone standards, lowering the threshold from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb, as determined by the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily eight-hour average concentration.¹ On August 3, 2018, EPA designated the Uinta Basin as a marginal ozone nonattainment area (NAA) based on the 2014-2016 design value and other relevant data.²

Ozone production is a year-round occurrence, though it is typically most prevalent during the summer months. However, under certain conditions, elevated ozone levels can also occur during the winter. The Uinta Basin is a rural region in northeastern Utah with a relatively small population, yet is a significant producer and transporter of crude oil. The Uinta Basin's unique geography and weather patterns combined with substantial emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) from oil and gas production leads to occasional episodes of elevated ozone levels. These ozone events typically occur during the winter months, when cold air inversions trap emissions within the basin. Under these conditions, snow-covered ground and sunlight provide the ultraviolet radiation and radiant energy necessary for VOCs and NO_x to react and form ozone.

Two years after the initial NAA designation, in August 2020, the Utah Division of Air Quality (the Division) submitted a 2017 base-year inventory reflecting a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from all sources as required by the Emission Inventory Requirements in 40 CFR 51.1315.³ EPA approved the 2017 inventory on August 5, 2021.⁴ Following the base-year inventory submission, the Division is required to compile a revised

¹ National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone; 80 FR 65292; EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0699, FRL-9933-18-OAR.

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Emissions Inventory requirements, 40 CFR 51.1315, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-51.1315>.

⁴ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35404).

periodic inventory every 3-year period until the area is redesignated to attainment.⁵ This report fulfills the periodic inventory submission for 2023.

IX.D.13.b.ii Geographic and Nonattainment Area

The Uinta Basin lies in the northeast corner of Utah and is bound on the north by the Uinta Mountains, on the south by the Tavaputs Plateau, on the west by the Wasatch Range, and on the east by elevated terrain that separates it from Piceance Basin in Colorado. Duchesne and Uintah counties occupy most of the Basin, and the Uintah and Ouray Reservation covers a significant portion of basin lands.

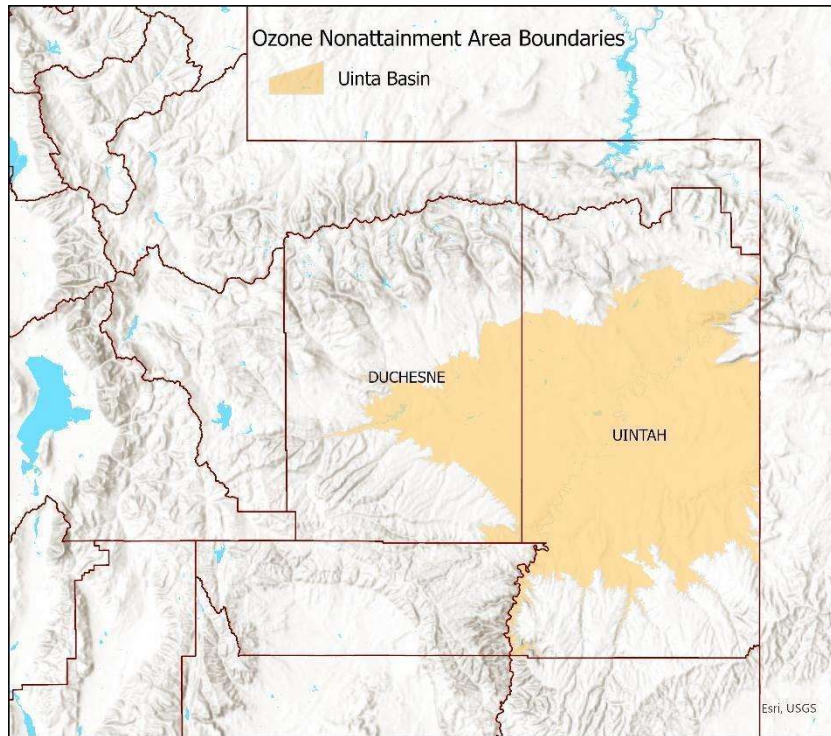


Figure 1: Uinta Basin Ozone Nonattainment Area Map

The marginal nonattainment designation applies to parts of Uintah and Duchesne Counties below a contiguous, external perimeter of 6,250-foot elevation. Energy production areas are scattered over federal, state, and tribal lands. The compliance and permitting jurisdiction varies depending on land ownership.

⁵ Ozone Plan Submission and Requirements, CAA Section 182(a)(3)(A).

IX.D.13.b.iii Ozone Season Day Emissions and Temporal and Spatial Allocation

Periodic emissions inventories are required to be submitted in tons per day (TPD) for a typical weekday during the ozone season.⁶ In this case, it's a typical winter ozone Wednesday.

Emissions are calculated for area and mobile sources on a county-by-county basis. The raw inventory data is entered into an emissions processing model and assigned a geographic location referred to as the grid cell. The point source emissions are assigned to their geographic location. To report emissions specific to the NAA, the Division uses a Geographic Information System description for each area to retrieve the respective emissions data after it has been gridded into the model.

The Division prepared the source-specific inventories and processed using the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) v5.0 emissions processing software to prepare this inventory in order to normalize all emissions into TPD and to extract inventories specific to the NAA. SMOKE inventory reformulation includes temporal and spatial processing. Temporal processing converts emissions from annual to daily and hourly values. Spatial processing locates emissions from the county to specific grid cells within the modeling domain. Details of each source category processing for the SMOKE run is included in the SMOKE Technical Support Document (TSD) attached to this submission.

IX.D.13.b.iv Emissions Inventory

Pursuant to Section 182(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), this inventory includes a comprehensive accounting of actual VOC and NO_x emissions from the following source categories: point, area, on-road mobile, non-road mobile, and oil and gas sources. The inventoried pollutants include NO_x, VOCs, and carbon monoxide (CO). NO_x and VOCs are the only pollutants required by the implementation rule⁷, but CO is an important pollutant for modeling purposes and is therefore included in this inventory. This inventory represents emissions from state land only in the Uinta Basin NAA.

The Division does not include wildfire and biogenic emissions (emissions from natural sources

⁶ Emissions Inventory Requirements 40 CFR 51.1315(c), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315\(c\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315(c)).

⁷ Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements; 83 FR 62998; EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0202, FRL-9986-53-OAR.

such as vegetation) in the periodic emissions inventory submission because the inventory is limited to anthropogenic emissions and these source categories are neither required nor appropriate for inclusion under the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR). The Emissions Inventory Guidance Section 3.5.1 states, “Since the periodic inventory requirement in the CAA does not specify the degree of detail required for the periodic inventory, EPA has defined the necessary components through the AERR.”⁸

According to 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4) of the AERR, states are not required to report wildfire emissions⁹, as wildfires are considered natural or unpredictable events and are classified as “events” rather than emissions representative of a typical ozone work weekday. EPA develops national wildfire emissions inventories, and the Division lacks the year-specific meteorological modeling necessary to accurately temporalize wildfire emissions for the inventory year.

Additionally, the AERR was amended in 2008 to explicitly remove state reporting requirements for biogenic emissions¹⁰, with EPA instead estimating these emissions using land-use and meteorological data. Biogenic emissions are highly dependent on year-specific meteorological conditions, and the Division has not conducted photochemical modeling for the inventory year. Available EPA biogenic and wildfire datasets are only provided at coarse spatial and temporal resolutions (county-level or 12-km grids and monthly averages), which are not compatible with the Division’s high-resolution, post-SMOKE inventory approach or its NAA-specific summaries for a typical ozone work weekday.

Comparing the periodic inventories for each 3-year period can be useful to understand emissions trends. As described in the periodic marginal emission inventory submitted for 2020 the values reported for that year are considered an anomaly due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and an unusually high amount of oil and gas wells being shut-in due to decreased demand and falling prices.¹¹ Emission inventory methodology also changes as processes are improved, and makes direct year to year comparison difficult.

For this periodic inventory, Table 1 provides a comparison between the original 2017 periodic inventory that was approved by EPA, the updated 2017 inventory, and the 2023 periodic inventory to demonstrate a like-to-like comparison between 2017 and 2023. The formation of ozone in the Uinta Basin during wintertime is a unique phenomenon and as such many studies

⁸ Emissions Inventory Guidance, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-12/documents/2016_ei_guidance_for_naaqs.pdf.

⁹ Wildfire Emissions Reporting, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15\(b\)\(4\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15(b)(4)).

¹⁰ Biogenic Emissions Reporting, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/E8-29737/p-155>.

¹¹ Uinta Basin Periodic Marginal Inventory, 2020.

have been completed to better understand the chemistry of ozone formation and to increase the accuracy of the emissions inventory. These updates were made to aid in potential photochemical modeling and to develop effective regulatory strategies to reduce ozone precursor emissions. As a result of these studies several updates to the 2017 oil and gas inventory were made since the original 2017 periodic inventory was submitted.

The significant updates include adjustments made based upon the Uinta Basin VOC Composition Study¹², Produced Water Disposal Facilities Emission Factors¹³ and the Uinta Basin Engine Study.¹⁴ With these updates there was a significant increase in VOCs and CO and a decrease in NOx from the original 2017 periodic inventory. The increase in VOCs was due to a more accurate VOC emission factor that was applied to the oil and gas tank emissions and two-stroke pump jack engines. The CO increase was due to a larger pumpjack engine emission factor. The decrease in NOx was due to the engine study results.

When comparing the actual emissions numbers between 2017-updated and 2023, there are no significant changes in the source categories except oil and gas, which is the largest source of emissions in the basin. There are a reduction of VOCs and an increase in NOx and CO. The 33% decrease in VOC emissions are most likely attributed to a decrease in two-stroke pump-jack engines, increased oversight by compliance inspectors, and the fact that the majority of new production in the Uinta Basin is accomplished with horizontal drilling technology that allows for multiple well heads on a single location and requires stringent controls. NOx and CO are emitted during fuel combustion. The small increase in NOx between 2017 and 2023 is likely attributable to the larger engines or generators needed to support the increase in well completions for the multi-well pads in 2023. While NOx increased slightly, CO decreased over the same period, suggesting improved combustion efficiency. From an ozone formation perspective, NOx increased slightly, and VOC decreased significantly, therefore ozone formation should be down. It should be noted that the below periodic emission inventory numbers are for sources under state jurisdiction in the Uinta Basin NAA only. It is challenging to make comparisons in emission trends for the NAA absent the emission inventory numbers from sources under EPA and tribal jurisdictions.

¹² Uinta Basin VOC Composition Study Impacts on the 2017 Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=386291&eqdocs=DAQ-2021-004302>.

¹³ Produced Water Disposal Facilities Emission Factors & Their Impact on the 2017 Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=386288&eqdocs=DAQ-2020-016022>.

¹⁴ Uinta Basin Engine Study and Data Collection Impact on Emission Factors for the Oil and Gas Emission Inventory <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=648201&eqdocs=DAQ-2026-000439>.

Table 1: Emissions Inventory in Tons Per Day for State Lands within the Uinta Basin NAA:
2017 and 2023

	2017 Original			2017 Updated			2023		
Sectors	NOx	VOC	CO	NOx	VOC	CO	NOx	VOC	CO
Area Source	0.22	1.46	0.40	0.22	1.46	0.40	1.05	4.44 4.35	3.44
On-road Mobile	3.24	1.22	11.64	3.24	1.22	11.64	2.75	0.66	8.68
Non-road Mobile	0.10	0.11	1.47	0.10	0.11	1.47	0.20	0.40	2.97
Point Source	1.07	0.73	0.18	1.07	0.73	0.18	1.58	0.66	0.51
Oil & Gas	10.61	37.40	11.14	5.97	79.98	92.29	7.42	53.80	48.68
Total	15.23	41.03	24.91	10.60	83.50	105.98	13.02	59.95 59.86	64.28

IX.D.13.b.v Emissions Source Categories

1. Area Source

Area source emissions were calculated by county on a ton per year (TPY) basis using Division area source emissions calculation workbooks which serve as the basis for 2023 National Emissions Inventory data. Area sources are typically smaller, yet pervasive sources that do not qualify as point sources under the relevant emissions cutoffs. Area sources encompass more widespread sources that may be abundant, but that, individually, releases small amounts of a given pollutant. Notable examples include but are not limited to dry cleaners, residential heating

and cooling, autobody painting, and commercial and consumer solvent use, and consumer products. Area source emissions are estimated as a group rather than individually using processes (i.e. fuel combustion) and activity data (including population, employment, VMT, fuel usage, animals, crops, oil and gas industry throughput submissions, etc.) to estimate emissions. Refer to the attached TSD for specifics. The 2023 statewide emissions inventories can be accessed on the Division's inventory page.¹⁵

2. Point Source

Point sources include emissions estimates for larger sources that are located at fixed, stationary locations. Examples include large industrial facilities and electrical power plants. Point source emissions are represented as the actual 2023 emissions from the source-reported numbers in the Division's State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS) database.¹⁶ SLEIS contains extensive quality assurance/ quality control business rules that guide point sources as they submit their data. Division staff conduct additional quality assurance/quality control annually.

Any source that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 100 TPY of NO_x or VOC in Utah is included in the point source inventory. There were four major point sources in the Uinta Basin NAA in 2020, with one additional source added in 2023. These major point sources operate under approval orders issued by the Division that establish enforceable operating requirements and include source-specific conditions designed to limit and control emissions. A map of all major point sources in the Uinta Basin with grid cells overlaid on the NAA is provided in Figure 2. Refer to the TSD attached with this document for specifics. The 2023 statewide emissions inventories can be accessed on the Division's inventory page.¹⁷

¹⁵ Statewide Emissions Inventory, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/statewide-emissions-inventories>.

¹⁶ Utah Division of Air Quality SLEIS, <https://sleis.deq.utah.gov/>.

¹⁷ Statewide Emissions Inventory, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/statewide-emissions-inventories>.

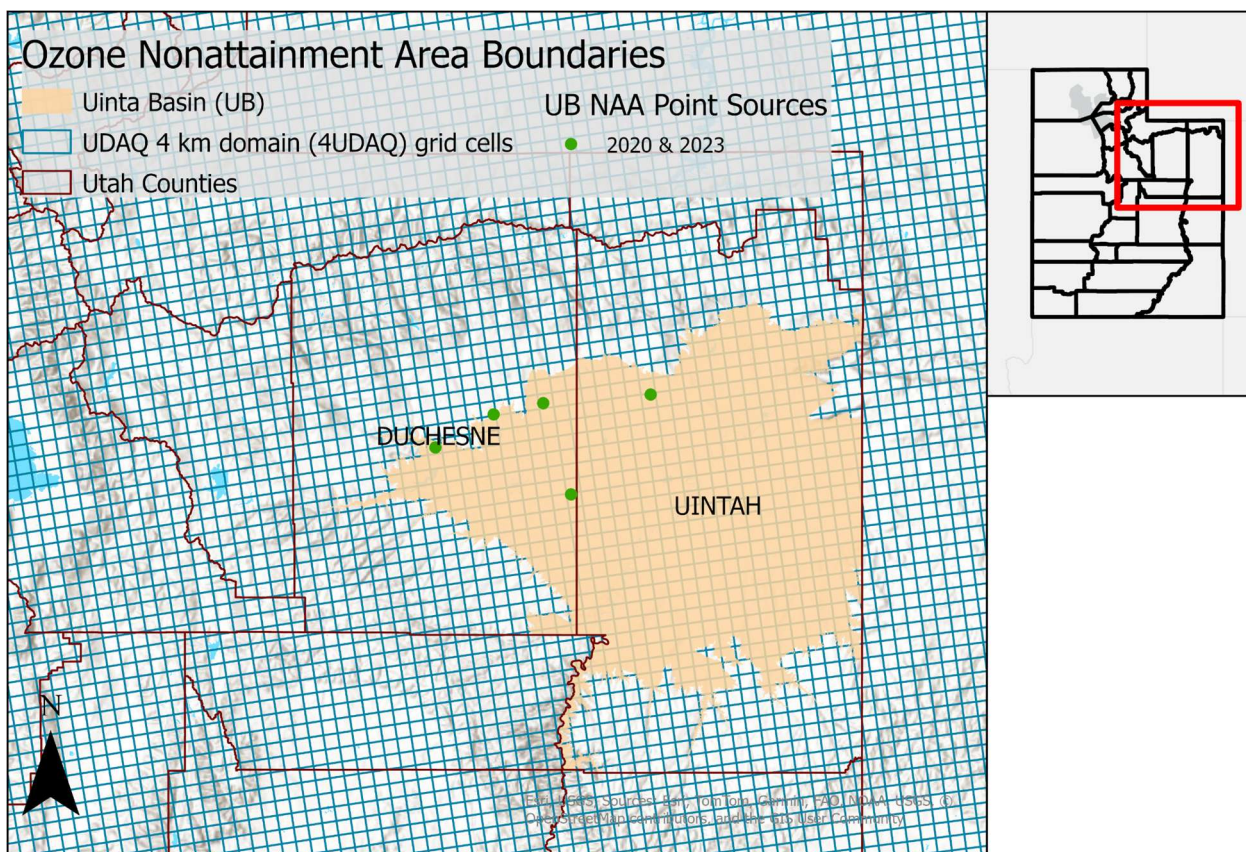


Figure 2: Map of the nonattainment area with an overlaid grid and the locations of point-source facilities

3. On-Road Mobile Source

On-road mobile sources include emissions from motorized vehicles that normally operate on public roadways. This includes passenger cars, motorcycles, minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses. On-road emissions were prepared using EPA approved MOVES3 (Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator).¹⁸ This model produces emissions daily estimates for on-road vehicles by providing emissions profiles for starts, exhaust, evaporative, and hot soak conditions.

¹⁸ MOVES, www.epa.gov/moves.

The 2023 on-road mobile inventory projection was originally prepared as a requirement for the Moderate Ozone SIP¹⁹ before MOVES4 was available for use. The Division used the 2017 base-year inventory to project the 2023 emissions. The work was done in conjunction with the Utah Department of Transportation to develop the Uinta Basin on-road mobile inventory. The inventory was developed in TPD for an average winter weekday for the NAA in the Uinta Basin. Refer to the attached TSD with this document for model specific inputs.

4. Non-Road Mobile Source

Non-road mobile sources include planes, trains, yard care equipment, construction equipment, engines used in recreational activities, and portable industrial, commercial, and agricultural engines. The 2023 non-road mobile inventory projection was originally prepared as a requirement for the Moderate Ozone SIP.²⁰ The Division used the 2017 base-year inventory to project the 2023 emissions by using EPA's MOVES4-Nonroad model²¹. Refer to the TSD attached with this document for model specific inputs.

5. Oil and Gas Source

Oil and gas source emissions are tabulated using a combination of the Division's individual inventory workbooks²² submitted by oil and gas sources located on state land that provide throughputs and emissions as well as summations from data sources which include EPA/NOMAD (Nonpoint Methods Advisory group) oil and gas tool outputs. These emissions are reported to EPA via the Emissions Inventory System database. Missing emissions values are gap-filled with EPA data where available. Refer to the Oil and Gas TSD attached with this document for specifics.

¹⁹ Northern Wasatch Front Moderate Ozone SIP, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/northern-wasatch-front-moderate-ozone-sip-technical-support-documentation>.

²⁰ Northern Wasatch Front Moderate Ozone SIP, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/northern-wasatch-front-moderate-ozone-sip-technical-support-documentation>.

²¹ MOVES, www.epa.gov/moves.

²² Oil and Gas Emissions Inventory Workbook, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/statewide-oil-gas-emissions-inventory>.

ITEM 7



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-032-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

THROUGH: Jazmine Lopez, Rules Coordinator

FROM: Ryan Bares, Environmental Scientist

DATE: July 20, 2026

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend Section R307-110-13 to incorporate Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Section IX.D.12.a, 2020 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.12.b, 2023 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 182(a)(3)(A) requires states with ozone nonattainment areas (NAA) to submit periodic emission inventories once every three years as part of their State Implementation Plan to provide insights into trends of precursor emissions until the area is redesignated to attainment.¹ The Southern Wasatch Front (SWF) was designated as a marginal ozone NAA in August of 2018 for the 2015 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).² The required base-year emission inventory for 2017 was submitted to and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2021.³ The Utah Division of Air Quality has completed the required periodic emission inventories for the years 2020 and 2023 for the SWF NAA. These periodic emission inventories are required to be incorporated into Utah State Implementation Plan,⁴ Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone through Section R307-110-13.

¹ 40 CFR 51.1315(b)

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35404).

⁴ 40 CFR Part 52 Subpart A

On October 7, 2022, the EPA determined that the SWF attained the NAAQS by the August 3, 2021, marginal attainment date based on complete and quality-assured data from the years 2018 – 2020.⁵ While the area has attained the standard, it will not be reclassified as attainment of the NAAQS until the state meets additional CAA mandated criteria, including the federal approval of a state plan demonstrating maintenance of the 2015 NAAQS for ten years after redesignation, as required under CAA Section 175A. The amendments proposed for adoption serve to fulfill the ongoing CAA Section 182(a)(3)(A) periodic inventory submission requirements for the SWF ozone NAA for calendar years 2020 and 2023.

Recommendation: Staff recommend the Board approve amendments to Section R307-110-13, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX.D.12.a, 2020 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.12.b, 2023 Southern Wasatch Front Periodic Inventory Report, for a 30-day public comment period.

⁵ Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (87 FR 60897).

State of Utah
Administrative Rule Analysis
Revised May 2026

NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

TYPE OF FILING: Amendment	Filing ID: OFFICE USE ONLY
Rule or section number:	R307-110-13
Date of previous publication (only for CPRs):	

1. Agency Information

Title catchline:	Environmental Quality, Air Quality
Building:	Multi-Agency State Office Building
Street address:	195 N 1950 W
City, state:	Salt Lake City, UT
Mailing address:	PO Box 144820
City, state and zip:	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820

2. Contact Persons

Name:	Phone:	Email:
Ryan Bares	801-536-4216	rbares@utah.gov
Jazmine Lopez	801-536-4050	jazminelopez@utah.gov

Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the persons listed above.

3. General Information

A. Rule or section catchline:
R307-110-13. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone
B. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change:
The State of Utah is required to submit periodic emission inventories for ozone nonattainment areas to the Environmental Protection Agency as part of Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, Section 182(a)(3)(A). The first periodic emission inventory for the Southern Wasatch Front (SWF) nonattainment area (NAA) was completed and submitted for the year 2017. This amendment incorporates the periodic inventories for the years 2020 and 2023 into Utah's State Implementation Plan (SIP) and as such we are proposing to amend Section R307-110-13 Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone to change the Board adoption date to the anticipated date of the amended plan.
C. Summary of the new rule or change:
This proposed rule amendment incorporates the required periodic emission inventory reports for the years 2020 and 2023 for the Southern Wasatch Front NAA into the Utah SIP as required by the CAA. Pursuant to Section 182(a)(3) of the CAA, the inventories include a comprehensive accounting of actual VOC and NOx emissions from the following source categories: point, area, on-road mobile, and non-road mobile sources. Emissions from oil and gas sources are not included in this inventory due to the lack of oil and gas sources within the SWF NAA. In addition to the exclusion of oil and gas emissions, this inventory submission does not include emissions from wildfire or biogenic sources as the inventory is limited to locally produced anthropogenic emissions only. Section R307-110-13 Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone is being amended to change the Board adoption date to the anticipated date of the amended plan.

4. Legislative Action Information

A. Are any changes in this filing because of state legislative action?	Changes are not because of legislative action.
B. If yes, any bill number and session:	

5. Fiscal Information

Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:
A. State budget:
This amendment does not have any impact on the state budget as the change reflects work already completed by the Division of Air Quality as part of staff's required workload. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

B. Local governments:

This amendment does not have any impact on local government budgets as this rule requires no action by local governments. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

C. Small businesses ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):

This amendment does not have any impact on small businesses as this rule requires no action by small businesses. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

D. Non-small businesses ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):

This amendment does not have any impact on non-small businesses as this rule requires no action by non-small businesses. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

E. Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

This amendment does not impact persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities as this rule requires no action by persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

F. Compliance costs for affected persons:

There are no compliance costs associated with this amendment as the change is editorial to incorporate already prepared reports into our SIP. This amendment does not alter current regulations or practices.

6. Regulatory Impact Summary Table

Enter the cost or savings in the relevant cell. If there is no cost or savings, enter, "\$0." If a cost or savings is inestimable, enter, "inestimable."

Fiscal Cost	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiscal Benefits	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Local Governments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Small Businesses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Persons	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Fiscal Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

7. Regulatory Impact Analysis Approval

The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Quality, Tim Davis, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

8. Family Impact Information

A. The agency has considered this rule's impact on family health, stability, and formation: ☒

B. Summary of reasonable alternatives or modifications:**9. Citation Information**

Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:

Section 19-2-104	42 U.S.C. 85 Part D Section 7511a	

10. Incorporation by Reference Information

Incorporation by Reference (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):	
A. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. <i>If none, leave blank</i>):	
Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	Utah State Implementation Plan Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.
Publisher	Division of Air Quality, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Issue Date	November 4, 2026
Issue or Version	

B. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. <i>If none, leave blank</i>):	
Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	
Publisher	
Issue Date	
Issue or Version	

11. Public Notice Information

The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.	
A. Comments will be accepted until:	10/01/2026

B. A public hearing (optional) will be held (The public may request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency, as outlined in Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1.):		
Date:	Time (hh:mm AM/PM):	Place (physical address or URL):
09/30/2026	10:00AM - 11:00AM	A public hearing is set for September 30, 2026. Further details may be found below. The hearing will be cancelled should no request for one be made by September 28, 2026, at 10 AM MT. The final status of the public hearing will be posted on September 28, 2026, after 10 AM MT. The status of the public hearing may be checked at the following website location under the corresponding rule. https://deq.utah.gov/public-notices-archive/air-quality-rule-plan-changes-open-public-comment Interested Persons can participate in person or electronically, via the internet. In Person: MASOB 195 N. 1950 W. Salt Lake City, UT, 84116, First Floor, Air Quality Board Room Virtual Attendance: Time zone: America/Denver Google Meet joining info: Video call link: https://meet.google.com/gvj-dexk-zby Or dial: (US) +1 516-399-4901 PIN: 171 091 585#

To the agency: If more than one hearing is planned to take place, continue to add rows.

12. Effective Date Information

This rule change MAY become effective on:

(NOTE: This is the date the agency anticipates making the filing effective. It is NOT the effective date)

11/04/2026

13. Agency Authorization Information

To the agency: Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 63G-3-302, 63G-3-303, and 63G-3-402. The office may return incomplete forms to the agency, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

**Agency head or
designee and title:**

Bryce C. Bird, Director, Division of Air
Quality

Date:

07/14/2026

R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan.

R307-110-13. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on ~~October 1, 2026~~ **November 4, 2026**, pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is incorporated by reference and made a part of Rule R307-110.

KEY: air pollution, PM10, PM2.5, ozone

Date of Last Change: ~~October 1, 2026~~ 2026

Notice of Continuation: December 1, 2021

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

1 **APPENDIX A: Amendment to Section R307-110-13 to incorporate Utah State Implementation Plan**
2 **Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone; Section IX.D.13.a, 2020**
3 **Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory Report and Section IX.D.13.b, 2023 Uinta Basin Periodic Inventory**
4 **Report Responses to Public Comment**

5
6 On April 1, 2026, the Utah Air Quality Board proposed the incorporation of the 2020 and 2023 Uinta
7 Basin Periodic Inventory Reports into the Utah State Implementation Plan (SIP) by reference into Section
8 R307-110-13 for a 30-day public comment period. This public comment period began on April 15, 2026,
9 and ended on May 15, 2026. Staff at the Utah Division of Air Quality (UDAQ, the Division) received
10 four written comments. The Division hosted a public hearing where stakeholders could provide oral
11 comments on May 13, 2026. During this time, six individuals provided oral comments.

12
13 The Division has reviewed and evaluated all comments received during this 30-day public
14 comment period in accordance with the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, Utah Code § 63G-3-
15 301(11)(b). All written comments received by the Division have been posted on its webpage where they
16 can be viewed in their entirety. Below is a summation of comments and Division responses:

17
18 **Oral comments received at the public hearing:**

- 19
20 1. **Comment:** Five of the six commenters provided comments that were related to a recent
21 announcement of a large data center being proposed for development in Box Elder county and the
22 potential effects on air quality and the Great Salt Lake.

23
24 **UDAQ Response:** Though these comments did not directly relate to the proposed rulemaking of
25 incorporation of the periodic emission inventory reports for the Uinta Basin, the Division
26 appreciates the concerns raised by the individuals who spoke. At this time, the Division has not
27 received an application for an air permit for such a project. Future industrial projects are required
28 to go through the Division's permitting process, which at that time will evaluate best available
29 emissions control technology, determine all federal and state requirements that apply, and
30 evaluate that emissions of any regulated air pollutant will not cause or contribute to a violation of
31 the National Ambient Air Quality Standards through air pollutant dispersion modeling. The
32 Division ensures that emissions are limited to rates that prevent significant deterioration of local
33 air quality.

- 34
35 2. **Comment:** One commenter at the public hearing expressed concerns with the reduction of ozone
36 requirements as the Wasatch Front continues to struggle with bad air quality. It is not the time to
37 relax any rules.

38
39 **UDAQ Response:** This comment was not related to the proposed rulemaking of incorporation of
40 the periodic emission reports for the Uinta Basin. The Division appreciates the concern the
41 individual has for residents along the Wasatch Front. The Division follows all state and federal
42 requirements and regulations to ensure air quality is protected in the state of Utah and actively
43 works to find solutions to our ongoing air quality challenges.

1 **Written comments received:**

- 2
- 3 1. **Comment:** “I am unable to appear at the meeting for the Ozone State Implementation Plan. I do
- 4 wish to voice my concerns about having strict Ozone protections in place, to handle the
- 5 unpresented industrial growth, coming our way. Our air quality is getting worse every day
- 6 here in Box Elder County and all across Utah. I have emphysema so I notice more than most
- 7 people, there are very few days I can enjoy being outside. Utah cannot keep ignoring our air
- 8 quality issues, we need to accept something needs to be done immediately.”
- 9

10 **UDAQ Response:** This comment was not related to the proposed rulemaking of incorporation of

11 the periodic emission reports for the Uinta Basin. The Division appreciates the concern the

12 individual has for the protection of air quality in Utah. The Division follows all state and federal

13 requirements and regulations to ensure air quality is protected in the state of Utah and actively

14 works to find solutions to our ongoing air quality challenges.

15

- 16 2. **Comment:** “I am a resident of Utah, and I am writing to formally submit my comments regarding
- 17 the proposed amendments to Rule R307-110-13. My primary concern is how this rule—
- 18 specifically regarding Ozone control measures—will account for the unprecedented industrial
- 19 emissions projected for the "Stratos" data center and energy campus in Box Elder County...”
- 20

21 **UDAQ Response:** This comment was not related to the proposed rulemaking of incorporation of

22 the periodic emission reports for the Uinta Basin. At this time, the Division has not received an

23 application for an air permit for such a project. Future industrial projects are required to go

24 through the Division’s permitting process, which at that time will evaluate best available

25 emissions control technology, determine all federal and state requirements that apply, and

26 evaluate that emissions of any regulated air pollutant will not cause or contribute to a violation of

27 the National Ambient Air Quality Standards through air pollutant dispersion modeling. The

28 Division ensures that emissions are limited to rates that prevent significant deterioration of local

29 air quality.

30

- 31 3. **Comment:** “I’m contacting you in regards to the public meeting. I would like to ask some
- 32 questions to the board specifically about why it’s taking so long to be in compliance, what are the
- 33 ozone numbers now in Uintahs? Also, if the 2020 data was too low and was disregarded, now
- 34 you’re evaluating the 2023 data to records. What does having a data center that’s going to
- 35 increase the carbon dioxide over 50 times projected to into the 2023 data? I’m assuming it’s now
- 36 irrelevant like the 2020 data. What monitoring will be in place? and what are the health risks to
- 37 me as a Utah citizen knowing that 1) you’ve been out of compliance for over nine years with
- 38 emissions in Uinta county. Now bringing a data center that is known to profuce air quality how is
- 39 that factored...”
- 40

41 **UDAQ Response:** The Division appreciates these comments on the Uinta Basin emission

42 inventory. The monitoring data in the Uinta Basin has indicated that in the past nine years the

43 area experienced violations of the ozone standard in 2019 and 2023 with the presence of a cold

44 temperature inversion and snow on the ground. The other seven years, the area maintained the

1 ozone standard despite an increase in oil and gas production The emission control standards for
2 oil and gas production facilities have been strengthened through both federal and state
3 rulemakings such that we have seen the amount of annual ozone exceedances reduced over the
4 past nine years. In comparing the 2017 emission inventory to the 2023 emission inventory, the
5 values for NOx emissions have essentially stayed the same with a reduction in VOC emissions
6 indicating the federal and state rulemaking has been effective. At this time, the Division has not
7 received an application for an air permit for a data center in the Uinta Basin. The Division follows
8 all state and federal requirements and regulations to ensure air quality is protected in the state of
9 Utah and actively works to find solutions to our ongoing air quality challenges.

- 10
11 4. **Comment:** The Division received comments from the Utah Petroleum Association (UPA) and
12 the comments can be summarized with the following excerpt:

13
14 “UDAQ made several updates or adjustments to the inventories submitted by oil and gas
15 operators for 2017, 2020, and 2023, to incorporate learnings from various studies completed to
16 better understand the emissions inventory, including the following: 1. VOC Composition Study
17 (2021) 2. Uinta Basin Engine Study 3. Pneumatic Controller Emission Factor Update (2024) 4.
18 Produced Water Disposal Facility Emission Factors & Their Impact on the 2017 Oil and Gas
19 Emissions Inventory UPA previously submitted letters defining our concerns with two of the
20 selected studies and the emission factors and adjustments obtained from those studies. We also
21 have concerns with the other two listed above...

22
23 (...) Thus, UPA has concerns about the emission calculations used for the 2020 and 2023 EI SIPs.
24 Nonetheless, despite our concerns, we support using the EI SIPs as proposed for submittal to EPA
25 to fulfill the Marginal ozone nonattainment SIP requirements. Addressing all of our concerns
26 with the emission determination methods would require a significant and lengthy effort. We do
27 not, however, support any decisions regarding emission controls or policies related to the SIP and
28 photochemical modeling using the current EIs, or using the selected studies and white papers
29 upon which the EIs rely. Prior to any rulemaking based on these inventories, UPA requests that
30 UDAQ work with UPA to resolve our concerns with the data and study results for the studies
31 chosen to adjust these inventories.”

32
33 **UDAQ Response:** Thank you, UPA, for your detailed comments regarding the methodologies
34 utilized by the Division to develop the 2020 and 2023 emission inventories. The Division
35 appreciates your support for submitting these inventories to EPA through this proposed
36 rulemaking to meet Utah State Implementation Plan requirements.

37 As noted, UPA has provided comments on the methodologies developed by the Division to refine
38 the Uinta Basin oil and gas emission inventories so they more accurately represent the unique
39 conditions within the Uinta Basin. The Division recognizes that not all of UPA's comments have
40 been fully resolved. However, based on the information and technical knowledge currently
41 available, the Division believes the methodologies used to develop these inventories remain
42 appropriate.

1 It should also be noted that EPA Region 8 utilizes a modified version of the gas emission
2 inventory workbooks with the same emission factors developed by the Division to collect
3 emission inventories from sources under EPA's jurisdiction. In addition, facilities may use their
4 own site-specific data when reporting emissions to the Division and are not required to use the
5 emission factors developed by the Division. The 2020 and 2023 Uinta Basin periodic emission
6 inventories were developed using emissions data reported by the regulated sources.

7 If the Division proceeds with future rulemaking involving these methodologies, it will continue to
8 engage with UPA and other stakeholders through its public engagement process. The Division
9 will also continue to evaluate new information and, where appropriate, refine its methodologies to
10 address stakeholder concerns to the extent practicable.

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7 UTAH STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
8 **Section IX, Part D, Ozone: Southern**
9 **Wasatch Front - 2020 Periodic**
10 **Inventory**
11
12 SECTION IX.D.12.a



**Department of
Environmental Quality**

Division of Air Quality

Section IX.D.12.a Southern Wasatch Front 2020 Ozone Periodic Inventory

IX.D.12.a.i Introduction

On October 26, 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. This revision lowered the standard from 75 to 70 parts per billion (ppb), as determined by the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily eight-hour average concentration.¹ On August 3, 2018, the EPA designated Utah's Southern Wasatch Front (SWF) as a marginal ozone nonattainment area (NAA) based on data from 2014 - 2016.²

In August 2020, the Utah Division of Air Quality (the Division) submitted a 2017 base-year inventory reflecting a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from all anthropogenic sources within the SWF NAA as required by the Emission Inventory Requirements in 40 CFR 51.1315.³ This 2017 inventory submission represents the emissions which serve as the base year of a "marginal" NAA, which further serve as a reference for future State Implementation Plan development if required. The EPA approved this marginal 2017 inventory on August 5, 2021.⁴ On October 7, 2022, the EPA determined that the SWF attained the NAAQS by the August 3, 2021, marginal attainment date based on complete and quality assured data from the years 2018 – 2020.⁵ While the area has attained the standard, it will not be reclassified as attainment of the NAAQS until the state meets additional Clean Air Act (CAA) mandated criteria, including the federal approval of a state plan demonstrating maintenance of the 2015 NAAQS for ten years after redesignation, as required under CAA section 175A.

Since the SWF is still designated a marginal NAA, the area remains subject to certain CAA requirements, including section 182(a)(3)(A) periodic emission inventories. As a result, the

¹ National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone; 80 FR 65292; EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0699, FRL-9933-18-OAR.

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Emissions Inventory requirements, 40 CFR 51.1315, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-51.1315>.

⁴ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35,404).

⁵ Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (87 FR 60897)

Division is required to compile and submit periodic inventories every three years until the area is redesignated to attainment.⁶ This report serves to fulfill CAA section 182(a)(3)(A) periodic inventory submission for the SWF ozone NAA for the calendar year of 2020. Emission inventory values from 2017 as reported in the original August 2020 marginal inventory submission have been included to provide context of observed trends in emissions from within the SWF NAA.

IX.D.12.a.ii Nonattainment Area and Geography

The SWF NAA consists of a large portion of Utah County, including Utah valley where the majority of the residents of Utah County reside. Utah valley is a high mountain valley that is part of the larger Wasatch Front mountain and valley complex and part of the Intermountain West's basin and range geological province. Utah valley is a relatively flat basin with complex topography including Utah Lake, the state's largest freshwater lake, high and steep mountain fronts bordering the eastern and western side of the valley, deep complex mountain canyons, and intervalley connections to the north and south end of the valley. Elevations in the area vary significantly, ranging from approximately 4,487 feet at the lakeshore to well over 11,000 feet at the summits of the nearby Wasatch mountains.

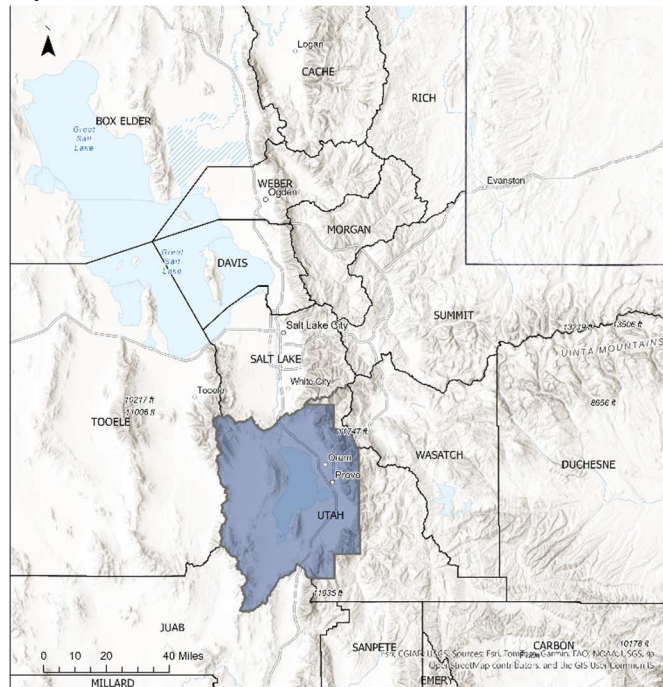


Figure 1: SWF ozone NAA as identified in blue.

⁶ Ozone Plan Submission and Requirements, CAA Section 182(a)(3)(A).

The area experiences a dry summer continental climate with hot and dry summers dominated by persistent high-pressure systems, conditions that are favorable for the formation of ozone. The relatively high baseline elevation of over 4,000 feet, coupled with its warm and dry climate, and its prominent location in the Intermountain West, results in a naturally high contribution of background ozone in the SWF NAA during the typical summer ozone season.⁷

Importantly, the SWF has experienced significant population growth in recent years. In 2017, the area's population was estimated at approximately 607,612 residents, growing to 663,595 by 2020. This represents a significant increase of over 55,000 people in the three years included in this inventory submission.

IX.D.12.a.iii Inventory Development and Emissions Source Categories

Periodic emissions inventories for an ozone NAA are required to be submitted in tons per day (TPD) for a typical weekday during the ozone season for relevant anthropogenic precursor emissions that lead to the formation of ground level ozone including emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).⁸ As a result, the inventory included in this submission and reported in Table 1 includes NO_x and VOC emissions in TPD for a typical summer ozone Wednesday resulting from anthropogenic activities within the SWF NAA boundary, as approximated by 1.33km grid cells with centroids intersecting the SWF NAA. While NO_x and VOCs are the only pollutants required by the implementation rule,⁹ the Division has opted to also provide emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) in this submission. CO is an important pollutant for modeling purposes, and contributes to the formation of ozone, albeit to a much lesser degree than NO_x and VOCs.

The Division predominantly relied on 2020 National Emission Inventory (NEI)¹⁰ data when preparing this inventory, with individual emission sectors generated using a range of different spatial and temporal parameters as described in detail below. Broadly speaking, this inventory includes emissions from the source categories of: Area, Point, Mobile On-road, and Mobile Non-

⁷ Scientific assessment of background ozone over the U.S.: Implications for air quality management. Jaffe et al.

⁸ Emissions Inventory Requirements 40 CFR 51.1315(c), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315\(c\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315(c)).

⁹ Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements; 83 FR 62998; EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0202, FRL-9986-53-OAR.

¹⁰ 2020 NEI data, <http://gaftp.epa.gov/Air/emismod/2020/2020emissions/>.

road. Emissions from oil and gas sources are not included in this inventory due to the lack of oil and gas sources within the SWF NAA.

In addition to the exclusion of oil and gas emissions, this inventory submission does not include emissions from wildfire or biogenic sources as the inventory is limited to locally produced anthropogenic emissions only. These non-anthropogenic source categories are neither required nor appropriate for inclusion under the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR).¹¹ The Emissions Inventory Guidance section 3.5.1 states, “Since the periodic inventory requirement in the CAA does not specify the degree of detail required for the periodic inventory, EPA has defined the necessary components through the AERR.”¹² Additionally, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4) of the AERR notes that states are not required to report wildfire emissions as wildfires are considered natural or unpredictable events and are classified as “events” rather than emissions representative of a typical ozone work weekday.¹³ Lastly, EPA develops national wildfire emissions inventories, and the Division lacks the year-specific meteorological modeling necessary to accurately temporalize wildfire emissions for the inventory year.

Further, the AERR was amended in 2008 to explicitly remove state reporting requirements for biogenic emissions,¹⁴ with the EPA instead developing and providing estimates for these emissions using land-use and meteorological data. Biogenic emissions are highly dependent on year-specific meteorological conditions, and the Division has not conducted photochemical modeling for the 2020 inventory year. Lastly, available EPA biogenic and wildfire datasets are provided at coarse spatial and temporal resolutions (county-level or 12-km grids and monthly averages), which are not directly compatible with the Division’s high-resolution, temporally allocated inventory approach or its NAA-specific summaries for a typical ozone work weekday for the calendar year of 2020.

1. Area Source

Area sources include emissions estimates for sources which individually are too small in magnitude to report as point sources and are thus aggregated together over large areas. Examples include residential heating, commercial combustion, asphalt paving, as well as commercial and consumer solvent use. For this report, area source emissions were initially calculated on a county

¹¹ 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart A, Air Emissions Reporting Requirements.

¹² Emissions Inventory Guidance, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-12/documents/2016_ei_guidance_for_naaqs.pdf.

¹³ Wildfire Emissions Reporting, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15\(b\)\(4\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15(b)(4)).

¹⁴ Biogenic Emissions Reporting, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/E8-29737/p-155>.

level basis as emissions in tons per year (TPY) using inputs provided in EPA’s Wagon Wheel,¹⁵ before being spatially and temporally adjusted into TPD (section IX.D.12.a.iv). The Wagon Wheel tool was developed in 2017 and updated in 2020 for the NEI reporting purposes. Details regarding development and utilization of this tool can be found in the 2020 NEI Technical Supporting Document (TSD) for nonpoint sources for specifics.¹⁶ Additionally, residential wood combustion¹⁷ and livestock waste¹⁸ are similarly reported within the area source inventory source category in this report. While the majority of the emissions reported in this sector rely on the 2020 NEI, the Division developed a correction to the solvents sector relative to the data available within the NEI to address an under-reporting of VOC emissions from within this sector.¹⁹ Area sources additionally include minor point sources with potential to emit less than 100 TPY.

2. Point Source

Point sources include emissions estimates for large sources that are located at fixed, stationary locations. Examples include large industrial facilities and electrical power plants. Point source emissions are represented as the source-reported 2020 actual emissions submitted to the Division’s State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS) database.²⁰ SLEIS contains extensive quality assurance / quality control guardrails that guide point sources as they submit their emission data. The Division then conducts additional quality control checks. This data is then reported to EPA in preparation to build the NEI. Missing emissions values are gap-filled with EPA data where available.

¹⁵ 2020 NEI Wagon Wheel Input Template,

https://gaftp.epa.gov/air/nei/2020/doc/supporting_data/nonpoint/Wagon%20Wheel%202020%20v7%20Final%20-%20SLT%20Inputs.zip. “2020NEI_WW_SL_Input_Template_Submittals.xlsx”

¹⁶ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Nonpoint Overview,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section6_Nonpoint_Overview.pdf.

¹⁷ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Fuel Combustion – Residential Heating - Wood,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section27_RWC.pdf.

¹⁸ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Agriculture – Livestock Waste,

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section10_AgLivestockWaste.pdf.

¹⁹ An error was made in the Solvent Controls Template, which was subsequently incorporated into the 2020 Wagon Wheel Workbook. Instead of 20,461.68 tons of statewide VOC emissions, only 13,184.02 tons were reported in the 2020 NEI, resulting in a difference of 7,277.66 tons. Utah notified EPA of this error and subsequently made corrections to the solvent sector. The Division used the updated dataset to prepare the 2020 periodic marginal inventory submission. Full data for all sectors, including the corrected solvent data, are available on the State of Utah 2020 Statewide Emissions Inventory page. At the time this inventory was prepared, the 2020 NEI database had not been updated.

²⁰ Utah Division of Air Quality SLEIS, <https://sleis.deq.utah.gov/>.

The Division utilized source-reported information from SLEIS to prepare major point source emissions for this periodic inventory submission. Any source that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 100 TPY of NO_x or VOCs throughout the state was included in the point source inventory, which were further subset to include only those within the SWF NAA during the calendar year of 2020. Based on these criteria, two major point sources were operating in the SWF NAA in 2020: PacifiCorp's Lake Side Power Plant (Site ID 13031) which emitted 177.72 TPY of NO_x (0.5001 TPD) and 41.75 TPY of VOCs (0.1179 TPD), and McWane Ductile (Site ID 10794) which emitted 20.42 TPY of NO_x (0.0512 TPD) and 21.68 TPY of VOCs (0.0569 TPD). These major point sources operate under approval orders issued by the Division that establish enforceable operating requirements and include source-specific conditions designed to limit and control emissions. A map of all major point sources throughout the SWF with grid cells overlaid on the SWF NAA is provided in Figure 2. The 2020 statewide emissions inventories can be accessed at the Division's inventory webpage.²¹

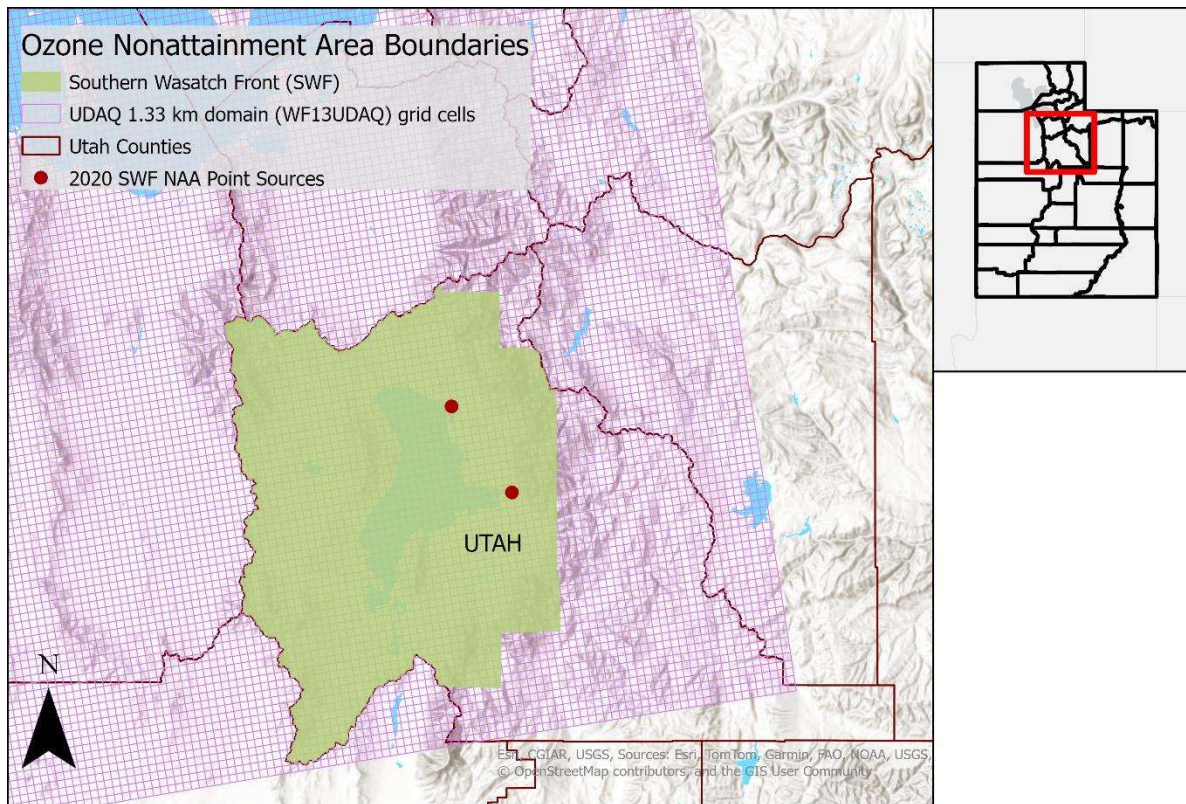


Figure 2: Map of the SWF NAA with an overlaid grid indicating the location of point sources inventoried in 2020.

²¹ 2020 Statewide Emissions Inventory, <https://deq.utah.gov/air-quality/2020statewide-emissions-inventories>.

3. Mobile On-Road and Non-Road Sources

Mobile on-road sources include emissions from vehicles like passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses, which predominantly travel on roadways. Sources included under the mobile non-road category include sources like construction equipment, engines used in recreational activities, portable industrial and commercial equipment, yardcare equipment, and agricultural engines. Additionally, locomotive emissions²² and emissions from airports were included in the non-road category, consistent with reporting in the 2017 marginal submission. Statewide emissions inventories for both of these categories were developed using EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator v3 (MOVES3) emission modeling platform for the year 2020.²³ The platform was based on the 2020 NEI which was published in April 2023 along with other data specific to the year 2020.²⁴ EPA uses default inputs to run the model when sufficient quality data is not available.^{25, 26}

IX.D.12.a.iv Temporal and Spatial Allocation for Daily Ozone Season Emissions

As periodic emission inventories are required to be reported as TPD of emissions for a typical weekday during the ozone season, each inventory sector described in section IX.D.12.a.iii were aggregated and temporally standardized into daily emissions using an emissions processing model and assigned a geographic location referred to as the grid cell. To report emissions specific to the SWF NAA, the Division used a Geographic Information System to isolate and report emissions which occur from within the NAA boundary.

The Division then utilized the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) model v5.0 for spatial and temporal allocation to calculate emissions into units of TPD, and to extract

²² 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Locomotives, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section12_Locomotives.pdf.

²³ Technical Support Document (TSD): Preparation of Emissions Inventories for the 2020 North American Emissions Modeling Platform, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/2020_emismod_tsd_dec2023_508.pdf.

²⁴ MOVES, www.epa.gov/moves.

²⁵ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: On-Road Mobile, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-01/NEI2020_TSD_Section5_Onroad_0.pdf.

²⁶ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Nonroad Mobile Sources, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-01/NEI2020_TSD_Section4_Nonroad.pdf.

inventories specific to the NAA boundary. SMOKE processed annual, county-wide emissions inventories from each of the sectors described in section IX.D.12.a.iii and reformulated them in order to be consistent with CAA section 182(a)(3)(A) requirements. For temporal processing, annual emission inventories are converted into hourly emissions, and hourly emissions were summed over the 24-hour period spanning the typical ozone weekday to arrive at emissions in TPD. Spatial processing included allocating emissions from the county-wide inventories to specific grid cells within the modeling domain according to surrogate spatial data provided by EPA. Details of each source category processing for SMOKE run can be found in the TSD.²⁷

IX.D.12.a.v Emissions Inventory

Pursuant to CAA section 182(a)(3), this inventory includes a comprehensive accounting of actual emissions of anthropogenic NO_x and VOCs, and additionally CO, for the calendar year of 2020 for the SWF NAA (Table 1). Emission inventory values from 2017 as reported in the original August 2020 marginal inventory submission have been included to provide context of observed emissions trends within the SWF NAA.

Table 1: 2017 and 2020 anthropogenic ozone precursor emissions inventory in TPD for the SWF NAA.

	2017			2020		
Sectors	NO _x	VOC	CO	NO _x	VOC	CO
Area Source	0.56	13.10	1.62	2.65	16.02*	3.46
On-road Mobile	14.93	7.07	85.43	12.57	6.35	74.88
Non-road Mobile	5.18	3.67	53.05	3.44	2.34	38.96
Point Source	1.25	0.21	4.30	0.55	0.17	0.85
Total	21.92	24.05	144.40	19.21	24.89	118.15

* Revised relative to NEI submission.²¹

IX.D.12.a.vi Emissions Trends

²⁷ <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=655382&eqdocs=DAQ-2026-001244&dbid=0&repo=Public>

As shown in Table 1 as well as Figures 3 and 4, ozone forming anthropogenic emissions in the SWF generally trend downwards for all pollutants inventoried from 2017 to 2020. Mobile sources, both on- and non-road, saw the most significant reduction across both NO_x and VOC emissions. On-road mobile emissions of NO_x decreased from 14.93 to 12.57 TPD, with VOC emissions decreasing from 7.07 to 6.35 TPD. Similarly, non-road mobile sources demonstrated a declining emission trend, with NO_x emissions reducing from 5.18 to 3.44 TPD. VOC emissions similarly decreased in the non-road mobile sector from 3.67 to 2.34 TPD. These two sectors were the primary drivers for the overall reduction observed in the SWF NAA from 2017 to 2020. The observed emission reductions in the on-road sector are consistent with the timing of the introduction of cleaner burning Tier 3 fuels throughout the greater Wasatch Front, and the introduction and adoption of Tier 3 vehicles.

However, it is important to note that the inventory year of 2020 coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic, and as a result the emissions reported for this year, and some of the observed trends, are impacted by the substantial shift in underlying activity data associated with the dramatic changes in behavior driven by responses to the pandemic. Changes associated with pandemic-related shifts may explain, at least in part, some of the observed reductions in the non-road mobile sectors. Typically, as population increases, emissions increase in this sector, especially VOCs.

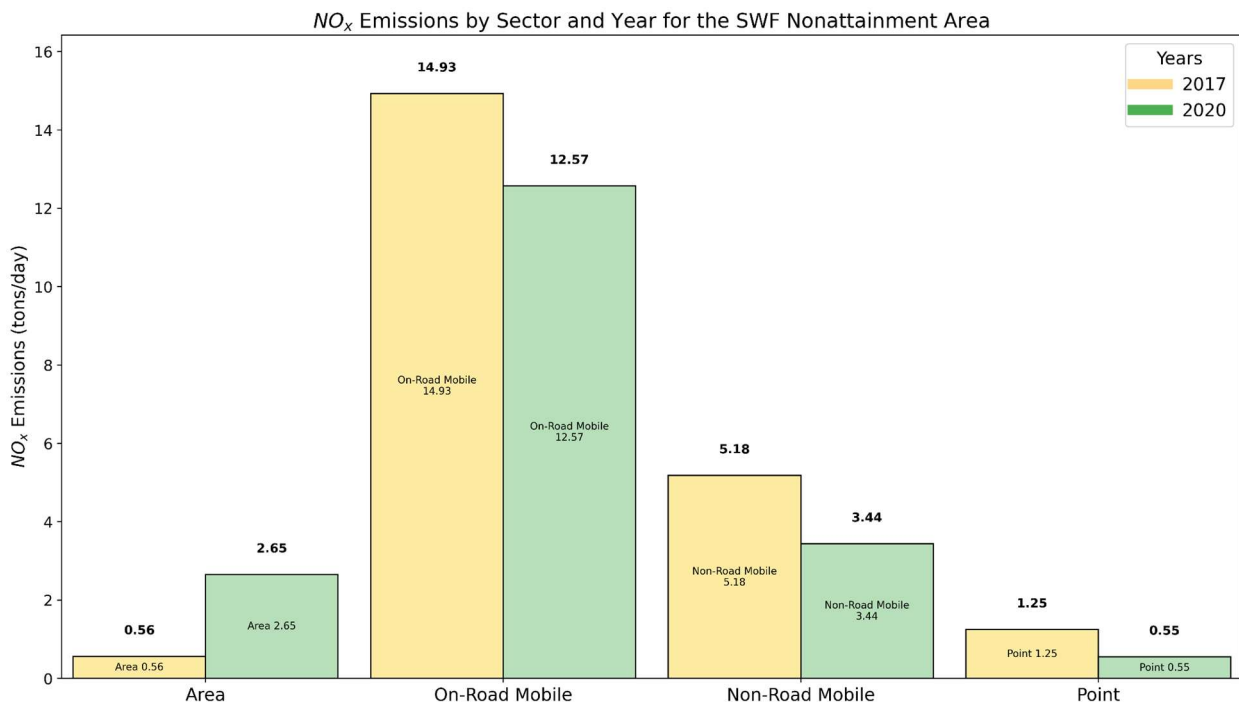


Figure 3: NO_x emissions trends in the SWF NAA between 2017 and 2020.

Point sources similarly showed consistent emission reductions with NO_x emissions decreasing from 1.25 to 0.55 TPD, and VOCs dropping from 0.21 to 0.17 TPD. It is important to note that some of this reduction results from the fact that in 2020 only two major point sources were cataloged, compared to the three sources in this category in 2017. In 2017, Brigham Young University Main Campus (Site ID 10790) was catalogued as a major source, but due to subsequent changes after 2017 to their permit and achieved emission reductions, the source reduced emissions below the 100 TPD threshold and is therefore no longer included within the point source category. As a result, the emissions associated with Brigham Young University Main Campus accounted for in the point sector in 2017 have been shifted to area sources due to changes in accounting related to the 100 TPY potential to emit criteria.

In contrast to the observed emission reduction trends in the mobile and point source categories, area sources were the only category to show an increase in both NO_x and VOC emissions within the SWF. During this time, area source NO_x emissions increased from 0.56 to 2.65 TPD, while VOCs increased from 13.10 to 16.02 TPD. Given the significant population increase the SWF experienced during this period, it is expected to see increased emissions in this category as emissions in the area source category closely track population. As noted above, some of the growth in this category is the result of shifting some emissions from sources found in the point category in 2017 to the area source category in 2020, albeit a very small amount of emissions.

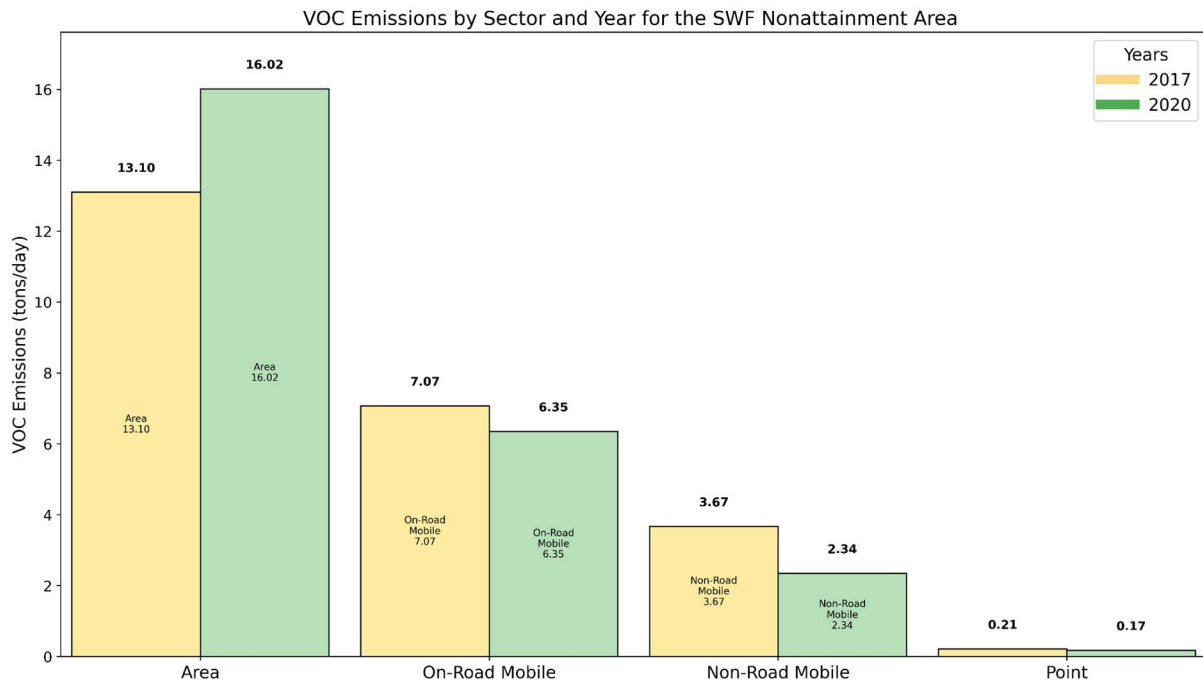


Figure 4: VOC emissions trends in the SWF NAA between 2017 and 2020.

1 Overall and independent of any shifts in source categorization, the cumulative impacts of
2 emission trends in the SWF results in a net decrease of anthropogenic ozone precursor emissions
3 from 2017 to 2020. Total NO_x emissions in the NAA fell from 21.92 to 19.21 TPD, while total
4 VOC emissions increased slightly from 24.05 to 24.89 TPD, representing a 12.4% decrease and
5 3.49% increase, respectively. While the increase in area source emissions offset some progress,
6 the substantial reductions observed in mobile and industrial sectors resulted in an overall
7 downward trend for NO_x emissions and only a slight increase for VOC emissions over the three-
8 year timeframe, despite the area experiencing substantial population growth during this period.

9 The emission reductions identified in this inventory are important as the SWF attained the
10 NAAQS in the inventoried year of 2020. Therefore, the emissions totals represented in that year,
11 as well as the general trends identified from 2017, serve as important reference points for the
12 emission levels necessary to attain and maintain the standard into the future.

13 14 IX.D.12.a.vii Conclusions

15
16 The inventory developed and reported here for the calendar year of 2020 was done in accordance
17 with section 182(a)(3)(A) of the CAA, and represents a comprehensive and accurate inventory of
18 emissions from all anthropogenic sources within the SWF NAA. As a result, the inventories
19 contained within this submission fulfill ongoing CAA 182(a)(3)(A) periodic inventory
20 requirements for the SWF NAA.

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7 UTAH STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
8 **Section IX, Part D, Ozone: Southern**
9 **Wasatch Front - 2023 Periodic**
10 **Inventory**
11
12 SECTION IX.D.12.b



**Department of
Environmental Quality**
Division of Air Quality

Section IX.D.12.b Southern Wasatch Front 2023 Ozone Periodic Inventory

IX.D.12.b.i Introduction

On October 26, 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. This revision lowered the standard from 75 to 70 parts per billion (ppb), as determined by the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily eight-hour average concentration.¹ On August 3, 2018, the EPA designated Utah’s Southern Wasatch Front (SWF) as a marginal ozone nonattainment area (NAA) based on data from 2014 - 2016.²

In August 2020, the Utah Division of Air Quality (the Division) submitted a 2017 base-year inventory reflecting a comprehensive, accurate, and current inventory of actual emissions from all anthropogenic sources within the SWF NAA as required by the Emission Inventory Requirements in 40 CFR 51.1315.³ This 2017 inventory submission represents the emissions which serve as the base year of a “marginal” NAA, which further serve as a reference for future State Implementation Plan development if required. The EPA approved this marginal 2017 inventory on August 5, 2021.⁴ On October 7, 2022, the EPA determined that the SWF attained the NAAQS by the August 3, 2021, marginal attainment date based on complete and quality assured data from the years 2018 – 2020.⁵ While the area has attained the standard, it will not be reclassified as attainment of the NAAQS until the state meets additional Clean Air Act (CAA) mandated criteria, including the federal approval of a state plan demonstrating maintenance of the 2015 NAAQS for ten years after redesignation, as required under CAA section 175A.

Since the SWF is still designated a marginal NAA, the area remains subject to certain CAA requirements, including section 182(a)(3)(A) periodic emission inventories. As a result, the

¹ National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone; 80 FR 65292; EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0699, FRL-9933-18-OAR.

² Additional Air Quality Designations for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards; 83 FR 25776; EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0548; FRL-9977-72-OAR.

³ Emissions Inventory requirements, 40 CFR 51.1315, <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-51.1315>.

⁴ Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; 2017 Base Year Inventories for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas, 2021-14195 (86 FR 35,404).

⁵ Determinations of Attainment by the Attainment Date, Extensions of the Attainment Date, and Reclassification of Areas Classified as Marginal for the 2015 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (87 FR 60,897)

Division is required to compile and submit periodic inventories every three years until the area is redesignated to attainment.⁶ As a result of this requirement, the Division developed a periodic inventory for the SWF NAA for the calendar year of 2020. This report serves to fulfill the next three-year incremental CAA section 182(a)(3)(A) periodic inventory submission for the SWF ozone NAA for the calendar year of 2023. Emission inventory values from 2017 as reported in the original August 2020 marginal inventory submission, as well as the 2020 periodic inventory submission, have been included to provide context of observed trends in emissions from within the SWF NAA.

IX.D.12.b.ii Nonattainment Area and Geography

The SWF NAA consists of a large portion of Utah County, including Utah valley where the majority of the residents of Utah County reside. Utah valley is a high mountain valley that is part of the larger Wasatch Front mountain and valley complex and part of the Intermountain West's basin and range geological province. Utah valley is a relatively flat basin with complex topography including Utah Lake, the state's largest freshwater lake, high and steep mountain fronts bordering the eastern and western side of the valley, deep complex mountain canyons, and intervalley connections to the north and south end of the valley. Elevations in the area vary significantly, ranging from approximately 4,487 feet at the lakeshore to well over 11,000 feet at the summits of the nearby Wasatch mountains.

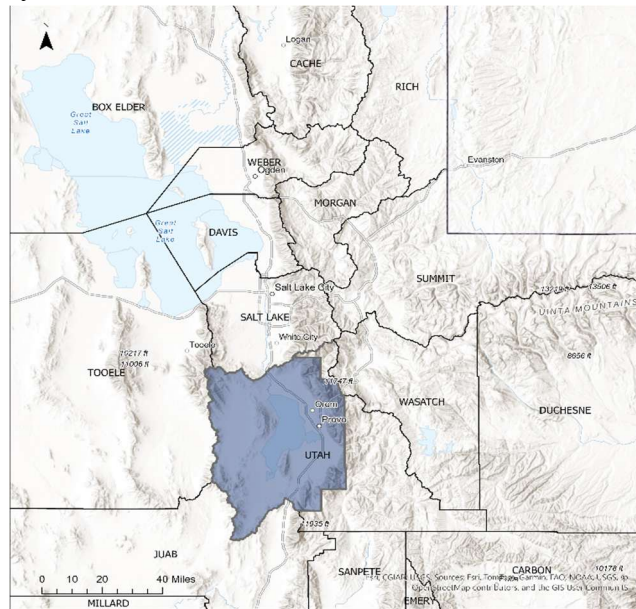


Figure 1: SWF ozone NAA as identified in blue.

⁶ Ozone Plan Submission and Requirements, CAA Section 182(a)(3)(A).

The area experiences a dry summer continental climate with hot and dry summers dominated by persistent high-pressure systems, conditions that are favorable for the formation of ozone. The relatively high baseline elevation of over 4,000 feet, coupled with its warm and dry climate, and its prominent location in the Intermountain West, results in a naturally high contribution of background ozone in the SWF NAA during the typical summer ozone season.⁷

Importantly, the SWF has experienced significant population growth in recent years. In 2017, the area's population was estimated at approximately 607,612 residents, growing to 663,595 by 2020, and finally growing to 719,174 residents by 2023. This represents a significant increase of over 111,500 people in the six years from the 2017 base year to 2023.

IX.D.12.b.iii Inventory Development and Emissions Source Categories

Periodic emissions inventories for an ozone NAA are required to be submitted in tons per day (TPD) for a typical weekday during the ozone season for relevant anthropogenic precursor emissions that lead to the formation of ground level ozone including emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).⁸ As a result, the inventory included in this submission and reported in Table 1 includes NO_x and VOC emissions in TPD for a typical summer ozone Wednesday resulting from anthropogenic activities within the SWF NAA boundary, as approximated by 1.33km grid cells with centroids intersecting the SWF NAA. While NO_x and VOCs are the only pollutants required by the implementation rule,⁹ the Division has opted to also provide emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) in this submission. CO is an important pollutant for modeling purposes, and contributes to the formation of ozone, albeit to a much lesser degree than NO_x and VOCs.

Broadly speaking, this inventory includes emissions from the source categories of: Area, Point, Mobile On-road, and Mobile Non-road. Emissions from oil and gas sources are not included in this inventory due to the lack of oil and gas sources within the SWF NAA.

In addition to the exclusion of oil and gas emissions, this inventory submission does not include emissions from wildfire or biogenic sources as the inventory is limited to locally produced

⁷ Scientific assessment of background ozone over the U.S.: Implications for air quality management. Jaffe et al.

⁸ Emissions Inventory Requirements 40 CFR 51.1315(c), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315\(c\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51/section-51.1315#p-51.1315(c)).

⁹ Implementation of the 2015 National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Requirements; 83 FR 62998; EPA-HQ-OAR-2016-0202, FRL-9986-53-OAR.

anthropogenic emissions only. These non-anthropogenic source categories are neither required nor appropriate for inclusion under the Air Emissions Reporting Requirements (AERR).¹⁰ The Emissions Inventory Guidance Section 3.5.1 states, “Since the periodic inventory requirement in the CAA does not specify the degree of detail required for the periodic inventory, EPA has defined the necessary components through the AERR.”¹¹ Additionally, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4) of the AERR notes that states are not required to report wildfire emissions as wildfires are considered natural or unpredictable events and are classified as “events” rather than emissions representative of a typical ozone work weekday.¹² Lastly, EPA develops national wildfire emissions inventories, and the Division lacks the year-specific meteorological modeling necessary to accurately temporalize wildfire emissions for the inventory year.

Further, the AERR was amended in 2008 to explicitly remove state reporting requirements for biogenic emissions,¹³ with the EPA instead developing and providing estimates for these emissions using land-use and meteorological data. Biogenic emissions are highly dependent on year-specific meteorological conditions, and the Division has not conducted photochemical modeling for the 2023 inventory year. Lastly, available EPA biogenic and wildfire datasets are provided at coarse spatial and temporal resolutions (county-level or 12-km grids and monthly averages), which are not directly compatible with the Division’s high-resolution, temporally allocated inventory approach or its NAA-specific summaries for a typical ozone work weekday for the calendar year of 2023.

1. Area Source

Area sources include emissions estimates for sources which individually are too small in magnitude to report as point sources and are thus aggregated together over large areas. Examples include residential heating, commercial combustion, asphalt paving, as well as commercial and consumer solvent use. For this report, area source emissions were initially calculated on a county level basis as emissions in tons per year (TPY) using inputs provided in EPA’s Wagon Wheel,¹⁴ before being spatially and temporally adjusted into TPD (section IX.D.12.b.iv). The Wagon

¹⁰ 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart A, Air Emissions Reporting Requirements.

¹¹ Emissions Inventory Guidance, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-12/documents/2016_ei_guidance_for_naaqs.pdf.

¹² Wildfire Emissions Reporting, 40 CFR 51.15(b)(4), [https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15\(b\)\(4\)](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-51#p-51.15(b)(4)).

¹³ Biogenic Emissions Reporting, <https://www.federalregister.gov/d/E8-29737/p-155>.

¹⁴ 2020 NEI Wagon Wheel Input Template, https://gaftp.epa.gov/air/nei/2020/doc/supporting_data/nonpoint/Wagon%20Wheel%202020%20v7%20Final%20-%20SLT%20Inputs.zip. “2020NEI_WW_SL_Input_Template_Submittals.xlsx”.

Wheel tool was developed in 2017 and updated in 2020 for the National Emission Inventory (NEI) reporting purposes. Details regarding development and utilization of this tool can be found in the 2020 NEI Technical Supporting Document (TSD) for nonpoint sources for specifics.¹⁵ Additionally, residential wood combustion¹⁶ and livestock waste¹⁷ are similarly reported within the area source inventory source category in this report. Area sources additionally include minor point sources with potential to emit less than 100 TPY. To develop area source emission estimates for 2023, the Division projected 2020 emission estimates forward proportionally using relevant 2020 to 2023 activity data ratios.

2. Point Source

Point sources include emissions estimates for large sources that are located at fixed, stationary locations. Examples include large industrial facilities and electrical power plants. Point source emissions are represented as the source-reported 2023 actual emissions submitted to the Division's State and Local Emissions Inventory System (SLEIS) database.¹⁸ SLEIS contains extensive quality assurance / quality control guardrails that guide point sources as they submit their emission data. The Division then conducts additional quality control checks. This data is then reported to EPA in preparation to build the NEI. Missing emissions values are gap-filled with EPA data where available.

The Division utilized source-reported information from SLEIS to prepare major point source emissions for this periodic inventory submission. Any source that has the potential to emit greater than or equal to 100 TPY of NO_x or VOCs throughout the state was included in the point source inventory, which were further subset to include only those within the SWF NAA during the calendar year of 2023. Based on these criteria, three major point sources were operating in the SWF NAA in 2023: PacifiCorp's Lake Side Power Plant (Site ID 13031) which emitted 164.21 TPY of NO_x (0.4521 TPD) and 47.90 TPY of VOCs (0.1323 TPD), McWane Ductile (Site ID 10794) which emitted 40.95 TPY of NO_x (0.0822 TPD) and 19.23 TPY of VOCs (0.0540 TPD), and Texas Instruments (Site ID 11408) which represents a new major point source in the SWF relative to the 2020 inventory which reported 17.40 TPY for NO_x (0.0357 TPD) and

¹⁵ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Nonpoint Overview, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section6_Nonpoint_Overview.pdf.

¹⁶ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Fuel Combustion – Residential Heating - Wood, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section27_RWC.pdf.

¹⁷ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Agriculture – Livestock Waste, www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section10_AgLivestockWaste.pdf.

¹⁸ Utah Division of Air Quality SLEIS, <https://sleis.deq.utah.gov/>.

6.49 TPY of VOC emissions (0.0161 TPD). These major point sources operate under approval orders issued by the Division that establish enforceable operating requirements and include source-specific conditions designed to limit and control emissions. A map of all major point sources throughout the SWF with grid cells overlaid on the SWF NAA is provided in Figure 2.

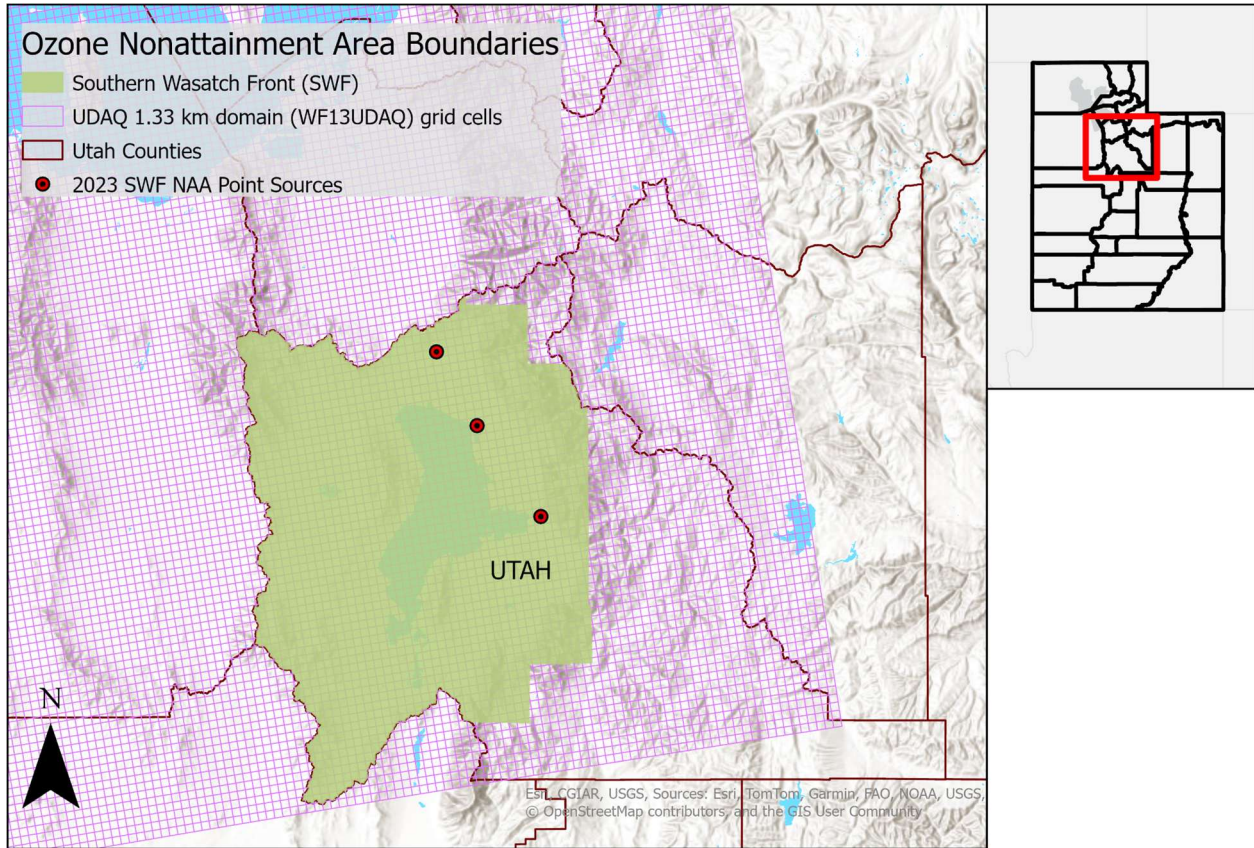


Figure 2: Map of the SWF NAA with an overlaid grid indicating the location of point sources inventoried in 2023.

3. Mobile On-Road and Non-Road Sources

Mobile on-road sources include emissions from vehicles like passenger vehicles, motorcycles, light-duty trucks, heavy-duty trucks, and buses, which predominantly travel on roadways. Sources included under the mobile non-road category include sources like construction equipment, engines used in recreational activities, portable industrial and commercial equipment, yardcare equipment, and agricultural engines. Additionally, locomotive emissions¹⁹ and

¹⁹ 2020 National Emissions Inventory Technical Support Document: Locomotives,

emissions from airports were included in the non-road category, consistent with reporting in the 2017 marginal submission. Statewide emissions inventories for both of these categories were developed using EPA's Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator v4 (MOVES4) emission modeling platform.²⁰

IX.D.12.b.iv Temporal and Spatial Allocation for Daily Ozone Season Emissions

As periodic emission inventories are required to be reported as TPD of emissions for a typical weekday during the ozone season, each inventory sector described in section IX.D.12.b.iii were aggregated and temporally standardized into daily emissions using an emissions processing model and assigned a geographic location referred to as the grid cell. To report emissions specific to the SWF NAA, the Division used a Geographic Information System to isolate and report emissions which occur from within the NAA boundary.

The Division then utilized the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) model v5.0 for spatial and temporal allocation to calculate emissions into units of TPD, and to extract inventories specific to the NAA boundary. SMOKE processed annual, county-wide emissions inventories from each of the sectors described in section IX.D.12.b.iii and reformulated them in order to be consistent with CAA section 182(a)(3)(A) requirements. For temporal processing, annual emission inventories are converted into hourly emissions, and hourly emissions were summed over the 24-hour period spanning the typical ozone weekday to arrive at emissions in TPD. Spatial processing included allocating emissions from the county-wide inventories to specific grid cells within the modeling domain according to surrogate spatial data provided by EPA. Details of each source category processing for SMOKE run can be found in the TSD.²¹

IX.D.12.b.v Emissions Inventory

Pursuant to CAA section 182(a)(3), this inventory includes a comprehensive accounting of actual emissions of anthropogenic NO_x and VOCs, and additionally CO, for the calendar year of 2023 for the SWF NAA (Table 1). Emission inventory values from 2017 as reported in the original

www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/NEI2020_TSD_Section12_Locomotives.pdf.

²⁰ Technical Support Document (TSD): Preparation of Emissions Inventories for the 2020 North American Emissions Modeling Platform,
www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-10/2020_emismod_tsd_dec2023_508.pdf.

²¹ <https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/ElectronicFile.aspx?docid=655382&eqdocs=DAQ-2026-001244&dbid=0&repo=Public>

marginal inventory submission, as well as 2020 emissions as reported in the periodic inventory submission, have been included to provide context of observed 2023 emissions trends within the SWF NAA.

Table 1: 2017, 2020, and 2023 anthropogenic ozone precursor emissions inventory in TPD for the SWF.

	2017			2020			2023		
Sectors	NO _x	VOC	CO	NO _x	VOC	CO	NO _x	VOC	CO
Area Source	0.56	13.10	1.62	2.65	16.02*	3.46	3.05	18.01	2.94
On-road Mobile	14.93	7.07	85.43	12.57	6.35	74.88	10.30	3.67	50.83
Non-road Mobile	5.18	3.67	53.05	3.44	2.34	38.96	2.82	3.04	48.71
Point Source	1.25	0.21	4.30	0.55	0.17	0.85	0.57	0.20	0.41
Total	21.92	24.05	144.4	19.21	24.89	118.15	16.75	24.92	102.89

* Revised relative to NEI submission.²¹

IX.D.12.b.vi Emissions Trends

As discussed in the 2020 periodic inventory submission for the SWF, the emissions reported in that year coincide with the COVID-19 pandemic, and are therefore likely unrepresentative to true long-term trends.²² Methodology used when developing individual sector inventories also evolves, resulting in some changes to emission estimates. Regardless, comparing periodic inventories between each three-year timeframe, and over the entire six-year period, can be useful to understand emission trends and demonstrate progress in maintaining the NAAQS.

As shown in Table 1 as well as Figures 3 and 4, ozone forming anthropogenic emissions in the SWF generally continue trending downwards for NO_x while slightly increasing in VOC emissions from 2017 to 2023. Mobile sources, both on- and non-road, saw the most significant reduction across both NO_x and VOC emissions. On-road mobile emissions of NO_x decreased from 14.93 to 10.30 TPD, with VOC emissions decreasing from 7.07 to 3.67 TPD. Similarly,

²² Utah State Implementation Plan; Section IX.D.12.a; Ozone: Southern Wasatch Front - 2020 Periodic Inventory

non-road mobile sources demonstrated a declining emission trend, with NO_x emissions reducing from 5.18 to 2.04 TPD. VOC emissions similarly decreased in the non-road mobile sector from 3.67 to 3.04 TPD, although this is slightly up from 2020 when VOC emissions were reported at 2.34 TPD, likely influenced by the COVID-19 impact. These two sectors continue to be the primary drivers for the overall reduction observed in the SWF NAA from 2017 to 2023. The observed emission reductions in the on-road sector are consistent with the ongoing market penetration of the introduction of cleaner burning Tier 3 fuels throughout the greater Wasatch Front, and the introduction and adoption of Tier 3 vehicles.

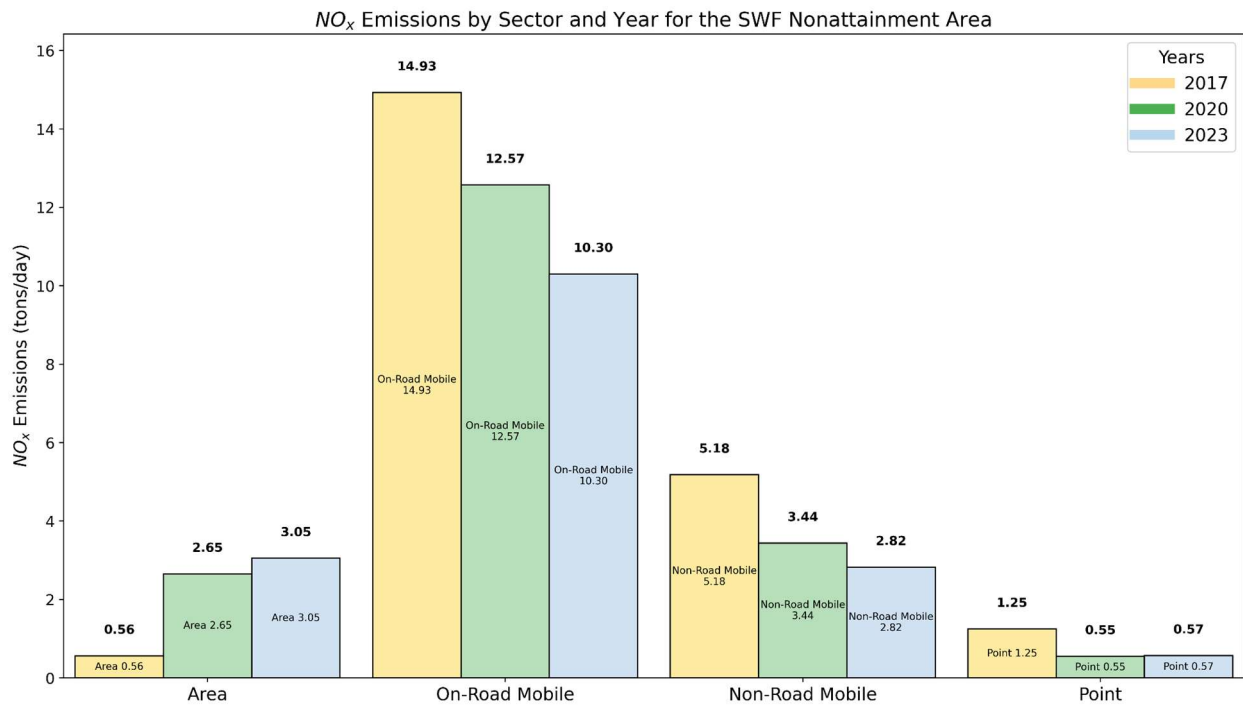


Figure 3: NO_x emissions trends in the SWF NAA between 2017, 2020, and 2023.

Point sources similarly showed consistent emission reductions with NO_x emissions decreasing from 1.25 to 0.57 TPD, and VOCs dropping from 0.21 to 0.20 TPD, and both pollutants representing nearly flat emissions relative to 2020. It is important to note that this sector added a major point source as Texas Instruments began operations after 2020 but is permitted to have the potential to emit greater than 100 TPY, increasing this category from two to three cataloged sources.

In contrast to the observed emission reduction trends in the mobile and point source categories, area sources were the only category to show an increase in both NO_x and VOC emissions within the SWF. During this time, area source NO_x emissions increased from 0.56 to 3.05 TPD, while

VOCs increased from 13.10 to 18.01 TPD. Given the substantial population increase the SWF continued to experience during this time, it is unsurprising to see increased emissions in this category as emissions in the area source category closely track population.

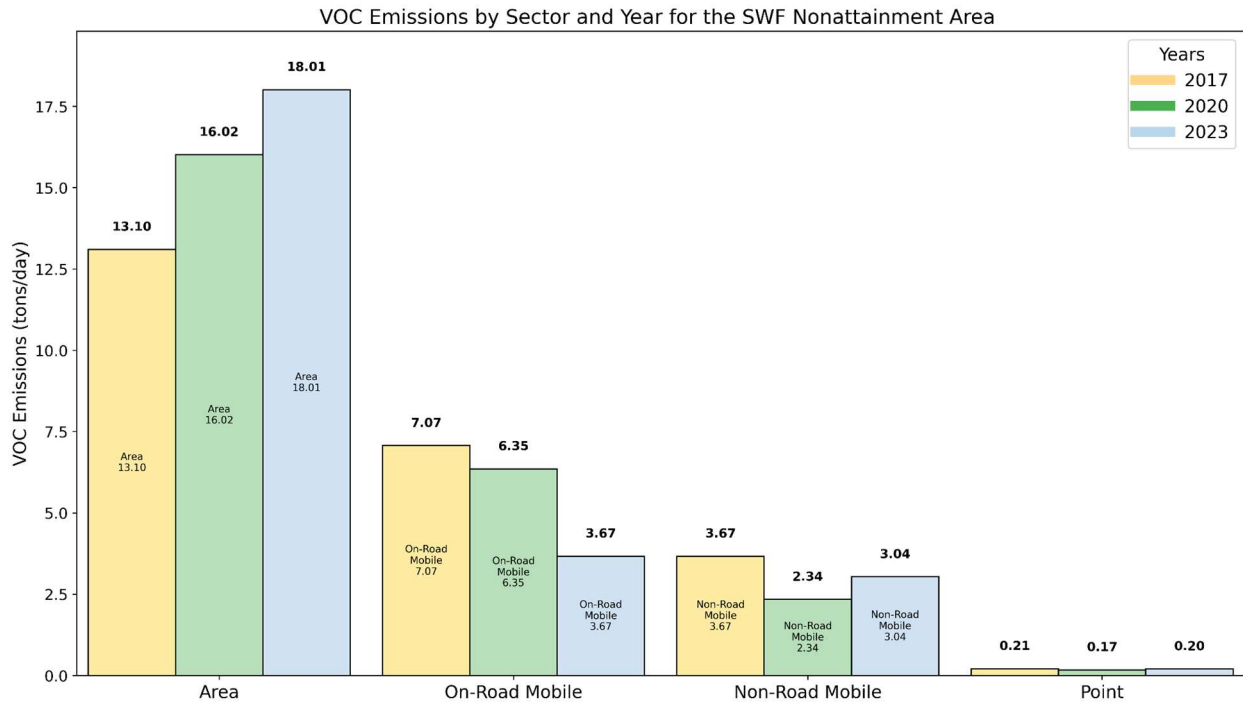


Figure 4: VOC emissions trends in the SWF NAA between 2017, 2020, and 2023.

Overall, the cumulative impacts of emission trends in the SWF results in a net decrease of anthropogenic ozone precursor emissions from 2017 to 2023, continuing the trend observed from 2017 to 2020. Total NO_x emissions in the NAA fell from 21.92 to 16.75 TPD, while total VOC emissions slightly increased from 24.05 to 24.92 TPD, representing a 23.58% decrease and 3.62% increase, respectively. While increases observed in area source emissions continue to offset some progress, the substantial reductions observed in mobile and industrial sectors resulted in an overall downward trend for NO_x emissions and nearly flat trend for VOC emissions over the three-year timeframe, despite the area experiencing substantial population growth during this period.

The emission reductions identified in this inventory are important as the SWF continues to demonstrate attainment of the NAAQS. Therefore, the emissions trends identified from 2017 through 2023 serve as important reference points for the emission levels appropriate to attain and maintain the standard into the future.

IX.D.12.b.vii Conclusions

The inventory developed and reported here for the calendar year of 2023 was done in accordance with section 182(a)(3)(A) of the CAA, and represents a comprehensive and accurate inventory of emissions from all anthropogenic sources within the SWF NAA. As a result, the inventories contained within this submission fulfill ongoing CAA 182(a)(3)(A) periodic inventory requirements for the SWF NAA.

ITEM 8



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQ-035-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

THROUGH: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

THROUGH: Jazmine Lopez, Rules Coordinator

FROM: Devin Mulrooney, Environmental Scientist

DATE: July 22, 2026

SUBJECT: PROPOSE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT: Amend Section R307-110-28. Regional Haze; Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX.A.1; Amend Section R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits.

Background

In 1977, the Clean Air Act (CAA) established a program to protect visibility in the nation's mandatory Class I areas (CIAs). Mandatory CIAs are national parks, wilderness areas, and national forests that meet size criteria established under the CAA. Utah contains five mandatory CIAs: Arches National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, Canyonlands National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, and Zion National Park. The CAA established a national goal of "the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I Federal areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution."

To implement this goal, the CAA and the Regional Haze Rule require states to develop State Implementation Plans (SIPs) that describe the controls and long-term strategies necessary to achieve reasonable progress toward improving visibility in CIAs. The program is organized in ten year planning periods with an end goal of natural visibility in 2064. The first regional haze implementation period began with SIP submissions due in 2008 and covered the period through 2018. The second implementation period SIPs were due in 2021 after the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted states an extension for submission. Utah submitted its Regional Haze Second Implementation Period SIP to EPA on August 2, 2022.

EPA partially approved and partially disapproved Utah's Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP in a final action published on January 2, 2025. EPA approved portions of the SIP related to baseline, current, and natural visibility conditions; assessment of progress to date; the uniform rate of progress (URP); reasonably attributable visibility impairment; progress report requirements; monitoring strategy; and other applicable implementation plan requirements. EPA disapproved portions of the SIP related to the long-term strategy, reasonable progress goals, and Federal Land Manager consultation requirements.

This SIP revision incorporates by reference Section XX.A.1 to address the deficiencies identified in EPA's partial disapproval and to update the SIP consistent with recent regional haze guidance and state legislative policy. Specifically, the revision updates the long-term strategy for the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) and US Magnesium (USM).

Intermountain Power Plant

In Utah's initial Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP, IPP agreed to an enforceable shutdown date of December 31, 2027, for its two coal-fired generating units. This commitment was made because IPP had already begun permitting, planning, and constructing the IPP Renewed project, which consists of two combined-cycle combustion turbine (CCCT) units designed to operate on natural gas. IPP voluntarily pursued this transition due primarily to economic and market drivers. Approximately 98 percent of the electricity generated at IPP is sold to California customers. California legislation established greenhouse gas emissions performance standards requiring imported electricity to come from generation sources equivalent to natural gas-fired generation. As a result, IPP initiated construction of the CCCT units to maintain its ability to provide electricity to California customers.

Following the announcement of the planned coal unit retirement, the Utah Legislature considered and enacted legislation intended to preserve dispatchable electricity generation capacity within the state. In addition, more recent EPA regional haze guidance and federal executive policy directives have placed increased emphasis on consideration of electric grid reliability when evaluating potential generating unit retirements. As a result of these developments, Utah revised the SIP to remove the enforceable shutdown date for the coal-fired units at IPP.

The Second Implementation Period regional haze process consisted of three primary phases. The first phase involved a screening analysis to determine which sources contributed to visibility impairment at CIAs. IPP was identified as a source contributing to visibility impacts and therefore advanced to the next phase of review.

The second phase required selected sources to conduct a four-factor analysis. Under the CAA and Regional Haze Rule, a four-factor analysis evaluates:

1. The cost of compliance;
2. The time necessary for compliance;
3. The energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance; and
4. The remaining useful life of the source.

Sources that advanced beyond the screening phase were required to evaluate visibility-impairing pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and particulate matter (PM). In the original SIP submission, IPP did not perform a four-factor analysis because the units were subject to the enforceable shutdown date. Removal of the shutdown date as part of this SIP revision necessitated completion of a four-factor analysis for IPP.

In the third phase, the Division of Air Quality (the division) considers the results of the four factor analysis and implements which controls and strategy it deems reasonable into the regional haze SIP. For SO₂ and PM, the analysis concluded that emissions are already effectively controlled through the facility's existing flue gas desulfurization systems and baghouse controls. Existing permitted emission limits for SO₂ and PM are below the thresholds identified in regional haze guidance where additional controls are generally considered for evaluation. Accordingly, the division determined that additional SO₂ and PM controls were not necessary to achieve reasonable progress.

For NO_x, the four-factor analysis concluded that additional reasonable progress controls were warranted and reasonable. As a result, the SIP revision establishes a new mass-based NO_x emission limit for the coal-fired units of 14,340 tons per year, along with a 1,813-ton 30-day rolling emission limit. These limits were derived based on a reasonable control efficiency achievable through selective non-catalytic reduction controls and were determined to be cost-effective if the units were to operate at higher utilization levels over a 20-year remaining useful life.

As part of this SIP revision, the division conducted updated regional haze visibility modeling performed by Ramboll. In the original regional haze modeling analysis, emissions from the coal-fired units at IPP were assumed to be zero due to the enforceable shutdown date. The updated modeling represents a conservative analysis because it assumes maximum potential emissions from both the coal-fired units and the CCCT units while not accounting for recent emissions reductions resulting from the closure of USM and the Kennecott Power Plant, emission reductions at CCI Paradox Midstream, or new emission limits at the Tesoro Refinery.

The regional haze modeling was conducted to predict visibility impacts in 2028 on the 20 percent most impaired days at CIAs within Utah and in neighboring states. Visibility impacts are measured in deciviews (dv), which is the standard metric used to quantify visibility impairment. The modeled visibility impacts are compared to the URP, which represents the rate of visibility improvement needed to achieve natural visibility conditions by 2064, consistent with EPA regional haze guidance.

Under the updated conservative modeling scenario, all of Utah's CIAs remained below the URP. Although removal of the enforceable shutdown date for IPP resulted in some modeled increase in visibility impairment, the impacts remained small. The projected visibility impacts attributable to IPP at Utah's CIAs are as follows:

- Bryce Canyon National Park: 0.118 dv
- Canyonlands National Park and Arches National Park (shared monitor): 0.046 dv
- Capitol Reef National Park: 0.113 dv
- Zion National Park: 0.013 dv

For reference, a dv is a logarithmic scale used to measure visibility impairment, and a change of approximately 1 dv is generally considered perceptible to the human eye. The modeled visibility impacts associated with IPP are substantially below that threshold.

The updated modeling also demonstrated impacts at CIAs outside Utah; however, those impacts were similarly minimal, with the largest modeled impact remaining below 0.04 dv. The division determined that the controls and limitations established to ensure reasonable progress for Utah's CIAs are also sufficient to address impacts at out-of-state CIAs.

Even under the conservative maximum-emissions modeling scenario, Utah's CIAs remain below the URP with only limited additional visibility impacts. Actual impacts are expected to be lower than those modeled because the revised SIP establishes a new mass-based NO_x emission limit for the coal-fired units at IPP.

The new mass-based NO_x emission limit and associated compliance and reporting requirements are incorporated into Section H.23 of the SIP revision.

US Magnesium

This SIP revision also addresses updates related to USM. In January 2026, the USM facility and associated property were acquired by Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL). Under Utah's original Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP, USM was required to install flue gas recirculation (FGR) controls on the Riley Boiler by 2028 as a reasonable progress control measure. However, the facility has not operated since 2021.

FFSL acquired the property primarily to secure associated water rights that may assist ongoing efforts to support and restore the Great Salt Lake. As a result, operation of the facility in the near future is considered unlikely. Nevertheless, FFSL retains the authority to restart operations, sell the facility, or authorize a third party to operate the plant in the future.

The current SIP provision requires installation of FGR controls by 2028 regardless of whether the facility is operating. Because the facility is currently shut down, this SIP revision modifies the compliance schedule to require installation of FGR controls either prior to restart of operations or by 2028, whichever occurs later. This revision provides the current owner flexibility to determine the most appropriate long-term use and value of the facility while still ensuring that FGR controls will be installed before any future operations resume.

The division determined that this revision will not adversely impact visibility because the underlying control requirement remains unchanged. The amendment only revises the timing of compliance to reflect the facility's current non-operational status.

The timing provision and current ownership were both updated in Section H.23 to reflect this SIP revision.

Other Reasoning for Disapproval

As part of EPA's partial disapproval of Utah's Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP, EPA also identified issues related to PacifiCorp's Hunter Power Plant and Huntington Power Plant, the Sunnyside Cogeneration Station, and CCI Lisbon.

These facilities and issues are not addressed in this SIP revision because the affected parties filed petitions for reconsideration and judicial review challenging EPA's action before the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit and were granted reconsideration of those issues, and the matters are currently under further review by the EPA.

Because EPA is reconsidering those portions of the partial disapproval, the division is not providing additional revisions related to those facilities as part of this amendment. The division will continue coordinating with EPA regarding the outcome of the reconsideration process and determine whether additional SIP revisions are necessary following EPA's review.

Recommendation: Staff recommend the Board approve the amendments to Section R307-110-28, Regional Haze; Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX.A.1, and Section R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits, for a 30-day public comment period.

State of Utah
Administrative Rule Analysis
Revised May 2026

NOTICE OF SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE

TYPE OF FILING: Amendment	Filing ID: OFFICE USE ONLY
Rule or section number:	R307-110
Date of previous publication (only for CPRs):	

1. Agency Information

Title catchline:	Environmental Quality, Air Quality
Building:	Multi-Agency State Office Building
Street address:	195 N 1950 W
City, state:	Salt Lake City, UT
Mailing address:	PO Box 144820
City, state and zip:	Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4820

2. Contact Persons

Name:	Phone:	Email:
Devin Mulrooney	385-315-3368	dmulrooney@utah.gov
Jazmine Lopez	801-536-4050	jazminelopez@utah.gov

Please address questions regarding information on this notice to the persons listed above.

3. General Information

A. Rule or section catchline:
R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan
B. Purpose of the new rule or reason for the change:
The Clean Air Act and Regional Haze Rule requires states to submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) demonstrating reasonable progress towards achieving natural visibility by 2064 in Utah's five Class I Areas (CIAs), which include all five of the national parks in the State. As part of this SIP, the state must conduct an emissions control determination to identify its long-term strategy (LTS) to achieve the 2064 natural conditions goal. This rule is being amended to incorporate by reference Utah SIP Section XX.A.1: Regional Haze Second Implementation Period and amendments to SIP Section IX.H.23: Regional Haze Emissions Limits and Operating Practices.
C. Summary of the new rule or change:
This amendment changes the "most recently amended" date in Sections R307-110-17 and R307-110-28 to November 4, 2026, incorporating by reference the requirements of Section XX.A.1: Regional Haze Second Implementation Period and Section IX: Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits, of the Utah SIP. The reasonable progress determinations in these sections revise Section XX.A with the following changes to measures supporting the State's LTS: 1. Establishes mass-based annual and 30-day rolling Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) emissions limits for the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) based on a four-factor analysis and the achievable control efficiency of selective non-catalytic reduction; 2. Removes the enforceable closure date for the coal-fired boilers at the IPP due to changes in federal and state policy; and 3. Revises the compliance date for flue gas recirculation at the US Magnesium Riley boiler to 2028, or upon source startup, whichever occurs later, and updates the SIP to reflect the current operator.

4. Legislative Action Information

A. Are any changes in this filing because of state legislative action?	Changes are because of legislative action.
B. If yes, any bill number and session:	HB 425 (2023 General Session), SB 161 (2024 General Session), HB 3004 (2024 Special Session), HB 70 (2025 General Session)

5. Fiscal Information

Provide an estimate and written explanation of the aggregate anticipated cost or savings to:
A. State budget:
Removal of the IPP closure date from the SIP provides the opportunity for the facility to be sold and potentially returned to

operation in the future. If a purchaser were to acquire and restart the facility, the State could experience fiscal benefits from tax revenue associated with the sale, potential job creation, and economic activity related to energy production and sales. Because no sale or restart has occurred, these potential benefits cannot be reliably quantified at this time.

The previous NOx emissions limit of 21,234.7 tons per 12-month rolling total is being reduced to 14,340 tons per 12-month rolling total, and a new 30-day rolling limit of 1,813 tons is being established. These revised NOx emissions limits are not anticipated to impact the State budget. IPP is currently not operating, and the new limits are consistent with existing emissions limits for other pollutants at the facility. If the facility resumes operation, the revised limits are not expected to reduce productivity or utilization.

The revisions related to US Magnesium are not anticipated to impact the State budget because they only revise the timeline for installation of previously required controls. The control installation requirement was adopted in a prior rulemaking, and the associated fiscal impacts were evaluated at that time.

B. Local governments:

IPP is owned by the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA), a political subdivision of the State consisting of 23 municipalities that receive financial benefits associated with IPP operations. By removing the enforceable closure date, this revision allows for the continued operation of IPP and preserves the potential for sale of the facility. If the facility were sold or returned to operation, the participating municipalities could experience financial benefits associated with employment, energy production, and related economic activity. Because no sale or restart has occurred, these potential benefits cannot be reliably quantified at this time. The revisions related to US Magnesium are not anticipated to impact local governments because they only revise the timeline for installation of previously required controls. The control installation requirement was adopted in a prior rulemaking, and associated fiscal impacts were evaluated at that time.

C. Small businesses ("small business" means a business employing 1-49 persons):

This amendment is not anticipated to create costs for small businesses. Removal of the IPP closure date preserves the potential for future operation or sale of the facility, which could provide indirect economic benefits to small businesses through increased economic activity, employment, and demand for local goods and services. Because no sale or restart has occurred, these potential benefits cannot be reliably quantified at this time.

The newly established NOx emissions limits apply to IPP and are not anticipated to affect small businesses because the facility is currently not in operation and other limits already impact utilization and production. The revisions related to US Magnesium only revise the timeline for installation of previously required controls and do not create new requirements for small businesses.

D. Non-small businesses ("non-small business" means a business employing 50 or more persons):

A potential purchaser and operator of the IPP could experience significant fiscal benefits associated with operation of the facility, including revenue from energy production and related economic activity. Removal of the enforceable closure date preserves the opportunity for future operation or sale of the facility. Because there is currently no purchaser and the facility is not operating, these potential impacts cannot be reliably quantified at this time.

The newly established NOx emissions limits apply only to IPP and are not anticipated to create significant additional costs because the limits are inline with other pollutants and are not expected to reduce facility productivity or utilization.

The revisions related to US Magnesium only revise the timeline for installation of previously required controls and do not create fiscal impact for non-small businesses.

E. Persons other than small businesses, non-small businesses, state, or local government entities ("person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental entity, or public or private organization of any character other than an **agency**):

If IPP were purchased and returned to operation, the facility would require approximately 300 employees onsite. This would provide a significant economic benefit to the individuals employed by the facility and to the surrounding communities. The revisions related to US Magnesium only modify the compliance timeline for installation of previously required emission controls and do not create any fiscal impact for persons.

F. Compliance costs for affected persons:

The impacted entities will incur no additional costs to comply with these revisions. For IPP, the new emission limit is not expected to restrict production or facility utilization. For US Magnesium, the revisions only modify the compliance timeline for previously required controls and do not impose any new control requirements or associated costs.

6. Regulatory Impact Summary Table

Enter the cost or savings in the relevant cell. If there is no cost or savings, enter, "\$0." If a cost or savings is inestimable, enter, "inestimable."

Fiscal Cost	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Local Governments	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Small Businesses	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Non-Small Businesses	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Other Persons	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Total Fiscal Cost	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Fiscal Benefits	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	FY2030	FY2031
State Budget	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Local Governments	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Small Businesses	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Non-Small Businesses	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Other Persons	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Total Fiscal Benefits	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable
Net Fiscal Benefits	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable	inestimable

7. Regulatory Impact Analysis Approval

The Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Quality, Tim Davis, has reviewed and approved this regulatory impact analysis.

8. Family Impact Information

A. The agency has considered this rule's impact on family health, stability, and formation: ☒

B. Summary of reasonable alternatives or modifications:

9. Citation Information

Provide citations to the statutory authority for the rule. If there is also a federal requirement for the rule, provide a citation to that requirement:

Section 19-2-104	40 CFR 51 Subpart P	

10. Incorporation by Reference Information

Incorporation by Reference (if this rule incorporates more than two items by reference, please include additional tables):

A. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX, Regional Haze.
Publisher	Division of Air Quality, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Issue Date	November 4, 2026
Issue or Version	

B. This rule adds or updates the following title of material incorporated by reference (a copy of the material incorporated by reference must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Rules. *If none, leave blank*):

Official Title of Materials Incorporated (from title page)	Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits and Operating Practices.
Publisher	Division of Air Quality, Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Issue Date	November 4, 2026
Issue or Version	

11. Public Notice Information

The public may submit written or oral comments to the agency identified in box 1.

A. Comments will be accepted until:

10/01/2026

B. A public hearing (optional) will be held (The public may request a hearing by submitting a written request to the agency, as outlined in Section 63G-3-302 and Rule R15-1.):

Date:	Time (hh:mm AM/PM):	Place (physical address or URL):
09/24/2026	02:00 PM - 03:00 PM	A public hearing is set for September 24, 2026. Further details may be found below. The hearing will be cancelled should no request for one be made by September 22, 2026, at 10 AM MT. The final status of the public hearing will be posted on September 22, 2026, after 10 AM MT. The status of the public hearing may be checked at the following website location under the corresponding rule. https://deq.utah.gov/public-notices-archive/air-quality-rule-plan-changes-open-public-comment Interested Persons can participate in person or electronically, via the internet. In Person: MASOB 195 N. 1950 W. Salt Lake City, UT, 84116, First Floor, Air Quality Board Room Virtual Attendance: Time zone: America/Denver Google Meet joining info: Video call link: https://meet.google.com/qpx-feyv-vom Or dial:(US) +1 740-936-3821 PIN: 799 848 699#

To the agency: If more than one hearing is planned to take place, continue to add rows.

12. Effective Date Information

This rule change MAY become effective on:

(NOTE: This is the date the agency anticipates making the filing effective. It is NOT the effective date)

11/04/2026

13. Agency Authorization Information

To the agency: Information requested on this form is required by Sections 63G-3-301, 63G-3-302, 63G-3-303, and 63G-3-402. The office may return incomplete forms to the agency, possibly delaying publication in the *Utah State Bulletin* and delaying the first possible effective date.

Agency head or designee and title:	Bryce C. Bird, Director, Division of Air Quality	Date:	07/20/2026
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R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.

R307-110. General Requirements: State Implementation Plan.

R307-110-17. Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part H, Emission Limits and Operating Practices, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on **November 4, 2026** [~~July 1, 2026~~], pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is incorporated by reference and made a part of Rule R307-110.

R307-110-28. Regional Haze.

The Utah State Implementation Plan, Section XX, Regional Haze, as most recently amended by the Utah Air Quality Board on **November 4, 2026** [~~July 6, 2022~~], pursuant to Section 19-2-104, is incorporated by reference and made a part of [~~these rules~~] **Rule R307-110**.

KEY: air pollution, PM10, PM2.5, ozone

Date of Last Change: **July 1, 2026 2026**

Notice of Continuation: December 1, 2021

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

1 **Utah State Implementation Plan**
2 **Regional Haze Second**
3 **Implementation Period: Section**
4 **XX.A.1**
5

Revision Summary

This State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision includes Utah's Regional Haze Second Implementation Period plan (XX.A.1)¹ to reflect changes in the planned operation of the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) – Intermountain Generating Station and ownership changes to the U.S. Magnesium (USM) - Rowley Facility to ensure continued compliance with the federal enforceability requirements of the Regional Haze Rule (RHR).²

On December 2, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) partially approved and partially disapproved Utah's Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP.³ The SIP included a state enforceable commitment to shut down the IPP coal-fired units by December 31, 2027 and requirements to install flue gas recirculation at the U.S. Magnesium Riley Boiler, both codified in SIP Subsection IX.H.23.⁴

The revisions discussed in the following chapters represent material modifications to the enforceable commitments underlying the SIP and therefore require revision. This revision evaluates each facility separately, with Chapter 1 addressing IPP and Chapter 2 addressing USM.

Ultimately, the updated analyses demonstrate that Utah's Class I Areas (CIAs) are projected to remain below their applicable Uniform Rate of Progress (URP) glidepaths for the 20 percent most impaired days (MIDs) in 2028. The revised SIP will not impede reasonable progress, will continue to satisfy the requirements of the RHR, and appropriately updates the long-term strategy (LTS).

¹ See [XX.A.](#)

² See [40 CFR § 51.308\(f\)](#).

³ See [Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; Utah; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period; Air Plan Disapproval; Utah; Prong 4 \(Visibility\) for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard](#).

⁴ See [IX.H.23](#).

Chapter 1

Intermountain Power Plant – Intermountain Generating Station

Executive Summary

This SIP revision includes Utah's Regional Haze Second Implementation Period plan (XX.A.1)⁵ to reflect changes in the planned operation of the Intermountain Power Plant – Intermountain Generating Station and to ensure continued compliance with the federal enforceability requirements of the RHR.⁶

On December 2, 2024, the EPA partially approved and partially disapproved Utah's Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP.⁷ The SIP included a state enforceable commitment to shut down the IPP coal-fired units by December 31, 2027, codified in SIP Subsection IX.H.23.⁸ Following legislative changes enacted in 2025 through House Bill (H.B.) 70 and a subsequent evaluation by the Utah Energy Council, the Intermountain Power Agency elected to keep the coal-fired units operational beyond 2027.⁹ This decision constitutes a material change to the enforceable commitment relied upon in the SIP and necessitates a revision to avoid reliance on a shutdown date that is not federally enforceable.

Recent EPA actions and the February 19, 2026, Regional Haze Guidance¹⁰, demonstrate the need for Utah to revise its SIP to maintain consistency with EPA guidance, the Clean Air Act (CAA), and RHR requirements. Accordingly, this SIP revision removes the IPP coal-unit shutdown date and updates the LTS and supporting analyses to reflect revised IPP operational assumptions.

To address the continued authorization of coal-unit operation at IPP, the Utah Division of Air Quality (the Division) updated the emissions quantity/distance (Q/d) screening

⁵ See [XX.A.](#)

⁶ See [40 CFR § 51.308\(f\)](#).

⁷ See [Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; Utah; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period; Air Plan Disapproval; Utah; Prong 4 \(Visibility\) for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard](#).

⁸ See [IX.H.23](#).

⁹ See [Utah House Bill 70](#).

¹⁰ See [Memorandum: Update to Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period](#)

analysis¹¹, conducted a four-factor reasonable progress evaluation for the coal-fired units¹², and revised regional visibility modeling¹³ using conservative assumptions. These updates ensure that potential visibility impacts are not underestimated and confirm that the carefully considered reasonable progress determinations along with LTS amendments will continue to contribute toward natural visibility conditions.

The updated analyses demonstrate that Utah's CIAs are projected to remain below their applicable URP glidepaths for the 20 percent MIDs in 2028. This SIP revision removes the IPP shutdown date from the LTS¹⁴, provides a new reasonable determination for control strategies while demonstrating that Utah's updated LTS strategy is sufficient to achieve reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions.

1. Purpose of Chapter 1

This SIP revision addresses changes in the operational status of the Intermountain Power Plant – Intermountain Generating Station and the implications of those changes for Utah's Regional Haze Second Implementation Period plan. The revision updates the following elements to reflect revised assumptions regarding IPP operations:

- Emissions/Distance (Q/d) screening analysis;
- Four-factor reasonable progress analysis for the IPP coal-fired units;
- Regional visibility modeling;
- Reasonable progress determinations; and
- Applicable elements of the LTS.

This document supersedes all prior analyses related to IPP and reflects the most current information and determinations; accordingly, previous IPP-specific analyses are no longer relied upon for purposes of this SIP revision.

2. Background

2.1 Second Planning Period SIP and Recent Legislative Actions

In Utah's second planning period, the Division established an enforceable state shutdown date of December 31, 2027, for the two coal-fired units at IPP, codified in SIP Subsection IX.H.23. This commitment aligned with the *IPP Renewed* project initiated by the Intermountain Power Agency in 2019, which planned to replace the coal-fired units

¹¹ See [3. Updated Q/d Analysis](#).

¹² See [4. Revised Four Factor Analysis](#).

¹³ See [5. Determination of Reasonable Progress](#).

¹⁴ See [6. Long Term Strategy](#).

1 with new natural-gas combined-cycle units capable of hydrogen co-firing.¹⁵ Construction
2 of the replacement units began in 2022, and the new combined-cycle units entered
3 commercial operation in July 2025.¹⁶

4 Prior to the closure of IPP's coal units, the Utah State Legislature passed several bills
5 concerned with the future energy generation within Utah and potential decommission of
6 energy generating facilities. The first bill passed H.B. 425¹⁷ in 2023 which required 180-
7 day advance notice before a project entity sells major energy assets or decommissions
8 a coal-fired power plant. The bill directed the Office of Energy Development to study a
9 project entity, IPP, and report findings to the legislature. It strengthened Utah's energy
10 policy by promoting in-state energy production and evaluating energy sources based on
11 full life-cycle emissions. The bill also requires utilities to alert the Attorney General about
12 federal rules that could force early plant retirements and authorizes the state to take
13 legal action in response.

14 In 2024, Senate Bill (S.B.) 161¹⁸ was passed which allowed a project entity, IPP, to
15 apply for an alternative air permit and established the process and conditions under
16 which alternative or transition permits may take effect. It authorized the state to
17 purchase power plants slated for decommissioning and created a Decommissioned
18 Asset Disposition Authority within the Office of Energy Development to manage those
19 assets and pursue permitting feasibility. It also required a study of SIP-related
20 implications, determination of fair market value, and evaluation of options for selling
21 state-acquired facilities.

22 A third bill, H.B. 3004¹⁹ was passed in 2024 during the special session. The bill updated
23 requirements for notifying the state about the decommissioning or disposal of project
24 entity assets and removed oversight steps tied to that notice. It directed the
25 Decommissioned Asset Disposition Authority to submit a complete alternative air permit
26 application by the end of 2024 and required a timely evaluation response from the
27 Division of Air Quality. The bill also refocused the required study on ensuring continued
28 plant operations under an alternative permit will not interfere with federal air quality
29 compliance.

30 During the 2025 General Legislative Session, the Utah Legislature enacted H.B. 70²⁰,
31 later codified in Utah Code § 79-6-1101, establishing the Utah Energy Council and
32 directing it to evaluate the feasibility of continued operation of decommissioned or soon-

¹⁵ See [IPP Renewed](#).

¹⁶ See IPP AO25 in Appendices I.

¹⁷ See [H.B. 425](#)

¹⁸ See [S.B. 161](#)

¹⁹ See [H.B. 3004](#)

²⁰ See [H.B. 70](#)

1 to-be-decommissioned energy assets, including the IPP coal-fired units. H.B. 70 also
2 prohibited a project entity, like IPP, from modifying critical infrastructure, like the station
3 service power, interconnections, and switchyard equipment, in ways that would prevent
4 continued or future operation of a power plant. Following the evaluation and several
5 energy asset related bills passed in previous years, IPP elected not to decommission
6 the coal-fired units by 2027 and leave them operational, constituting a material deviation
7 from the enforceable shutdown commitment included in Utah's state approved SIP.

8 2.2 Factors Affecting Continued Coal Operations

9 Continued operation of the coal-fired units at IPP still will face several significant
10 economic, operational, and regulatory challenges.

11 First, IPP's operational decisions are heavily influenced by regulatory and contractual
12 constraints associated with California's Emissions Performance Standard (EPS).
13 California S.B. 1368, approved on September 29, 2006, established an EPS prohibiting
14 long-term financial commitments for baseload electricity generation with greenhouse
15 gas emissions exceeding those of a combined-cycle natural gas facility. Because IPP's
16 coal-fired units exceed the EPS threshold, electricity generated by those units cannot be
17 used to support long-term California utility procurement.

18 Historically, approximately 98 percent of IPP's electricity output was sold to California
19 utilities. However, the previous power purchase agreements associated with the coal-
20 fired units expired in 2025 and were not renewed. As a result, there is limited economic
21 incentive to continue operating the coal-fired units. IPP has indicated it is actively
22 seeking a buyer for the units, which were placed into cold idle status on November 26,
23 2025, meaning the units are maintained but not currently operating.

24 Second, there is currently limited market demand for coal-based electricity generated by
25 the facility. Most of the major transmission infrastructure associated with IPP delivers
26 power directly to California, where utilities cannot purchase the energy generated from
27 coal-fired units due to the previously mentioned state energy and emissions policies. As
28 a result, substantial new transmission development would likely be necessary to deliver
29 power from the coal units to alternative markets.

30 Third, IPP's workforce has significantly decreased as the facility has transitioned to
31 combined-cycle combustion turbine (CCCT) units. During coal operations,
32 approximately 300 employees were required to operate the plant. IPP has decreased
33 their employee count to roughly 130 employees solely operating the CCCT units. Many
34 former coal unit employees have retired or otherwise exited the workforce, meaning that
35 any future operator seeking to continue coal operations would need to recruit and train a
36 substantial number of new personnel. This challenge is compounded by IPP's remote

location near Delta, which has a population of fewer than 4,000 residents, limiting the immediately available labor pool.

Fourth, IPP has limited remaining on-site coal reserves and, absent significant long-term supply agreements with coal producers, may face increasing uncertainty regarding the availability, reliability, and cost of future coal supplies. Existing on-site reserves are finite and would only support continued operation for a limited duration. In addition, IPP does not intend to enter into new long-term coal supply agreements. As a result, any future operator seeking to continue coal-fired operations would likely need to independently negotiate and execute new coal supply contracts and potentially make additional investments associated with coal production, transportation, and related infrastructure.

Fifth, IPP historically operated an unlined Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) surface impoundment. Under EPA's CCR Rule²¹ and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 40 CFR 257.103(f)(2)²², IPP committed to permanently cease operation of the coal-fired units prior to the applicable compliance deadline rather than undertake major modifications or replacement of the CCR impoundment system. If a future owner or operator sought to continue coal operations beyond the applicable closure timeline of 2031, substantial capital investments would likely be required to bring the CCR management system into compliance with current federal requirements.

2.3 Basis for SIP Revision

While the factors listed above affect the likelihood of coal-unit operation, they are not legal limitations to operation of the coal units and do not limit potential to emit (PTE) emissions under the current Approval Order DAQE-AN103270031-25 (AO25).²³ In addition, with recent EPA actions regarding decommissioning coal units, the February 19, 2026 RH guidance, and state legislature actions highlighted the need for the Division to revise the SIP. Accordingly, the Division is removing the IPP coal-unit shutdown date from the SIP.

In light of these developments, the assumptions regarding IPP operations that were used in Utah's approved Second Implementation Period SIP (XX.A) are no longer valid. These changes necessitate a reevaluation of reasonable progress using assumptions that do not rely on a future shutdown date, and the following sections document the Division's updated technical analyses conducted to ensure consistency with the requirements of the RHR.

²¹ See [Hazardous and Solid Waste Management System: Disposal of Coal Combustion Residuals From Electric Utilities; Extension of an Alternative Closure Requirement Deadline](#)

²² See [40 CFR 257.103](#)

²³ See IPP AO25 in Appendix I.

3. Updated Q/d analysis

The Division's standard Q/d screening methodology, as described in the initial SIP Narrative (XX.A), relies on representative annual emissions from the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The original Second Implementation Period SIP (XX.A) includes Tables 29 and 30 providing the Q/d analysis for Utah sources. Section 7.A.2 specifically addressed IPP and concluded that a Q/d analysis was unnecessary as the plant was scheduled to shut down within the second implementation period, by December 31, 2027. This updated analysis reflects the removal of that shutdown assumption.

Because the facility has not yet operated for a full year under its revised configuration, and the most recent NEI data from 2020 does not reflect current operating scenarios, representative annual emissions are unavailable. Accordingly, the Division conducted an updated Q/d analysis using the PTE for the CCCT units and Coal Units.

The scenarios evaluated in Table 1 include:

- **Scenario 1:** PTE from AO25 for the CCCT units;
- **Scenario 2:** 2024 Actual Emissions; and
- **Scenario 3:** PTE from AO25 for the CCCT units plus the coal-fired units.

Although PTE is not consistent with the conventional Q/d approach, it provides a conservative, worst-case estimate and ensures that potential visibility impacts are not underestimated.

Consistent with 40 CFR § 51.308(f)(2)(i) and EPA's *2019 Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans (2019 Guidance)* for the Second Implementation Period,²⁴ the Division evaluates whether stationary sources warrant a four-factor reasonable progress analysis using the Q/d method, where:

- **Q** = combined annual emissions (tons per year) of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀)
- **d** = distance (km) to the nearest CIA

The Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) recommends a Q/d screening threshold of ten; however, the Division opted for a more conservative threshold of six for the second planning period.

²⁴ See EPA's [2019 Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period](#).

Facility Name	Total Q/d (tpy/km)	Total Q (tpy)	Distance to Nearest Class I Area in km (d)	Class I Area	Q/d NO _x (tpy/km)	Q/d SO ₂ (tpy/km)	Q/d PM ₁₀ (tpy/km)	Q NO _x tons per year (tpy)	Q SO ₂ tons per year (tpy)	Q PM ₁₀ tons per year (tpy)	Data source
Intermountain Power Plant - Intermountain Generation Station	3.5	528.39	149.5	Capitol Reef	1.9	0.9	0.8	286.92	128.9	112.6	Scenario 1: PTE IPP Renewed
Intermountain Power Plant - Intermountain Generation Station	60.6	9,063	149.5	Capitol Reef	45	11	4.8	6,709	1,644	710	Scenario 2: 2024 Actual Emissions
Intermountain Power Plant - Intermountain Generation Station	175.6	26,255	149.5	Capitol Reef	144.0	20.4	11.3	21,521	3,046	1,688	Scenario 3: PTE IPP Renewed Plus Coal-Fired Units

1 Table 1: Q/d analysis for Intermountain Power Plant

2 3.1 Q/d Determination

3 A Q/d determination for IPP is challenging due to ongoing operational changes,
4 uncertainty regarding future operations, and the absence of a full-year emissions
5 inventory reflecting the revised plant configuration.

6 On December 5, 2022, IPP received AO DAQE-AN103270030-22 (AO22) authorizing
7 construction of the CCCT turbines and decommissioning the coal units. This
8 configuration substantially reduced emissions of visibility-impairing pollutants. The PTE
9 values associated with AO22 result in a combined Q/d of 3.5, below Utah's threshold of
10 six, indicating no four-factor analysis would be required.²⁵ Because the CCCT units are
11 effectively controlled with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology pursuant to
12 AO22 and AO25, and PM and SO₂ emissions are inherently low due to the fuel type, the
13 Division has determined that a four-factor analysis is not necessary for these units.²⁶

²⁵ See IPP AO22 in Appendices I.

²⁶ See [3.2 Effective Controls](#).

1 Following legislative changes in 2025, IPP received AO25 on October 3, 2025,
2 authorizing operation of the CCCT units in conjunction with both coal-fired units.²⁷ The
3 PTE values associated with AO25 yields a combined Q/d of 175.6. This value
4 significantly overestimates expected annual emissions because it assumes the units will
5 be operated at their maximum permitted capacity. Regulatory and contractual
6 constraints, specifically limits on the sale of coal-generated electricity to California,
7 make sustained coal-unit operation unlikely. On November 26, 2025, the coal units were
8 placed in cold idle, leaving the CCCT units as the sole source of power from the IPP
9 plant to California customers. The Division does not have a representative full year of
10 data for the current operating scenario, with the CCCT units running while the coal units
11 remain on cold idle.

12 A review of recent actual emissions data provides additional context regarding the
13 potential overestimation inherent in the AO25 PTE-based Q/d value. Using 2024 actual
14 emissions, the Division calculated a Q/d value of 60.6. While this value remains above
15 Utah's screening threshold of six, it is substantially lower than the PTE-based value of
16 175.6.

17 It is important to note that 2024 represents a transitional operating scenario in which the
18 coal-fired units were operating, but the CCCT units had not yet been fully constructed.
19 During this period, the plant operated at approximately 40% of its maximum capacity
20 due to electrical demand. As such, the 2024 Q/d value does not reflect current or
21 expected future operations.

22 Under the anticipated operating scenario, the CCCT units will serve as the primary
23 generation source, while the coal units are expected to remain in cold idle or operate
24 infrequently. The CCCT units are projected to produce less than 10% of the emissions
25 observed in 2024 when the coal units were operating, indicating that future emissions of
26 visibility impairing emissions are expected to be substantially lower.

27 Despite these constraints and IPP's stated intent to limit coal-unit operation, the Division
28 determined that a four-factor analysis specific to the coal-fired units is warranted based
29 on AO25, which allows the coal units to operate and emit visibility-impairing pollutants
30 either under IPP ownership or if transferred to another entity. Use of PTE in this context
31 is consistent with the Division's methodology for sources lacking representative annual
32 emissions due to recent permitting or operational changes and ensures the screening
33 analysis does not underestimate potential visibility impacts.²⁸

²⁷ See IPP AO25 in Appendix I.

²⁸ See Utah Second Implementation Period Supplement for GNG.

3.2 Effective Controls

AO25 for the IPP facility ensures that effective emissions control technology is in place for the newly constructed CCCT units. To comply with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and meet California EPS, IPP installed SCR technology on its two 487 MW combined-cycle turbines to control NO_x emissions. SCR is a post-combustion control technology that achieves substantial reductions in NO_x, representing a significant degree of emission reduction. The installation of the units and associated SCR systems was completed in 2025.

Given the recent installation of these post-combustion controls, the Division concludes that there is a low likelihood that additional control measures or current technological advancements would yield further reasonable emissions reductions from the CCCT units during Utah's current Regional Haze Second Implementation Period.

EPA's *2019 Guidance* acknowledges that it may be reasonable for a state not to select a source for further four-factor analysis where the source has recently installed effective emission controls to comply with other CAA requirements, such as NSPS or Prevention of Serious Deterioration (PSD) permitting, and where a full four-factor evaluation would likely not identify additional reasonable controls.²⁹ In this case, IPP has voluntarily made a significant investment resulting in substantial reductions of visibility-impairing pollutants, and the revised AO25 establishes enforceable emission limits reflecting those controls for the CCCT units.

Accordingly, in combination with the updated Q/d screening demonstrating that the CCCT units are not reasonably anticipated to contribute to visibility impairment at any CIA, the Division concludes that it is reasonable and appropriate not to conduct a four-factor analysis for the CCCT units at the IPP facility for the second implementation period.

3.3 Q/d determination summary

The Division evaluated IPP using an updated Q/d screening methodology to determine whether a four-factor reasonable progress analysis is warranted.

- **Coal-Fired Units:** Using conservative PTE values or 2024 actuals, the coal-fired units exceed Utah's Q/d threshold, indicating potential visibility impacts at CIAs. A full four-factor analysis is required for these units to assess the need for additional reasonable controls.

²⁹ See EPA's [2019 Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period](#)

- **CCCT Units:** The new 487 MW turbines are equipped with SCR technology, effectively controlling NO_x emissions. Q/d screening shows these units are unlikely to impact visibility, and a four-factor analysis is not required.

This approach focuses additional analysis on sources with significant visibility-impairment potential while acknowledging the effectiveness of controls at the natural gas units.

4. Revised Four Factor analysis for IPP

Utah's Second Implementation Period Regional Haze SIP (XX.A) establishes the framework for evaluating additional emission controls under the four statutory reasonable progress factors. For a more detailed description see Sections 7.B and 7.C of XX.A.

The Division requested a report evaluating available control technologies for SO₂ and NO_x emission reductions and the applicability of those technologies from IPP for the coal fired units. The Division notes that IPP is not located within an area designated nonattainment for any National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Consistent with RHR requirements, the four-factor analyses address the following statutory factors when determining potential emission reductions:

Factor 1 – Costs of Compliance;

Factor 2 – Time Necessary for Compliance;

Factor 3 – Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts of Compliance; and

Factor 4 – Remaining Useful Life of the Source.

Although not explicitly required by the RHR, the Division recommended that IPP evaluate potential controls using a stepwise, "top-down" approach similar to EPA's guidance for Best Available Retrofit Technology determinations (70 Fed. Reg. 39,104, 39,108–09; July 6, 2005). Under this approach, sources:

1. Identify all available retrofit control technologies;
2. Eliminate technically infeasible control options;
3. Evaluate the control effectiveness of the remaining technologies; and
4. Evaluate associated costs, implementation timelines, and energy and non-air quality environmental impacts, and document the results.

For IPP, the Division coordinated closely with the facility and requested a four-factor analysis specific to the coal-fired units, providing guidance on cost estimation consistent

with EPA's *Air Pollution Control Cost Manual*³⁰ and the use of facility-specific information reflecting current operations, projected emissions, and potential control scenarios. The Division reviewed the submitted analysis, provided written technical comments and requests for clarification, and evaluated IPP's responses and revisions. The subsections below present the IPP four-factor analysis, the Division's evaluation, the facility's responses, and the Division's final conclusions regarding reasonable progress for the IPP coal-fired units.

4.1 Intermountain Power Plant – Intermountain Generation Station Four Factor Analysis Summary and Evaluation³¹

Facility identification

Name: Intermountain Generation Station

Facility Address: 850 West Brush Wellman Road Delta, UT 84624-9546

Owner/Operator: Intermountain Power Agency, Intermountain Power Service Cooperation

UTM coordinates: 364,136 m Easting, 4,374,605 m Northing, UTM Zone 12

Facility process summary

The Intermountain Generation Station is located in Delta, Millard County, Utah. The nearest CIAs and their approximate distances from the facility are Arches National Park (160 miles), Canyonlands National Park (145 miles), Capitol Reef National Park (92 miles), Bryce Canyon National Park (126 miles), and Zion National Park (242 miles).

IPP is owned by Intermountain Power Agency and began operations in 1986. The electricity it produces is sold to customers predominantly in California. The facility operates two 9225 Million British Thermal units per hour (MMBtu/hr) coal-fired combustion boiler units equipped with low nitrogen oxide burners (LNB) over-fire-air (OFA) ports installed in 2000, a baghouse installed during initial construction in 1986, and a flue gas desulfurization (FGD) scrubber installed 1986. The coal units have been on cold idle since November 26, 2025, and are expected to remain in cold idle until a new owner begins operating them.

To comply with California laws requiring electricity purchased to come from low-carbon dioxide electricity generation, IPP installed a new two-train 840-MW natural gas combined cycle power plant ('IPP Renewed'). The two-train natural-gas combined cycle units are permitted under New Source Review (NSR) AO DAQE-AN103270031-25. The

³⁰ See [EPA Air Pollution Control Cost Manual](#)

³¹ See Appendices C which includes IPP's four factor analysis and the Division's more detailed analysis.

two coal boiler units are currently permitted under the Division's Title V air operating permit 2700010006, which was renewed November 21, 2023, with additional limits in the NSR AO Alternative Operation Scenario described in AO DAQE-AN103270031-25, approved October 3, 2025. The two coal-fired boiler units at the IPP are subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants under 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart UUUUU Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS). As a result, the coal units are required to comply with a SO₂ emission limit of 0.20 pounds per Million British Thermal Units (lb/MMBtu) and to comply with a PM emission limit of 0.03 lb/MMBtu.

Facility criteria air pollutant emissions sources

1. Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines: Two 487 MW natural gas and hydrogen-fired combined cycle combustion turbines equipped with SCR and oxidation catalyst for controlling NO_x and other emissions; these are the primary new generators of electricity under the "IPP Renewed" project.

2. Fuel Gas Heaters: Two natural gas-fired heaters each rated ~9.9 MMBtu/hr for process or auxiliary heating associated with the new combustion turbine plant; these heaters emit combustion pollutants when operating.

3. Auxiliary Boiler: One natural gas-fired auxiliary boiler rated ~136 MMBtu/hr with LNB serving plant auxiliary steam needs.

4. Emergency Generators: Three diesel-fired emergency generators (each ~2,500 kilowatt) installed for backup site power at the new plant; regulated under New Source Performance Standard Subpart IIII.

5. Firewater Pump Engine: One 425 brake horsepower diesel-fired firewater pump engine for emergency fire suppression systems; small stationary engine with criteria pollutant emissions during operation.

6. Coal-Fired Boiler Plant (Existing Equipment): Unit #1 and Unit #2 coal-fired boilers, two 9225 MMBtu/hr units. Controls include LNB, OFA, a baghouse for PM, and FGD for SO₂.

Facility Potential to emit

The current PTE values for IPP, as established by the most recent NSR permit issued to the source (AO25) are as follows:

Pollutant	Potential to Emit (total)	Potential to Emit (coal fired units)
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	1,688	1,404
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	3,046	2,917
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	21,522	21,235

IPP Four Factor Analysis Conclusion

Visibility-impairing pollutants of PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x from IPP Units 1 and 2 are controlled by existing baghouses, FGD systems, and LNB plus OFA combustion controls. Additional emission reductions have also been achieved through the continued use of these controls and reduced unit utilization in recent operating periods.

Recent visibility modeling indicates minimal impacts to Utah's CIAs, with maximum modeled impairment of approximately 0.118 deciviews (dv). All affected CIAs remain below the URP glidepath.

Accordingly, IPP concludes that no additional controls are necessary for the Division to meet reasonable progress for the second implementation period. The facility will maintain operation at a 57% capacity factor and continue operation of existing PM₁₀/PM_{2.5}, SO₂, and NO_x controls.

IPP's initial 4-factor analysis can be found in Appendix C.

Utah Division of Air Quality Four-Factor Analysis Evaluation

On February 25, 2026, the Division issued its response to IPP's Four-Factor Analysis through DAQP-010-26, "SIP Evaluation Report." This report summarized the Division's conclusions at that time and identified specific errors requiring revision. The evaluation also outlined the potential methodology supporting the development of a mass-based NO_x limit and the rationale for its consideration.

A summary of the evaluation is included in this document in the following sections "PM and SO₂ Evaluation", and "NO_x Identified Deficiencies Evaluation". The full response is provided in Appendix C.³²

PM and SO₂ Evaluation

The Division reviewed the four-factor analyses submitted by the IPP for PM and SO₂ and determined that the analyses did not correctly evaluate whether additional control technologies could provide reasonable emissions reductions. The analyses did not fully assess potentially applicable control options or demonstrate why further controls would be unreasonable.

IPP relies on EPA's *2019 Guidance* to support its conclusion that the source is adequately controlled.³³ While the guidance states that a state may determine that no further analysis is necessary, IPP used the guidance as its sole rationale for not

³² See Appendix C Four Factor Analysis Documents

³³ See EPA's [*2019 Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period*](#).

1 evaluating additional control options. Although emissions at the facility are currently well
2 controlled, a more complete analysis could have identified additional reasonable
3 emissions reductions that would contribute to achieving the national goal of eliminating
4 anthropogenic visibility impairment by 2064.

5 The *2019 Guidance* identifies when an emissions unit may be considered effectively
6 controlled. For SO₂, electricity generating units with add-on FGD meeting the MATS
7 alternative SO₂ limits are unlikely to need additional controls. IPP meets this scenario,
8 with wet FGD and an SO₂ limit of 0.138 lb/MMBtu, which is well below the MATS coal-
9 fired limit of 0.2 lb/MMBtu.³⁴ The IPP wet FGD system achieves 90% emissions
10 reduction or greater reduction as required in condition II.B.2.d of IPP's Title V permit.³⁵
11 The current wet FGD system control efficiency cannot be measured due to the cold idle,
12 but the low emission rate and control efficiency required by the Title V permit indicates a
13 high level of existing control and suggests that a full four-factor evaluation of additional
14 SO₂ controls would be unlikely to identify measures necessary to achieve reasonable
15 progress.

16 For PM, the *2019 Guidance* identifies units subject to recent National Emission
17 Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants requirements regulating filterable PM as already
18 effectively controlled. The IPP coal-fired units are subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart
19 UUUUU, which establishes an emission limit of 0.03 lb/MMBtu. IPP's applicable PM
20 emission limit is more stringent at 0.0184 lb/MMBtu.

21 IPP utilizes fabric filter baghouses for PM control, which were designed for 99.95
22 percent control efficiency.³⁶ Although the coal-fired units are currently not operating and
23 therefore a current control efficiency measurement is unavailable, historical stack test
24 results demonstrate consistent compliance with the 0.0184 lb/MMBtu limit. While PM
25 control efficiency is not directly measured in routine operation, compliance with the
26 emission limit serves as a reliable indicator that the required level of PM reduction is
27 being achieved.

28 In addition, the baghouses are subject to opacity monitoring requirements, including
29 regulatory reporting and corrective action obligations for opacity exceedances above 10
30 percent and 45 percent. SO₂ removal performance also provides a secondary indicator
31 of overall air pollution control system performance, as SO₂ removal rates below 90
32 percent trigger inspection, corrective action, and reporting requirements that further
33 support proper operation of the PM control systems.

³⁴ Id

³⁵ See IPP's Title V Permit

³⁶ See DAQE-AN0327009-04 in Appendices I.

Taken together, these regulatory requirements, operational design features, and demonstrated compliance history indicate that the existing PM controls achieve a high level of performance. Accordingly, a full four-factor analysis of additional PM controls would be unlikely to identify further technically or economically reasonable measures necessary to support reasonable progress under the RHR.

Since IPP has top level controls installed for PM or SO₂, limits below national standards, and are operating at effective control levels, the Division has determined that no further analysis of PM or SO₂ control is necessary to meet Utah's regional haze goals.

NO_x Identified Deficiencies Evaluation

1. **Incorrect Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) Reagent Calculations**

Ammonia was identified as the SNCR reagent, the density and concentration values used in the cost spreadsheet correspond to urea. IPP utilized the density (71 lb/ft³) and the cost basis of Urea while identifying the reagent as Ammonia (56 lb/ft³). This technical error inflates the storage tank sizing and logistics costs. As a result, reagent usage rates and associated costs are overstated, biasing the calculated cost-effectiveness values high. These inputs must be corrected to reflect the correct reagent to produce accurate cost estimates.

2. **Energy and Non-Air Quality Impacts Grid Reliability**

Recent EPA guidance on February 19, 2026, clarifies that states may consider electric grid reliability as part of the "energy and non-air quality environmental impacts" factor under CAA §169A(g)(1).³⁷ This includes evaluating how installation of retrofit controls or requirements that could lead to curtailment or retirement may affect bulk electric system reliability, resource adequacy, or transmission stability.

IPP's four-factor analysis does not evaluate potential grid reliability impacts associated with requiring installation and operation of SNCR, SCR controls, or unit retirement. The analysis discusses energy penalties and environmental trade-offs but does not assess how compliance obligations, capital expenditures, or operational constraints associated with add-on controls could affect dispatch capability or the facility's role in the regional transmission system.

Because grid reliability considerations fall within Factor 3, and EPA has recently clarified that these impacts should be evaluated as part of the Regional Haze four-factor analysis, the Division requests that IPP supplement its analysis to address potential grid reliability implications associated with installation or

³⁷ See [Memorandum: Update to Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period](#).

operation of additional control technologies. The Division recognizes that this clarification reflects recent guidance; however, inclusion of this evaluation is necessary to ensure a complete assessment of energy and non-air quality environmental impacts.

3. **Unsupported Assumptions Regarding SCR Control Lifetime**

The analysis assumes an SCR control lifetime of 20 years, rather than the more typical 30-year control life and then states in the Remaining Useful Life discussion that a 30-year lifetime is not realistic due to the age of the facility. Absent an enforceable shutdown date, a shortened assumed control lifetime is generally not supported. The Division requests updating the modeling and associated tables to utilize a 30-year control life for SCR.

4. **Lack of Feasibility Determination**

The analysis does not clearly conclude whether the evaluated NO_x control technologies are technically, monetarily, and operationally feasible for installation at IPP. Instead, the conclusion relies heavily on URP and visibility considerations to justify not requiring additional controls. While visibility impacts are an important component of the Regional Haze Program, EPA's *2019 Guidance* explains that visibility impacts cannot be the sole basis for determining the reasonableness of controls.³⁸ The absence of a clear feasibility determination, supported by facility-specific constraints or design considerations and balanced consideration of all four statutory factors, limits the usefulness and completeness of the analysis. The Division requests further clarification in the determination of whether the evaluated NO_x controls are feasible.

5. **Quantifiable Values**

A general area for improvement is the use of quantifiable, facility-specific values when applying the four-factor analysis. For example, when evaluating energy impacts associated with installing SNCR or SCR, the analysis could describe impacts using numerical estimates such as cost ranges for additional energy to run the technology and potential amount of megawatts required rather than qualitative descriptors like "significant." Providing quantitative metrics will improve transparency and allow the Division to better evaluate the magnitude of impacts. While deficiencies identified in items 1 through 4 should be specifically addressed to complete the analysis, this fifth item is intended as a recommended enhancement rather than a required correction, though inclusion of such

³⁸ See EPA's [2019 Guidance on Regional Haze State Implementation Plans for the Second Implementation Period](#)

1 information could help support the Division's evaluation and determination for the
2 facility.

3 Additionally, based on the information as of February 25, 2026, the Division is currently
4 finding it reasonable to implement a mass-based NO_x limit for the coal units. Described
5 below is the methodology to implement and calculate the limit.

6 *Methodology to Set Mass-Based Limit*

7 The Division derived the proposed a NO_x emissions limit annually of 5050 tons of NO_x
8 per unit using the following methodology:

- 9 • **Baseline Emission Rate**

10 The Division calculated a five-year average NO_x emission rate for unit 1 and unit
11 2, resulting in a facility-wide average baseline rate of 0.25 lb/MMBtu.

- 12 • **Control Efficiency Assumption**

13 A 50 percent reduction factor was applied to the baseline emission rate to
14 represent the technically feasible performance of SNCR when operated without
15 excessive ammonia slip. The 50 percent control efficiency assumption was
16 selected based on the four-factor analysis submitted by IPP, which identified this
17 level of reduction as achievable for the units.

18 The Division does not believe it is appropriate to establish a federally enforceable
19 NO_x limit that is set so low that the facility could not reasonably achieve
20 compliance even with the installation and proper operation of SNCR technology,
21 as such a limit would effectively preclude operation of the plant. If subsequent,
22 more detailed vendor analysis, engineering design, or modeling demonstrates
23 that a 50 percent reduction is not achievable under expected operating
24 conditions, the Division will adjust the limit to reflect the maximum achievable
25 level of control supported by the record.

- 26 • **Mass-Based Conversion**

27 The reduced emission rate was multiplied by each unit's maximum heat input
28 capacity to calculate an annual NO_x tonnage limit that would allow for operation
29 at maximum output while ensuring reasonable progress.

30 By expressing the limit in tons per year rather than lb/MMBtu, the facility retains
31 flexibility in how compliance is achieved. The operator may install SNCR to support full-
32 capacity operation or operate at reduced utilization without additional controls; in either
33 case, the total mass of NO_x emissions entering the airshed is capped at a level
34 consistent with reasonable progress and prevention of emissions backsliding.

1 The Division requests that IPP address the identified deficiencies and provide a formal
2 response to allow the Division to make its determination using the best available
3 information.

4 *IPP Evaluation Response*

5 IPP submitted a revised Four-Factor Analysis on April 8, 2026, which addressed the
6 deficiencies described above and a supplemental document with additional information,
7 included in Appendix C.

8 IPP corrected prior errors by revising its calculations to reflect the appropriate reagent,
9 with corresponding updates to cost estimates. The analysis was also updated to
10 incorporate grid reliability considerations under Factor 3, concluding that both SNCR
11 and SCR are economically infeasible and, if required, could result in permanent
12 shutdown of the coal units, leading to a loss of approximately 10,000 gigawatt hours of
13 generation annually.

14 IPP further revised its cost analysis to reflect a 30-year useful life for SCR; however, it
15 emphasized that the units are already approximately 40 years old and are unlikely to
16 remain in operation for an additional 30 years.

17 Throughout the updated Four-Factor Analysis, IPP included additional information
18 supporting its conclusion that SCR and SNCR are not feasible, citing cost as well as
19 other considerations such as grid reliability, energy consumption, and water usage. The
20 analysis estimates that SCR would require approximately 56,000 MWh annually, while
21 SNCR would require approximately 1,345 MWh annually. In addition, SNCR is
22 estimated to require approximately 18 million gallons of water per year.

23 IPP also provided an updated cost analysis for SNCR based on a 25% NO_x reduction
24 assumption, asserting that this level of control is more realistic for a 40-year-old facility
25 requiring retrofit installation. The analysis includes additional justification for the lower
26 reduction efficiency, including poor temperature control, inadequate mixing, insufficient
27 residence time, and limitations on urea/ammonia injection rates.

28 Based on this revised 25% reduction assumption, IPP proposed a facility-wide mass-
29 based NO_x limit of 15,593 tons per year, using a methodology consistent with Utah's
30 initially proposed approach.

31 *Utah Division of Air Quality Response Conclusion*

32 After a comprehensive review of the four statutory factors required by CAA §
33 169A(g)(1), along with the additional fifth factor addressing visibility considerations, the
34 Division determines that the mass-based NO_x emissions limits described below for IPP
35 are necessary and reasonable to ensure the Regional Haze reasonable progress.

1 The Division agrees with IPP that a 50 percent reduction is likely overly optimistic given
2 the age and configuration of the units. While a 25 percent reduction falls on the lower
3 end of observed and reported performance for SNCR for coal fired boilers, a 35 percent
4 reduction more reasonably reflects representative performance for retrofit SNCR
5 applications under similar operating conditions. Without specific vendor quotes and
6 analysis for IPP's facility, a 35 percent reduction represents a reasonable estimate of
7 achievable control.³⁹ The Division is providing flexibility by establishing a mass-based
8 limit rather than requiring installation of a specific control technology or compliance with
9 a rate-based limit. Because installation of SNCR is not required, the selected reduction
10 does not need to reflect the exact performance of a specific installation, but rather a
11 level of reduction that SNCR could reasonably be expected to achieve and is deemed
12 necessary for reasonable progress.

13 The Division has determined that implementation of a mass-based NO_x emissions limit
14 for the IPP is necessary to ensure reasonable progress. Accordingly, the Division
15 proposes to establish a combined NO_x emissions limit of 14,340 tons per year for the
16 coal-fired units, along with a 1,813-ton 30-day rolling sum limit.

17 The previous PTE for the coal units was 21,521.62 tons per year. The proposed limit
18 represents a reduction of 7,182 tons per year, or approximately a 33 percent decrease
19 from the existing PTE. This reduction provides durable and enforceable emission
20 reductions that will contribute to continued visibility improvement during the second
21 planning period.

22 Consistent with the Division's approach for establishing mass-based limits in other
23 approval orders, and in response to IPP's request, the Division updated the
24 methodology used to calculate the limit to rely on the highest NO_x emission rates from
25 the past five years for Unit 1 (0.26 lb/MMBtu) and Unit 2 (0.285 lb/MMBtu), and applied
26 a 35 percent reduction. The resulting emission rates were then converted to mass-
27 based limits using the maximum heat input capacity of the units, as shown in Table 2.
28 The resulting limits were then summed, and the total was established as a facility-wide
29 limit. A facility-wide mass-based limit provides operational flexibility and incentivizes
30 dispatch of the lower-emitting unit, allowing it to operate longer and account for a
31 greater share of generation prior to reaching the emissions cap. A 30-day rolling sum
32 limit was derived using the maximum emissions rate per unit and maximum 30-day heat
33 input to ensure the plant can operate at full capacity during peak operating conditions,
34 as shown in Table 3, and to ensure that current NO_x controls remain in continuous
35 operation and effective during normal and peak operating scenarios.

³⁹ See [EPA Control Cost Manual, Section 4 - NO_x Controls Chapter 1 - Selective Noncatalytic Reduction](#)
Table 1.2, which reports a 20–66% NO_x reduction range for coal-fired boilers using urea-based SNCR.

Unit Number	Pollutant	Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu)	Reduction Factor	Maximum Heat Input (MMBtu)	New ton per year NO _x Limit
Unit 1	NO _x	0.26	0.35	80,811,000	6,829
Unit 2	NO _x	0.285	0.35	80,811,000	7,485
				Coal Unit Total Limit	14,340

1 Table 2: Mass based emission limit calculation

Unit Number	Pollutant	Emission Rate (lb/MMBtu)	Max Hourly Heat Input	Hours in a 30-day period (Hours/30-days)	New 30-day rolling sum NO _x Limit
Unit 1	NO _x	0.26	9,225	720	867
Unit 2	NO _x	0.285	9,225	720	946
				Coal Unit Total Limit 30 day	1,813

2 Table 3: 30 day rolling limit

3 This approach provides immediate and enforceable emissions reductions that are
4 comparable to those that would be achieved through the installation of SNCR
5 technology. Based on the Division's review, SNCR may be a cost-effective control
6 strategy at sustained, high utilization rates; however, it is not cost-effective under
7 current conditions, as the facility is not intended to operate and presently has no
8 contracted purchaser for its power output. Establishing a rate-based NO_x limit under
9 these circumstances would effectively require the immediate installation of SNCR
10 technology regardless of actual utilization, which would be unreasonable given that the
11 facility is not currently operating and has an unknown future.

12 A mass-based NO_x limit appropriately reflects this operational reality by ensuring
13 emissions reductions occur if and when the facility operates, while also providing
14 necessary operational flexibility given the plant's uncertain future utilization. Importantly,
15 this framework ensures that any operator or potential future owner who elects to utilize

the facility will be responsible for the costs associated with additional emissions controls needed to comply with the established limits.

The Division's Consideration of the Four-Factors for SNCR

Factor 1: Cost of Compliance

The Division's analysis identifies SNCR as a cost-effective control technology for this facility on a dollar-per-ton basis with either a 50 or 25 percent control efficiency. The average cost-effectiveness is calculated to be less than \$2,000 per ton of NO_x removed with a 50 percent control efficiency and less than \$3600 with a 25% control efficiency.⁴⁰

However, the Division must also weigh the total capital investment. Installing SNCR requires a capital expenditure exceeding \$20 million per unit (reaching \$40 million total), alongside the potential need for costly air pre-heater modifications. Crucially, the future utilization of IPP is uncertain. If the Division were to mandate the physical installation of SNCR hardware and the facility continue to remain at "cold idle", the operator would be forced to carry a significant "stranded asset", a major capital investment that provides no environmental benefit if the plant is not running.

By implementing a mass-based limit equivalent to SNCR performance, the Division places the decision on the current or future operator. They may incur the cost of controls to run at full capacity, or they may accept a production cap. The total pollution load is restricted, ensuring protection for CIAs without mandating potentially uneconomic expenditures.

Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance

A requirement to install physical SNCR technology would necessitate a compliance schedule of approximately three to four years to account for design, permitting, and construction. During this period, uncontrolled emissions could continue.

In contrast, a mass-based emissions limit can be made effective immediately. By decoupling compliance from a design and construction timeline, the Division ensures that the emissions cap is enforceable upon the effective date of this determination. This approach guarantees that reductions are realized within the current planning period rather than being deferred to 2028 or beyond. Given the delays that have already occurred in this planning cycle, establishing an immediate, binding cap is the most effective mechanism to secure guaranteed reductions without further lag.

⁴⁰ See Appendix C - Four Factor Analysis Documents.

1 *Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts*

2 Energy:

3 SNCR operation would require approximately 1,345 MWh of electricity annually. In
4 addition, it would require an estimated 151,000 MMBtu of fuel, which could otherwise
5 generate approximately 15,100 MWh of electricity if not consumed for SNCR operation.
6 The added energy demand associated with SNCR further supports the use of a mass-
7 based limit, which can be achieved through alternative compliance approaches while
8 allowing that energy to remain available to serve customers and support grid reliability.

9 Grid Reliability:

10 The potential loss of approximately 10,000 gigawatt-hours resulting from the installation
11 of a non-economical physical control could adversely impact grid reliability and must be
12 considered. This risk supports the conclusion that a mass-based emissions limit is a
13 more feasible and reasonable approach.

14 Environmental Impacts:

15 Operating SNCR would require approximately 1,629 gallons of water per hour for Unit 1
16 and 1,779 gallons per hour for Unit 2, resulting in an estimated annual consumption of
17 about 18 million gallons. Given that Utah has been increasingly affected by drought and
18 declining water availability, this level of water use is a significant consideration, as
19 reduced moisture conditions can exacerbate dust emissions from exposed soils and
20 increase the frequency and intensity of wildfires, both of which can contribute to
21 decreased visibility. The additional demand could place further strain on both facility
22 operations and the state's limited water resources. Utilizing a mass-based limit would
23 achieve emissions reductions without requiring SNCR deployment, thereby avoiding the
24 associated increase in water demand.

25 While SNCR is capable of higher theoretical reduction rates (e.g., up to 66%), pushing
26 the technology to its maximum limits creates significant negative environmental trade-
27 offs regarding "ammonia slip".⁴¹ Ammonia slip contributes to the formation of secondary
28 particulate matter, particularly fine PM_{2.5}, through atmospheric reactions that produce
29 ammonium-based compounds, which can worsen regional haze and reduce visibility. It
30 may also contribute to localized odor concerns and, when deposited to land or water
31 systems, can disrupt natural nutrient cycling by adding excess nitrogen to sensitive
32 ecosystems. Together, these impacts can offset some of the air quality benefits of NO_x
33 control if ammonia emissions are not carefully managed.

41 See [EPA Control Cost Manual, Section 4 - NO_x Controls Chapter 1 - Selective Noncatalytic Reduction](#)

1 IPP currently utilizes LNB and OFA, achieving stable emission rates averaging 0.25
2 lb/MMBtu. While ammonia slip is a significant operational concern, SNCR has been
3 successfully implemented at coal-fired boilers and other high-NO_x sources. When
4 properly designed, tuned, and operated within an appropriate load range, SNCR
5 systems can achieve meaningful NO_x reductions while maintaining ammonia slip at low
6 levels, often below 10 parts per million.⁴² Utilizing a mass-based limit would achieve
7 emissions reductions without requiring SNCR deployment, thereby avoiding the
8 associated negative trade-offs caused by a potential increase in ammonia slip.

9 *Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life of the Source*

10 The remaining useful life of the coal-fired units aligns with the standard amortization
11 period for the control technology (20 years). This timeframe was utilized in the cost
12 calculations presented in Factor 1.

13 *Additional 5th Factor: Visibility*

14 The Division evaluated the projected visibility impacts associated with emissions from
15 IPP as part of its reasonable progress analysis. While visibility improvement cannot be
16 the sole basis for declining to require additional controls, it remains a critical
17 consideration in determining the appropriate level of emissions reductions.

18 Modeling conducted using conservative PTE assumptions indicates that Utah CIAs
19 remain below the URP glidepath even without additional reductions from IPP.⁴³
20 However, emissions from IPP continue to contribute to anthropogenic visibility
21 impairment at both in-state and out-of-state CIAs. As the EPA has made clear, the URP
22 does not function as a “safe harbor”; sources may still be required to implement
23 emissions controls where such measures are determined to be reasonable and
24 necessary to achieve reasonable progress and the future goal of zero anthropogenic
25 impairment by 2064.

26 The proposed mass-based NO_x emissions limits secure additional enforceable
27 reductions that contribute to continued progress toward natural visibility conditions,
28 while maintaining regulatory certainty and flexibility during the second planning period.

29 *Combined analysis*

30 Considering the four statutory factors and the additional visibility evaluation, the Division
31 concludes that a mass-based NO_x limit is necessary because SNCR is cost-effective
32 only at higher utilization levels, while costs increase substantially at low or uncertain
33 operating levels. Establishing a mass-based limit allows for immediate, enforceable

⁴² See Id

⁴³ See [5. Determination of Reasonable Progress Goals](#)

1 emission reductions without the multi-year delay associated with physical control
2 installation. The analysis also indicates that energy and non-air quality impacts
3 associated with SNCR are additional reasons a mass-based limit is favorable.
4 Emissions from the source continue to contribute to regional CIAs impairment, and
5 additional reductions support continued progress toward natural visibility conditions.
6 Therefore, the mass-based limit provides a reasonable balance of cost, timing,
7 operational flexibility, and environmental protection.

8 The Division's Consideration of the Four-Factors for SCR

9 *Factor 1: Cost of Compliance SCR*

10 The Division evaluated SCR as the most effective control for reducing NO_x emissions at
11 IPP. However, the four-factor analysis shows SCR is not cost-effective, with costs
12 ranging from \$6,500 to over \$7,300 per ton depending on the unit. While Utah does not
13 have a specific cost threshold, \$6,500 per ton is not cost effective. This consideration
14 aligns with analyses from the original Second Implementation Period SIP revisions XX.A
15 and several other state's Regional Haze State Implementation Plans.

16 In addition to high costs per ton removed, SCR would require substantial capital, about
17 \$400 million per unit, or \$800 million for both. Such an investment is significant given
18 the facility's unknown future operation.

19 *Factor 2: Time Necessary for Compliance SCR*

20 The Division agrees with IPP that installation of SCR would require approximately 3 to 4
21 years to design, procure, install, and commission. This time frame is reasonable and
22 consistent with similar retrofit projects.

23 *Factor 3: Energy and Non-Air Quality Environmental Impacts*

24 Energy:

25 Installation of SCR at IPP Units 1 and 2 would result in increased auxiliary load and
26 turbine backpressure, reducing overall net generation. Additionally, operating the SCR
27 system would take 56,000 MWh annually for both units. While the four-factor analysis
28 did not quantify these impacts of the turbine backpressure, such reductions in output
29 and the energy required to operate SCR raise concerns when considered alongside
30 EPA's February 19, 2026, Regional Haze Guidance⁴⁴ emphasizing grid reliability.

31 Grid Reliability:

32 The potential loss of approximately 10,000 gigawatt-hours resulting from the installation
33 of a non-economical physical control could adversely impact grid reliability and must be

⁴⁴ See February 19 Regional Haze Guidance

considered. This risk supports the conclusion that a mass-based emissions limit is a more feasible and reasonable approach.

Environmental Impacts:

The Division also evaluated non-air quality environmental impacts. SCR operation would require periodic handling and disposal of spent catalyst, which is classified as hazardous waste. However, the facility has experience managing such materials through operation of SCR at the new CCCT units. Additionally, SCR can oxidize a portion of SO₂ to sulfur trioxide, leading to the formation of ammonium sulfate and related compounds that may increase PM₁₀ emissions. The analysis did not quantify this potential increase, limiting the Division's ability to fully assess the magnitude of this impact.

Overall, while energy and environmental impacts are not fully quantified, the additional energy to operate SCR and grid reliability concerns introduce additional considerations that weigh against selection of SCR for this source.

Factor 4: Remaining Useful Life of the Source SCR

The Division notes that a standard useful life of approximately 30 years is typically assumed for SCR systems. In the updated four-factor analysis, IPP applied a 30-year useful life for SCR, consistent with EPA's 2019 Guidance, which recommends use of a full useful life absent an enforceable retirement date. This approach avoids artificially inflating annualized costs and provides a more representative evaluation of cost-effectiveness.

At the same time, the Division recognizes that both the remaining useful life and future utilization of the coal-fired units remain uncertain due to ongoing market and operational considerations. The units were placed in cold idle on November 26, 2025, further increasing uncertainty regarding future operations. This uncertainty in remaining useful life and utilization weighs against the installation of a capital-intensive physical control such as SCR.

Additional 5th Factor: Visibility SCR

The Division evaluated the visibility benefits of SCR versus SNCR at IPP units. The updated modeling did not isolate control-specific emission reductions; it assessed broader operational scenarios affecting multiple pollutants. Since SCR mainly reduces NO_x, these scenarios provide limited insight into its incremental visibility benefits relative to SNCR.

SCR is estimated to reduce NO_x by 4,319 (50% reduction efficiency for SNCR) or 7727 (25% reduction efficiency for SNCR) tons per year more than SNCR, but the visibility difference was not specifically modeled, so the corresponding visibility improvement

cannot be quantified. Conservative modeling indicates Utah CIAs remain below the URP glidepath even with IPP running at maximum constrained emissions. Given the minimal incremental benefit in the context of overall visibility, the Division finds it difficult to justify requiring SCR as the most stringent control for this source.

Combined analysis SCR

Considering the four statutory factors and the additional visibility evaluation, the Division concludes that installation of SCR at IPP Units 1 and 2 is not warranted as a reasonable progress control. While SCR would achieve greater NO_x reductions than SNCR, the associated costs are substantial, with cost-effectiveness estimates exceeding levels typically considered reasonable and total capital investments approaching \$800 million. These costs are further compounded by reduced unit utilization and uncertainty regarding the remaining useful life of the facility.

The time required for SCR installation, estimated at 3 to 4 years, would delay emission reductions compared to other available approaches. In addition, SCR would introduce greater concerns with grid reliability because of increased auxiliary load than SNCR. Additional SCR has additional environmental considerations, potential impacts to PM formation, and management of spent catalyst, none of which were fully quantified in the analysis.

Importantly, the incremental visibility benefit of SCR compared to SNCR cannot be quantified, as the modeling did not isolate control-specific emission reductions.

Available modeling indicates that Utah CIAs are projected to remain below the URP glidepath without additional reductions from IPP, further limiting the justification for selecting the most stringent control option.

Based on the totality of these considerations, the Division finds that the significantly higher costs, uncertain future, and unquantified incremental visibility benefits when already below the URP of SCR do not support its selection as a reasonable progress control for IPP source.

5. Determination of Reasonable Progress Goals

5.1 Reasonable Progress Requirements

Under the RHR, Utah must submit an LTS that includes measures necessary to achieve the Reasonable Progress Goals (RPGs) for each CIA. This strategy must consider emissions from major and minor stationary sources, mobile sources, and area sources. Section 169A(a)(4) of the CAA calls for reasonable progress "toward meeting the national goal" of eliminating anthropogenic visibility impairment.

RPGs are interim targets representing incremental improvements in visibility over time toward natural background conditions, developed in consultation with Federal Land Managers and neighboring states. In establishing reasonable progress criteria, Utah evaluates the four statutory factors in Section 169A(g) of the CAA: cost of compliance, time necessary for compliance, energy and non-air quality environmental impacts, and the remaining useful life of existing sources contributing to visibility impairment.

5.2 Updated Regional Modeling of the LTS to set RPG

WRAP modeling tracks progress using dv measurements from Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) sites representing CIAs.⁴⁵ This SIP revision updates 2018–2028 modeling to reflect the extended operation of the IPP coal-fired units using revised emissions in the WRAP “on-the-books” (OTB) 2028OTBa2 scenario.⁴⁶ The modeling was conducted by Ramboll and evaluated for multiple IPP operational scenarios. The most conservative scenario, “Scenario 4” utilized PSD constrained maximum emissions, which estimates maximum emissions allowed while operating both the two CCCT units and two coal-fired units at full output.⁴⁷ This conservative upper-bound scenario ensures that potential visibility impairment is not underestimated and demonstrates the robustness of the State's RPGs, which are not impeded even under maximum facility utilization.

2028OTBa2 scenario is a WRAP-developed modeled visibility projection expressed in dv. It is built off the “representative baseline” Rep2014v2 simulation, which uses 2014 NEI data and meteorology, and is updated to reflect expected 2028 operating conditions.⁴⁸ The most noticeable emissions changes from Rep2014v2 to 2028OTBa2 include source retirements, enforceable shutdowns, and emissions reductions from ongoing pollution control programs. The IPP shutdown date was one of the source retirements utilized in the initial round two SIP modeling. The model used in the initial planning for the second implementation period thus had IPP input emissions as zero for NO_x, PM, and SO₂. The Division, with technical support from Ramboll, updated the 2028 visibility projection in March 2025 to account for the revised IPP closure timeline and input representative emissions for NO_x, PM, and SO₂ for its continued operation. Like the initial SIP submittal, the updated analysis uses “2028OTBa2 w/o fire” to exclude fire contributions and incorporates revised IPP emissions.

⁴⁵ See [Improve Monitoring Network Data](#).

⁴⁶ See Regional Haze Modeling of the Intermountain Power Plant Conducted by Ramboll.

⁴⁷ The modeling was conducted prior to the issuance of AO25. As a result, it relied on anticipated PSD limits and projected maximum PTE values. The finalized limits in AO25 are lower than those used in the modeling.

⁴⁸ See [National Emissions Inventory](#).

- 1 The updated 2028OTBa2 projection reflects the Division's revised LTS and reasonable
2 progress determinations. However, several additional source changes from plant
3 closures and limit changes were not incorporated, which makes the projection
4 conservative (see Table 4). In addition, emission reductions associated with recent
5 PM_{2.5} and ozone SIP updates were not included in the updated 2028OTBa2 modeling.

Source	Pollutant	Original Modeled Emissions for 2022 SIP – 2028OTBa2 Scenario (tons)	Revised Modeled Emissions for 2026 SIP – 2028OTBa2 Scenario (tons)	2024 Actual Emissions (tons)	Difference between 2026 modeling and 2024 actuals	Reasoning
U.S. Magnesium Rowley Facility	NO _x	1,052	1,052	0	-1,052	Plant shutdown in 2021
	SO ₂	18	18	0	-18	
	PM ₁₀	1,054	1,054	0	-1,054	
Kennecott Power Plant	NO _x	1,152	1,152	0	-1,152	Plant shutdown in 2019
	SO ₂	2,152	2,152	0	-2,152	
	PM ₁₀	135	135	0	-135	
Tesoro Refinery	NO _x	358	358	242	-116	PM _{2.5} SIP BACT limit reductions
	SO ₂	140	140	20	-120	
	PM ₁₀	708	708	135	-573	
CCI Paradox Midstream	NO _x	202	202	114.82 ^a	-87.18	Ownership change and conversion to natural gas significantly reduced permitted PTE.
	SO ₂	63	63	56.96 ^a	-6.04	
	PM ₁₀	535	535	30.05 ^a	-504.95	
Intermountain Power Plant	NO _x	0	22,662	7,179 ^b	-15,483	Modeled at maximum constrained levels not reflective of typical operations; proposed NO _x limit further reduces allowable emissions.
	SO ₂	0	3,203	710 ^b	-2,493	
	PM ₁₀	0	1,755	1,642 ^b	-113	

6
7 Table 4: Comparison of Updated 2028OTBa2 Modeled Emissions Inputs to 2024 Actual Emissions for Selected Utah
8 Sources

9 ^a Emissions are reported as PTE, as reflected in the Notice of Intent. The new owner, Green Natural Gas
10 Ventures has not yet completed a full year of continuous operations.

11 ^b Emissions are from annual submission to the Division which most recently occurred in 2024 prior to the
12 coal units going on cold idle.
13

14 Collectively, these assumptions bias the projection toward worst-case visibility
15 conditions, providing a conservative assessment of future visibility at Utah's CIAs. While
16 not all of the emissions reductions shown in Table 4 are federally enforceable, the table

demonstrates that actual visibility-impairing emissions are lower than those assumed in the modeling. In combination with these reductions, the assumption that the plant operates at maximum constrained emissions, which is unlikely to occur, further contributes to the conservative nature of the modeling.

5.3 Uniform Rate of Progress with updated Modeling for Utah Class I Areas

The URP glidepath was developed and approved as part of Utah's Second Implementation Period SIP (XX.A) and is described in detail in that document.⁴⁹ The URP provides a benchmark for evaluating reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions at Utah's CIAs.

This SIP revision does not revise the approved URP. Instead, it updates the 2018–2028 visibility modeling data points and compares the updated projections for the 20 percent MIDIs to the existing URP glidepath. Based on this updated modeling, Utah's CIAs remain on track to achieve reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions for 2028 and beyond.

Table 5 summarizes the 2028 modeled visibility projections for the 20 percent MIDIs at each Utah CIA, comparing the original SIP modeling scenario to the updated scenario reflecting continued operation of the IPP coal-fired units. The table also presents the applicable 2028 URP glidepath value for each site and the margin by which the updated modeled visibility remains below the glidepath.

Site	2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	2028 Visibility – Original SIP Reasonable Progress Goal (dv)	2028 Visibility – Updated Reasonable Progress (Coal Units Operating) (dv)	Change in 2028 Visibility Between Scenarios (dv)	Margin Below 2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	Below Glidepath? (Y/N)
BRCA1	6.682	6.029	6.147	0.118	0.535	YES
CAP11	6.869	6.634	6.747	0.113	0.122	YES
CANY1	6.924	6.195	6.241	0.046	0.684	YES
ZICA1	8.346	8.269	8.282	0.013	0.063	YES

Table 5: 2028 modeled visibility relative to the URP glidepath for the 20 percent most MIDIs.

⁴⁹ See [Air Plan Partial Approval and Partial Disapproval; Utah; Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for the Second Implementation Period; Air Plan Disapproval; Utah; Prong 4 \(Visibility\) for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard.](#)

As shown in Table 5, differences between the original and updated modeling scenarios are small across all Utah CIAs. Under the updated scenario, modeled 2028 visibility remains below the applicable URP glidepath at each site, demonstrating continued reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions despite continued operation of the IPP coal units. Margins below the glidepath range from 0.064 to 0.677 dv, and the modeled changes attributable to revised IPP operations are minimal.

The updated modeling evaluates the MID only. Clearest-day visibility projections remain based on the previously approved modeling submitted in the Utah Regional Haze SIP (Revision XX.A, Chapter 8, Section C, URP Glidepath Checks).⁵⁰ These projections are not re-evaluated here because changes associated with revised IPP operations are expected to have minimal impacts. Observed clearest-day visibility at all Utah CIAs, even with IPP currently operating, remains well below the no-degradation baseline, making it unlikely that revised IPP emissions would result in visibility degradation or exceed natural conditions. Accordingly, clearest-day projections are not included in this evaluation and are documented in the previously approved SIP.

These results confirm that, even with continued operation of the IPP coal-fired units, Utah's CIAs remain on track to achieve reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions in 2028, consistent with the URP glidepath.

5.4 Uniform Rate of Progress with updated Modeling for Class I Areas Outside of Utah

Under 40 CFR §51.308(f)(3)(iv), Utah is required to consider the impacts of its visibility-impairing sources on CIAs located outside the state. Consistent with this requirement, the updated modeling evaluated the visibility impacts associated with the continued operation of IPP on nearby out-of-state CIAs.

The results indicate that IPP has a very limited impact on visibility at out-of-state CIAs for the 20 percent MID. The largest modeled impacts occurred at Craters of the Moon Wilderness, Idaho (CRMO) with an increase of 0.038 dv, and Bridger Wilderness, Wyoming (BIRD), with an estimated increase of 0.026 dv. Even with this increase, modeled 2028 visibility at both sites remains below the URP glidepath, indicating continued reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions.

IPPs emissions impact were also evaluated at CIAs where modeled visibility conditions remain above the glidepath. Twelve IMPROVE sites adjacent to Utah remain above the glidepath in the updated modeling; however, the maximum modeled visibility impact attributable to IPP was 0.008 dv at Sycamore Canyon, Arizona (SYCA) for the 20 percent MID. The Arizona Regional Haze Plan explains that the IMPROVE monitor

⁵⁰ See [XX.A](#) Chapter 8 Section C.

SYCA moved in 2015 and there was a large increase in soil and coarse mass extinction, which are typically locally derived and have limited transportability.⁵¹ This change called to question the representativeness of the SYCA analysis. Given these questions, it is reasonable to conclude that IPP is not the driving cause of 2028 projected visibility to be above the glidepath for SYCA. The remaining 11 sites experienced impacts of less than 0.006 dv for the 20 percent MID. For sites above the glidepath, the IPP contribution represents a maximum of a 0.07% increase to total visibility impairment. Nine of the twelve sites are more than 0.5 dv above the glidepath, this demonstrates that emissions from IPP are not the primary cause of anthropogenic visibility impairment causing these locations to be above the glidepath.

Additionally, the modeling framework used in this analysis applies the URP glidepath without adjustments for international anthropogenic emissions or prescribed fire contributions. While states may elect to evaluate and incorporate such adjustments in their reasonable progress demonstrations, Utah has determined that applying these adjustments is not necessary for its CIAs analysis in this implementation plan. In contrast, some states have chosen to apply these adjustments in their regional haze SIPs, which can result in certain CIA being projected to fall below the URP glidepath even with IPP's additional emissions. The adjusted URP glidepath is not included in Table 6 or this analysis because it is outside the scope of Utah's regional haze SIP and is more appropriately addressed by each individual state level.

Table 6 summarizes the modeled 2028 visibility conditions at out-of-state CIAs, including the URP glidepath, modeled visibility under the original SIP scenario and the updated scenario with continued IPP coal unit operation, the change in visibility between scenarios, and the margin above the glidepath. The table also presents the percentage of total visibility impairment attributable to IPP, illustrating the relative contribution of IPP compared to the total anthropogenic impairment at each site.

Site	2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	2028 Visibility – Original SIP Scenario (dv)	2028 Visibility – Updated Scenario (Coal Units Operating) (dv)	Change in 2028 Visibility Between Scenarios (dv)	Margin Above 2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	Percentage of total dv caused by IPP (%)
BAND	7.657	7.918	7.922	0.004	0.265	0.05
BOAP	9.119	9.924	9.927	0.003	0.808	0.03
CHIR	8.273	8.900	8.901	0.002	0.628	0.01

⁵¹ See [Arizona State Implementation Plan Revision: Regional Haze Program \(2018-2028\)](#).

Site	2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	2028 Visibility – Original SIP Scenario (dv)	2028 Visibility – Updated Scenario (Coal Units Operating) (dv)	Change in 2028 Visibility Between Scenarios (dv)	Margin Above 2028 URP Glidepath (dv)	Percentage of total dv caused by IPP (%)
GICL	7.055	7.195	7.197	0.002	0.142	0.03
GUMO	10.694	12.130	12.134	0.004	1.440	0.03
JARB	7.334	7.747	7.750	0.003	0.416	0.04
SACR	12.094	14.608	14.610	0.002	2.515	0.01
SAGU	9.310	10.363	10.366	0.003	1.056	0.03
SAWT	7.645	8.301	8.302	0.001	0.657	0.01
SYCA	9.168	10.731	10.739	0.008	1.571	0.07
TONT	9.045	9.676	9.680	0.004	0.635	0.04
WHIT	8.738	9.637	9.638	0.001	0.900	0.01

Table 6: Updated visibility modeling for CIAs above glidepath outside of Utah

EPA’s recent West Virginia Regional Haze SIP approval explains that when a CIA’s visibility is below the URP and the State has considered the four statutory factors, the State can presumptively demonstrate reasonable progress. However, this framework does not clearly indicate how states should assess emissions from an in-state source, like IPP, that contribute to visibility impairment at out-of-state CIAs above the glidepath, aside from requiring a “robust demonstration”.

EPA’s action on Michigan Regional Haze SIP Second Implementation Period included approval of Michigan’s use of a 1% contribution threshold to identify CIAs impacted by the state’s emissions.⁵² The Division recognizes that this framework is not directly transferable to Utah due to several important distinctions, including Michigan’s use of light extinction metrics rather than dv, differences in URP baselines across CIAs, the statewide scope of Michigan’s analysis compared to the source-specific focus here, and differing statutory and regulatory contexts. Nonetheless, the comparison provides useful context for evaluating the relative contribution of IPP to visibility impairment.

⁵² See [Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Second Period Regional Haze Plan](#)

Using a similar conceptual benchmark, IPP's contributions to visibility impairment at downwind CIAs are an order of magnitude below 1%, indicating that its impacts are minimal in comparison to overall visibility conditions.

Overall, analysis of out-of-state CIAs indicates that IPP's continued operation will not result in significant or perceptible visibility reductions. The largest conservatively modeled impact outside of Utah at a truly representative IMPROVE location, can be considered negligible and will not impede reasonable progress. No CIAs are projected to move from below to above the URP glidepath as a result of IPP, and for CIAs already above the glidepath, IPP contributes only minimal additional impairment. Nevertheless, despite the relatively small, modeled contribution, the Division is still requiring a new SNCR-equivalent emission limit to ensure reasonable progress and achieve incremental visibility improvements at affected CIAs both inside and outside Utah. This limit meets the requirements of the RHR for reasonable progress even with the policy change.

Additionally, other regional haze plans are being revised to remove or reconsider coal-fired electricity generating unit closure assumptions that were previously relied upon in emissions modeling. Because such modeling often assumes zero emissions for these units, the shift away from enforceable retirement assumptions underscores the importance of implementing additional, enforceable control measures, like the mass-based NO_x limit adopted here, to ensure that reasonable progress is achieved.

Because visibility impacts from IPP are greater at Utah's CIAs than at out-of-state CIAs, any determinations found necessary for reasonable progress for Utah's CIA will be sufficient for the CIAs outside of Utah. IPP's continued operation has minimal influence on visibility beyond Utah, and reasonable progress is expected to be driven primarily by controls on other regional sources.

5.5 Reasonable Progress Determination Intermountain Power Service Corporation – Intermountain Generation Station

Upon reviewing the IPP four-factor analysis and evaluation response, the Division is establishing an annual mass-based NO_x emission limit for the coal-fired units. The new NO_x emission limit will be 14,340 tons per year combined for the coal fired units, along with a 1,813-ton NO_x 30-day rolling sum. Although the analysis found SNCR to be a cost-effective control technology at high utilization, the Division has determined that requiring its installation is not reasonable given the facility's currently limited intended utilization, future operational uncertainty, and consideration of the remaining statutory factors, including visibility benefits. Establishing a mass-based NO_x limit provides operational flexibility for IPP or any potential buyer while simultaneously guaranteeing that emissions will not exceed the level achievable by requiring SNCR, regardless of the facility's operating capacity. This new plantwide NO_x limit is lower than the emissions

1 levels used in the conservative regional visibility modeling, further reinforcing the
2 determination of limited visibility impact from IPP on all CIAs. These emission limits will
3 be implemented and enforced through SIP Subsection IX.H.23. The complete analysis
4 and the Division's final conclusions regarding reasonable progress for IPP are detailed
5 in Section 4.1 *Utah Division of Air Quality Conclusion*.⁵³

6 5.6 Reasonable progress summary

7 Utah's CIAs are modeled to remain below the URP glidepath under a conservative
8 scenario that does not account for significant emissions reductions from other Utah
9 programs. Modeling of CIAs outside of Utah indicates that IPP has limited impact, with
10 the largest predicted visibility change of 0.118 dv at any site. Continued operation of the
11 IPP coal-fired units does not cause any out-of-state CIA to move from below the URP
12 glidepath to above it, and for CIAs already above the glidepath, IPP contributes only
13 minimal increased visibility impairment. Based on these analyses, the Division
14 concludes that the LTS is summarized in Section 6.A.10 of XX.A, with the removal of
15 the IPP shutdown date, and addition of a mass-based NO_x limit is necessary to achieve
16 reasonable progress for both Utah CIAs and those in neighboring states. This
17 enforceable mass-based limit acts as a necessary requirement, ensuring that even with
18 the continued operation of the coal units, emissions will not exceed a level that would
19 jeopardize the attainment of the RPGs. Moreover, the new mass-based limit is lower
20 than the conservative emissions levels used in the regional visibility modeling, thereby
21 guaranteeing visibility-impairing emissions stay below a conservative value and
22 securing continued reasonable progress for all affected CIA inside and outside of Utah.

23 6. Long Term Strategy Summary and Revisions

24 Based on the results of the updated visibility modeling and reasonable progress
25 determinations, the Division has determined that Utah's Long-Term Strategy (LTS)
26 should be updated to remove the previously identified December 31, 2027, closure date
27 for the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) and include a mass-based NO_x emission limit
28 for the facility. The LTS continues to rely on a combination of existing and new control
29 measures previously identified in Section 6.A.10 of Utah's approved Regional Haze
30 Second Implementation Period SIP (XX.A), which together ensure that all Utah Class I
31 Areas (CIAs) remain on track to achieve reasonable progress toward natural visibility
32 conditions. Additional details regarding existing and new measures not described in this
33 SIP revision are provided in the original SIP submittal (XX.A).

⁵³ See Section [Utah Division of Air Quality Response Conclusion](#)

6.1 Long-Term Strategy Summary

This updated LTS reflects the revised IPP operational assumptions and associated enforceable measures necessary to achieve Utah's reasonable progress goals (RPGs) for its CIAs. The Division's LTS incorporates existing measures implemented under other Division programs that contribute to regional haze visibility improvement, including:

- Existing rate-based NO_x emission limits for the Hunter Power Plant;
- Existing rate-based NO_x emission limits for the Huntington Power Plant;
- Existing SO₂ emission limits for the Hunter Power Plant (Section 309 control added to the SIP during the second implementation period);
- Existing SO₂ emission limits for the Huntington Power Plant (Section 309 control added to the SIP during the second implementation period); and
- Closure and demolition of the Carbon Power Plant in 2016.

In addition, during the second implementation period, the Division incorporated enforceable controls and limits at the following facilities, which remain in place to ensure continued progress toward regional haze goals:

- Graymont;
- Ash Grove;
- Sunnyside;
- U.S. Magnesium; and
- Intermountain Power Plant.

New measures included in the updated LTS consist of:

- A plantwide enforceable mass-based NO_x emission limit for the Hunter Power Plant;
- A plantwide enforceable mass-based NO_x emission limit for the Huntington Power Plant;
- Installation of flue gas recirculation on the U.S. Magnesium Rowley Plant Riley Boiler; and
- An enforceable mass-based NO_x emission limit for the coal-fired units at the Intermountain Power Plant.

6.2 Other Long-Term Strategy Elements

The remainder of the long-term strategy elements in XX.A, including emissions reductions due to ongoing pollution control programs and basic smoke management

practices, remain unchanged, except for construction measures to mitigate the impacts of construction activities, which are being updated as described below.

One measure used to mitigate the impacts of construction activities is Utah's fugitive dust control program. Utah is working to strengthen its fugitive dust requirements to further reduce particulate matter emissions which impair visibility. These requirements extend beyond just construction activities to other sources of fugitive dust as well. Currently, any source 0.25 acre or greater in size in particulate matter nonattainment or maintenance areas are required to submit a Fugitive Dust Control Plan to UDAQ. The Fugitive Dust Control Plan identifies measures to minimize fugitive dust emissions through best management practices, such as watering disturbed areas for dust suppression, limiting vehicle speeds, and controlling material hauling.

The Division is drafting revisions to expand these requirements statewide, with rule proposal anticipated in September 2026. Once adopted through the appropriate regulatory process, these revisions are expected to further reduce particulate matter emissions and provide additional air quality and visibility benefits.

6.3 Long-Term Strategy Conclusion

The LTS described in this section will be codified in SIP Subsection IX.H.23, which will be updated to remove the IPP shutdown date and include the new mass-based NO_x emission limit for IPP. Supported by conservative visibility modeling and reasonable progress analyses, this revised LTS demonstrates that replacing the shutdown date with enforceable emissions limits at IPP will continue to achieve reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions at Utah's CIAs.

7. Federal Land Manager Consultation, Interstate Coordination, Tribe Consultation, and Public Comment

7.1 Federal Land Management Consultation Summary

The FLMs agencies with jurisdiction over mandatory CIAs in the West include the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (U.S. Department of Agriculture) (USFS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Division met regularly with the FLMs during the initial second implementation period planning process. A full summary of the meetings during initial planning can be found on XX.A Table 69.

Additionally, during the planning process for this SIP revision, the Division consulted with the FLMs as well. On March 4th, the Division hosted a virtual pre-consultation check-in meeting to discuss the proposed revisions which included representatives from the NPS, USFS, and FWS. During this meeting, the FLMs had the opportunity to learn about the proposed revisions, ask questions, and provide input.

1 On May 20th, the Division provided the FLMs with a draft copy of XX.A.1 initiating the 60
2 day comment period concluding on July 20th. The Division requested comments by July
3 1st to expedite proposals to the Utah Air Quality Board.

4 *7.1.1 NPS Feedback Summary and UDAQ Responses*

5 **Comment 1:** NPS supports Utah's DEQ decision to require a four-factor analysis for the
6 just the coal fired units.

7 **Response 1:** The Division appreciates the support on this determination.

8 **Comment 2:** The NPS agrees with Utah DEQ findings that the units are well controlled
9 for SO₂ and PM emissions.

10 **Response 2:** The Division appreciates the support on this determination.

11 **Comment 3:** The NPS also agrees with the state that there are technically-feasible and
12 cost-effective options to further reduce haze-causing NO_x emissions from these
13 emission units should they resume operation. The NPS supports Utah DEQ's
14 determination that a mass-based NO_x limit is a reasonable approach for ensuring
15 reasonable progress from these units.

16 **Response 3:** The Division appreciates the NPS support for the Division's determination
17 that technically feasible and cost-effective options exist to further reduce NO_x emissions
18 from these emission units should they resume operation. The Division also appreciates
19 the support that the determination that a mass-based NO_x emissions limit is a
20 reasonable approach to ensure reasonable progress and allow IPP to determine the
21 best way to meet the new mass-based limit.

22 **Comment 4:** This [\$7,500/ton] would be considered cost-effective for reasonable
23 progress in many states for the second regional haze implementation period. For
24 example, Colorado and Washington both used cost-effectiveness thresholds of
25 \$10,000/ton. The NPS generally recommends that states require the most rigorous
26 cost-effective emission controls available as reasonable progress, in this case SCR
27 level controls. At this time however, the NPS recommends revisiting reasonable
28 progress evaluation in future implementation periods if IPP coal-fired units resume
29 regular operation.

30 **Response 4:** The Division appreciates the NPS recommendation. The cost for SCR of
31 \$7,500/ton is higher than levels the Division has previously determined to be reasonable
32 in prior analyses. At this time, the Division is not establishing a fixed cost-effectiveness
33 threshold for reasonable progress determinations. As discussed in Chapter 8 of Section
34 XX.A, each four-factor analysis is evaluated on a case-by-case basis with consideration
35 for similar source types. Establishing a single cost-effectiveness threshold would
36 diminish consideration of the other statutory factors, including time necessary for

1 compliance, energy and non-air quality environmental impacts, and the remaining useful
2 life of the source. Additionally, a single cost-effectiveness threshold encourages sources
3 to artificially inflate costs to be above the threshold.

4 While SCR was determined to be technically feasible, the Division concluded it was not
5 a reasonable control measure under the circumstances. The high capital cost of SCR,
6 combined with uncertainty regarding the remaining operational life of the units, resulted
7 in a level of cost that was not reasonable for this source. The Division also considered
8 potential impacts to grid reliability associated with requiring SCR which IPP has
9 indicated that installation could lead to retirement of the units, potentially affecting up to
10 1,800 MW of generation capacity in Utah.

11 This SIP revision establishes a mass-based NO_x emissions limit rather than prescribing
12 a specific control technology. This performance-based approach provides the facility
13 flexibility to determine the most appropriate compliance strategy, whether through
14 installation of SCR or SNCR, operational adjustments, reduced utilization, or other
15 means of achieving the emissions limit.

16 The Division agrees that IPP should be reevaluated during development of the Regional
17 Haze third implementation period SIP and future implementation periods if the coal-fired
18 units continue regular operation or utilization materially differs from the assumptions
19 used in this analysis. The Division concludes that the mass-based NO_x emissions limits
20 adopted in this SIP are sufficient to ensure reasonable progress for the second
21 implementation period and that no additional reevaluation is necessary before
22 development of the third implementation period SIP.

23 *7.1.2 US Forest Service Feedback Summary and UDAQ Responses*

24 **Comment 1:** If the IPP coal-fired units cease cold-idle status and resume regular
25 operation, or if utilization materially increases above the assumptions in the SIP record,
26 the State will notify the Federal Land Managers, re-evaluate reasonable progress for
27 these units using current operational data, and consult with the Federal Land Managers
28 consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 51.308(i) prior to final action.

29 **Response 1:** The Division appreciates this comment. The IPP four-factor analysis was
30 conducted assuming potential continued operation of the units, and the resulting
31 determination found that there are technically-feasible and cost-effective options to
32 further reduce haze-causing emissions which were reasonable to ensure reasonable
33 progress for this implementation period.

34 The Division acknowledged the role of uncertainty regarding future operation and
35 utilization, which informed the selection of a mass-based limit approach. However, the
36 adopted emissions limits are designed to still ensure reasonable progress requirements
37 regardless of changes in utilization and therefore remain sufficient even if operations

1 cease cold-idle status and resume regular operation, or if utilization materially
2 increases.

3 For this reason, the Division does not agree that a commitment to re-evaluate
4 reasonable progress during this implementation period is necessary. The analysis and
5 resulting limits are adequate for this planning period. The Division will, however, alert
6 the FLMs if IPP ceases cold-idle. Additionally, the Division will evaluate IPP as part of
7 the third Regional Haze implementation period SIP, with planning anticipated to begin in
8 2028 and the SIP due in 2031, where updated operational conditions will be considered.

9 **Comment 2:** Modeled visibility projections below the URP glidepath do not constitute a
10 safe harbor from evaluation of additional controls under the Regional Haze Rule. The
11 State will continue to evaluate sources for reasonable progress using the four statutory
12 factors, independent of a CIA's position relative to the glidepath.

13 **Response 2:** The Division agrees with this comment, and the actions taken in this SIP
14 revision are consistent with this principle. Updated regional haze modeling conducted
15 for this SIP revision demonstrated that Utah's CIAs remain below the URP, even
16 assuming the IPP coal-fired units and new natural gas units operate at their maximum
17 potential to emit. However, the Division did not rely on the CIA's position relative to the
18 URP as a basis for its reasonable progress determination. Instead, the Division
19 evaluated IPP using the four statutory factors and concluded that establishing a mass-
20 based NO_x emissions limit is a necessary and reasonable measure to ensure continued
21 reasonable progress toward the national visibility goal.

22 *7.1.3 US Fish and Wildlife Service Feedback Summary and UDAQ Responses*

23 US Fish and Wildlife Service did not provide comments.

24 *7.2 Interstate Consultation*

25 During development of the initial second implementation period Regional Haze SIP, the
26 Division consulted with other states through joint participation in the WRAP regional
27 haze planning process. This multi-year collaborative effort included numerous technical
28 and policy meetings over approximately five years and informed development of Utah's
29 second implementation period Regional Haze SIP submission to the EPA. A full
30 summary of the meetings during initial planning can be found on XX.A Table 66.

31 More recently, the Division presented information related to this SIP revision during the
32 annual Western States Air Resources Council Regional Haze Panel meeting on April 8,
33 2026.

34 Because this SIP revision is narrower in scope than the original second implementation
35 period planning effort, interstate consultation associated with this action has been more
36 limited. On May 20th, the Division provided nearby states, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho,

Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, with a draft copy of the XX.A.1 to allow an opportunity for review, comment, and to provide input prior to final submission. The Division requested a response within a 60-day comment period concluding on July 20th.

7.2.1 Arizona

Comment: ADEQ confirms that the following are accurate for the June 2026 draft Utah Regional Haze SIP revision:

- ADEQ was consulted in the development of this regional haze SIP revision;
- ADEQ is not requesting a meeting to discuss the regional haze SIP revision at this time;
- ADEQ and UDEQ have not made any agreements related to emission reduction measures during state-to-state consultations or the regional planning process;
- There are currently no disagreements between ADEQ and UDEQ on the emission reduction measures necessary to make reasonable progress in Arizona or Utah mandatory class I Federal areas.

Response: The Division appreciates Arizona's review.

7.2.2 Colorado

Comment: Colorado reviewed this SIP revision and did not have any substantive comments.

Response: The Division appreciates Colorado's review.

7.2.3 Idaho

Comment: Idaho reviewed this SIP revision and did not have any substantive comments.

Response: The Division appreciates Idaho's review.

7.2.4 Nevada

Comment: Nevada reviewed this SIP revision and did not have any substantive comments but identified an irregularity and an incorrect calculation in Table 4.

Response: The Division appreciates Nevada's review and comments and has revised Table 4 to include the correct calculation.

7.2.5 New Mexico

New Mexico did not provide comments.

7.2.6 Wyoming

Comment: Wyoming reviewed this SIP revision and did not have any substantive comments.

Response: The Division appreciates Wyoming's review.

7.3 Tribe Consultation

Tribal governments are responsible for coordinating with federal and state governments to protect air quality on their sovereign lands and to ensure emission sources on tribal lands meet federal requirements. The federally recognized tribes in Utah include the Paiute Indian Tribe, the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians, and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. The sources located on tribal lands are considered federal jurisdiction. UDAQ shared its RH SIP revision draft with the tribes of Utah at the same time it was shared with the FLMs and EPA for a 60-day review on May 20th, 2026. The tribes did not provide comment prior to this SIP revision being submitted.

7.4 Public Comment

8. Conclusion

This SIP revision updates Utah's Regional Haze Second Implementation Period plan to reflect the continued operation of the IPP coal-fired units, a new mass-based emissions limit for NO_x, and removes the previously enforceable December 31, 2027, shutdown date. The Division has evaluated the potential visibility impacts of continued IPP operation using an updating Q/d analysis, four factor analysis, conservative modeling (WRAP 2028OTBa2), reasonable progress analysis, and LTS to reflect the new determinations.

The results indicate that all Utah CIAs will remain below their glidepaths for the MID. Modeled changes in visibility associated with continued IPP operation are less than 0.12 dv.

The LTS maintains reliance on existing and new enforceable control measures, including NO_x and SO₂ limits at major power plants, emissions controls at other significant regional sources, and additional measures such as plantwide mass-based NO_x limits and installation of flue gas recirculation at U.S. Magnesium. These measures, codified in SIP Subsection IX.H.23, ensure that Utah continues to make reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions in all CIAs.

Based on this analysis, the Division concludes that the removal of the IPP shutdown date and new mass-based emission limit is necessary for Utah's ability to meet RPGs.

- 1 The SIP revision demonstrates that the state's LTS, as updated, is sufficient to achieve
- 2 continued progress in improving and protecting visibility for the second implementation
- 3 period.

Chapter 2

US Magnesium – Rowley Plant

Executive Summary

This SIP revision updates Section IX.H.23 for the U.S. Magnesium - Rowley Plant to reflect current non-operational conditions and a change in ownership. During development of Utah's second implementation period Regional Haze SIP, the Riley Boiler was required to install flue gas recirculation (FGR) as a control necessary for reasonable progress, with a compliance deadline of January 1, 2028.

The facility ceased operations in 2021 and has not resumed production. The facility was sold to a new owner, who does not intend to restart existing magnesium production processes, though future operation remains possible. To reflect this, the SIP is revised to require FGR installation no later than January 1, 2028, or prior to any future start-up, whichever occurs later.

This revision preserves the original four-factor determination and ensures controls are in place before any emissions occur if the unit resumes operation. It avoids unnecessary installation during non-operation while maintaining enforceable requirements and consistency with RPGs.

1. Facility and Second Implementation Period Summary:

USM operated a primary magnesium production facility at its Rowley Plant, located in Tooele County, Utah. USM produced magnesium metal from the waters of the Great Salt Lake. Some of the water is evaporated in a system of solar evaporation ponds and the resulting brine solution is purified and dried to a powder in spray dryers. The powder is then melted and further purified in the melt reactor before going through an electrolytic process to separate magnesium metal from chlorine. The metal is then refined and/or alloyed and cast into molds. The chlorine from the melt reactor is combusted with natural gas in the chlorine reduction burner and converted into hydrochloric acid. The HCl is removed from the gas stream through a scrubber train. The chlorine that is generated at the electrolytic cells is collected and piped to the chlorine plant where it is liquefied for reuse or sale. USM Rowley Plant is a PSD source for carbon monoxide, NO_x, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and volatile organic compounds.

During development of the second implementation period for Regional Haze, USM was screened using Q/d, based on the emissions in Table 7, and subsequently selected to conduct a four-factor analysis to determine if additional controls were necessary for reasonable progress.⁵⁴

Based on evaluation of the four factors, the Division determined that installation of FGR on the Riley Boiler was necessary to achieve reasonable progress. This requirement was incorporated into SIP under Section IX.H.23.⁵⁵ The FGR retrofit was projected to reduce NO_x emissions by 22.6 tons per year at a cost effectiveness of \$2,708 per ton removed.⁵⁶

Pollutant	Tons Per Year
PM ₁₀	993.21
SO ₂	10.08
NO _x	1060.79

Table 7: U.S. Magnesium emissions total from four factor analysis.

2. Change in Facility Operations and Ownership

Since the four-factor analysis determination and incorporation into H.23, the facility ceased operations in 2021 and has remained shut down. On January 28, 2026, the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL) acquired USM with the stated intent of increasing water flows to the Great Salt Lake. FFSL does not intend to resume the facility's prior magnesium production operations using the existing equipment and process. In addition, the facility is located within the Northern Wasatch Front Ozone Moderate Nonattainment Area. Any future redevelopment involving a new process would be subject to applicable Moderate Nonattainment Area requirements and possibly New Source Review permitting.

Although the facility is not currently operating, FFSL remains subject to applicable compliance and SIP requirements, which includes the requirement to install FGR by January 1, 2028, the end of the second implementation period. The SIP needs to be revised to reflect the correct operator.

⁵⁴ See [XX.A](#) for a more detailed description of the Q/d screening process and USM specific four-factor analysis considerations and determinations.

⁵⁵ See [IX.H.23](#)

⁵⁶ See [USM Four-Factor Analysis](#)

3. Proposed Revision to Section IX.H.23

The existing language in H.23 did not consider the possibility that the USM and the Rowley boiler may no longer be in operation by January 1, 2028. The current requirement mandates the owner of the plant to install the control device regardless of the boiler's operational status. Requiring the installation of an emission control device on a unit that is not operating and will not be operated again constitutes an inefficient use of time, resources, and funds, as it will not produce any reduced emissions and would be unnecessary for reasonable progress towards the visibility goal.

To address the facility's non-operational status and new ownership, the Division proposes to revise Section IX.H.23⁵⁷ to include the following:

“i. The owner/operator shall install and operate a flue gas recirculation (FGR) system on the 60MMBtu/hr (Riley) boiler no later than January 1, 2028- or upon source start-up, whichever comes later.”

Under this revision, if the Riley Boiler resumes operation after January 1, 2028, FGR must be installed prior to startup. This revision preserves the original reasonable progress determination while aligning the compliance obligation with actual operation.

4. Reasonable Progress Goals and Long Term Strategy

This revision does not interfere with reasonable progress or the underlying four-factor analysis for the USM - Rowley facility. The facility is currently not operating, and the requirement to install FGR will remain fully enforceable by January 1, 2028, or prior to startup occurring after January 1, 2028.

The revision avoids requiring installation of controls on a unit not in operation while ensuring that required emission reductions will be achieved if operations resume. As a result, the change has no adverse impact on air quality and maintains the integrity of the Regional Haze SIP.

This revision updates the LTS in form only; the underlying control requirements, enforceability, and intended emission reductions remain unchanged.

⁵⁷ See [IX.H.23](#)

5. Federal Land Manager Consultation, Interstate Coordination, Tribe Consultation, and Public Comment

5.1 Federal Land Management Consultation Summary

For a full summary of the FLM consultation process see Chapter 1 7. Federal Land Manager Consultation, Interstate Coordination, Tribe Consultation, and Public Comment.

The FLMs did not provide any comments related to US Magnesium.

5.2 Interstate Consultation

For a full summary of the FLM consultation process see Chapter 1 7. Federal Land Manager Consultation, Interstate Coordination, Tribe Consultation, and Public Comment.

Other states did not provide any comments related to US Magnesium.

5.3 Tribe Consultation

For a full summary of the FLM consultation process see Chapter 1 7. Federal Land Manager Consultation, Interstate Coordination, Tribe Consultation, and Public Comment.

The Tribes did not provide any comments related to US Magnesium.

5.4 Public Comment

6. Conclusion

The proposed revision to Section IX.H.23 for the U.S. Magnesium facility ensures that the Regional Haze State Implementation Plan remains current, enforceable, and aligned with the CAA. The original four-factor analysis determination for the Riley Boiler's required control FGR is preserved. By shifting the compliance deadline to "no later than January 1, 2028, or upon source start-up, whichever comes later," the revision accounts for the facility's change in ownership and its current non-operating status. This approach eliminates the unnecessary burden of installing controls on a unit that may never operate again, thereby avoiding an inefficient use of resources. Crucially, the revision maintains the SIP's integrity by ensuring that FGR installation is a fully enforceable requirement prior to any restart of operations after January 1, 2028, such that NO_x emissions would not occur from resumed operation without the required control in place, thereby demonstrating non-interference with visibility goals or air quality improvements.

1

2

3 **Utah State Implementation Plan**

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6 **Emission Limits and**

7 **Operating Practices**

8

9

10

11

12 **Section IX, Part H.23**

**H.23. Source Specific Emission Limitations: Regional Haze Requirements,
Reasonable Progress Controls**

a. Ash Grove Cement Company – Leamington Cement Plant

i. Emissions from the Kiln 1/Raw Mill Stack shall not exceed the following:

A. 0.07 lbs filterable PM per ton of clinker

B. 2.8 lbs NO_x per ton clinker based upon a 30-day rolling average, and 1,347.2 tons per rolling 12-month period.

ii. The PM emission rate from the Kiln 1/Raw Mill Stack shall be determined by stack test. Stack testing shall be performed at least once annually.

iii. Emissions of NO_x shall be determined by CEM as outlined in IX.H.21.g.A and B.

b. Graymont Western US Incorporated - Cricket Mountain Plant

i. Emissions of PM₁₀ from the listed emission points shall not exceed the following limits:

A. Kiln #1 Baghouse Stack: 6.0 lb/hr

B. Kiln #2 Baghouse Stack: 6.58 lb/hr

C. Kiln #3 Baghouse Stack: 7.54 lb/hr

D. Kiln #4 Baghouse Stack: 13.7 lb/hr

E. Kiln #5 Baghouse Stack: 11.7 lb/hr

F. Briquetter and Crusher Baghouse (D-488) Stack: 0.15 lb PM₁₀ (filterable)/hr

c. Intermountain Power Service Corporation – Intermountain Generation Station

i. Conditions on Units #1 and #2.

~~A. The owner/operator shall permanently close and cease operation of Intermountain Generation Station units #1 and #2 by December 31, 2027. The owner/operator shall notify the Director of the permanent closure of units #1 and #2 by no later than January 31, 2028.~~

~~B. Until such time as units #1 and #2 are shut down as outlined above, the following shall apply:]~~

1 A. ~~[I.]~~ Emissions of PM₁₀ from either the unit #1 or unit #2 stack shall not exceed
2 0.0184 lb/MMBtu heat input.

3
4 ~~[II. Emissions of NO_x from either the unit #1 or unit #2 stack shall not exceed~~
5 ~~0.461 lb/MMBtu heat input (based on a 30-day rolling average).]~~

6
7 B. ~~[HH]~~ Emissions of SO₂ from either the unit #1 or unit #2 stack shall not exceed
8 0.138 lb/MMBtu heat input (based on a 30-day rolling average).

9
10 ~~[IV. These limits apply at all times except for periods of startup, shutdown,~~
11 ~~malfunction (NO_x or PM₁₀ only), or emergency conditions (SO₂ only).]~~

12
13 C. Emissions of NO_x from the unit #1 and unit #2 stack combined shall not
14 exceed 1,813 tons based on a 30-day rolling period, and 14,340 tons based on
15 a rolling 12-month period.

16
17 I. Emissions of NO_x shall be determined by CEM as outlined in IX.H.21.g.

18
19 II. To determine compliance with the 12-month rolling NO_x limit, the
20 owner/operator shall calculate new 12-month total NO_x emissions by the
21 20th day of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records
22 of emissions shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation.

23
24 d. PacifiCorp – Hunter Plant

- 25
26 i. The annual NO_x emissions for the entire Hunter Plant from all point and fugitive
27 sources shall not exceed 11,041 tons/year based on a 12-month rolling total.
28
29 ii. As of January 1, 2025, the annual NO_x emissions for the entire Hunter Plant from
30 all point and fugitive sources shall not exceed 10,442 tons/year based on a 12-
31 month rolling total.
32
33 iii. As of January 1, 2028, the annual NO_x emissions for the entire Hunter Plant from
34 all point and fugitive sources shall not exceed 9,843 tons/year based on a 12-
35 month rolling total.
36
37 iv. The above NO_x limits shall be monitored in accordance with the procedures
38 outlined in 40 CFR Part 52.21(aa)(12) and at a minimum shall be done by
39 summing up emissions as follows:
40
41 A. For Units #1, #2 and #3 main boiler stacks, PacifiCorp's reporting to EPA's
42 Acid Rain Emissions data base for NO_x in pounds per hour obtained from the
43 boilers' CEM data shall be used to calculate NO_x emission rates.
44
45 B. For Units #1, #2 and #3 emergency diesel-fired equipment, emissions shall be
46 calculated by multiplying the NO_x emission factor from the latest edition of

1 EPA's emission factors compilation AP-42 and hours of operation. Records
2 documenting equipment usage shall be kept in a log, and they shall show the
3 date the equipment was used and the duration in hours of operation.
4

5 C. For the record keeping requirements of each limit, PacifiCorp shall comply
6 with 40 CFR Subpart 52.21(aa)(13).
7

8 D. For record submittal, PacifiCorp shall comply with 40 CFR Subpart
9 52.21(aa)(14).
10

11 v. To determine compliance with the 12-month rolling NO_x limits, the
12 owner/operator shall calculate new 12-month total NO_x emissions by the 20th
13 day of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records of emissions
14 shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation.
15

16 vi. Emissions of SO₂ from Unit #1 and Unit #2 shall not exceed the following limits:
17

18 A. 1.2 lb/MMBtu heat input for any 3-hour period
19

20 B. 0.12 lb/MMBtu heat input based on a 30-day rolling average
21

22 vii. Emissions of SO₂ from Unit #3 shall not exceed 1.2 lb/MMBtu heat input for any
23 3-hour period
24

25 viii. The SO₂ emissions shall be determined by CEM as outlined in IX.H.21.g.
26

27 e. PacifiCorp – Huntington Plant
28

29 i. The annual NO_x emissions for the entire Huntington Plant from all point and
30 fugitive sources shall not exceed 6,604 tons/year based on a 12-month rolling
31 total.
32

33 ii. As of January 1, 2025, the annual NO_x emissions for the entire Huntington Plant
34 from all point and fugitive sources shall not exceed 6,422 tons/year based on a 12-
35 month rolling total
36

37 iii. As of January 1, 2028, the annual NO_x emissions for the entire Huntington Plant
38 from all point and fugitive sources shall not exceed 6,240 tons/year based on a 12-
39 month rolling total.
40

41 iv. The above NO_x limits shall be monitored in accordance with the procedures
42 outlined in 40 CFR Part 52.21(aa)(12) and at a minimum shall be done by
43 summing up emissions as follows:
44

45 A. For Units #1 and #2 main boiler stacks, PacifiCorp's reporting to EPA's Acid
46 Rain Emissions data base for NO_x in pounds per hour obtained from the

1 boilers' CEM data shall be used to calculate NO_x emission rates.

2
3 B. For Units #1 and #2 emergency diesel-fired equipment, emissions shall be
4 calculated by multiplying the NO_x emission factor from the latest edition of
5 EPA's emission factors compilation AP-42 and hours of operation. Records
6 documenting equipment usage shall be kept in a log, and they shall show the
7 date the equipment was used and the duration in hours of operation.

8
9 C. For the record keeping requirements of each limit, PacifiCorp shall comply
10 with 40 CFR Subpart 52.21(aa)(13).

11
12 D. For record submittal, PacifiCorp shall comply with 40 CFR Subpart
13 52.21(aa)(14).

14
15 v. To determine compliance with the 12-month rolling NO_x limits, the
16 owner/operator shall calculate new 12-month total NO_x emissions by the 20th day
17 of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records of emissions
18 shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation.

19
20 vi. Emissions of SO₂ from Unit #1 shall not exceed 0.12 lb/MMBtu heat input (595
21 lb/hr) on a 30-day rolling average.

22
23 vii. Emissions of SO₂ from Unit #2 shall not exceed 0.12 lb/MMBtu heat input for
24 any 24-hour block average.

25
26 viii. The SO₂ emissions shall be determined by CEM as outlined in IX.H.21.g.

27
28 f. Sunnyside Cogeneration Facility

29
30 i. Emissions of NO_x (during normal boiler operation not including startup,
31 shutdown and malfunction) shall not exceed 0.25 lb per MMBtu heat input on a
32 30-day rolling average.

33
34 ii. Emissions of NO_x (including startup, shutdown and malfunction) shall not exceed
35 0.6 lb per 10⁶ BTU heat input on a 30-day rolling average.

36
37 iii. Emissions of SO₂ (during normal boiler operation not including startup, shutdown
38 and malfunction) shall not exceed 0.42 lb per MMBtu heat input on a 30-day
39 rolling average and 462 lb per hour on a 3-hour block average.

40
41 iv. Emissions of SO₂ (including startup, shutdown and malfunction) shall not exceed
42 1.2 lb per 10⁶ BTU heat input on a 30-day rolling average.

43
44 v. The NO_x and SO₂ emissions shall be determined by CEM as outlined in
45 IX.H.21.g.
46

- 1 g. [US Magnesium LLC – Rowley Plant] (Site ID: 10716; Unit: 3685; Process: 1)¹
- 2
- 3 i. The owner/operator shall install and operate a flue gas recirculation (FGR) system
- 4 on the 60 MMBtu/hr (Riley) boiler no later than January 1, 2028, or upon source
- 5 start-up, whichever comes later.
- 6
- 7 ii. Following installation of the FGR system, total annual NO_x emissions from the
- 8 Riley boiler shall not exceed 22.6 tons per rolling 12-month period.
- 9
- 10 iii. The emission rate from the Riley boiler shall be determined by stack test. Stack
- 11 testing shall be performed at least once annually.
- 12
- 13 iv. To determine compliance with the 12-month rolling NO_x limit, the
- 14 owner/operator shall calculate new 12-month total NO_x emissions by the 20th day
- 15 of each month using data from the previous 12 months. Records of emissions
- 16 shall be kept for all periods when the plant is in operation. To calculate the
- 17 monthly NO_x emissions, the owner/operator shall multiply the lb/hr NO_x emission
- 18 rate from the most recent stack test by the hours of operation of the Riley boiler
- 19 for each month.
- 20
- 21 v. Emissions of NO_x from the following Lithium Plant emission points shall not
- 22 exceed the listed limits:
- 23
- 24 A. Boilers: 0.012 lb/MMBtu
- 25
- 26 B. Burners: 0.037lb/MMBtu
- 27
- 28 vi. Stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the Lithium Plant NO_x limits shall
- 29 be performed at least once every five years.

¹ The land associated with the US Magnesium LLC – Rowley Plant (Site ID: 10716), Title V Permit No. 4500030003, and Approval Order: DAQE-AN107160050-20 was acquired by the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands through bankruptcy proceedings. Ongoing legal and regulatory discussions are occurring regarding ownership of the air permit and its associated obligations. Existing permits and regulatory references continue to identify US Magnesium LLC as the owner/operator. The H.23(g) requirement remains in place for the Unit: 3685 at Site ID: 10716 permitted under Title V Permit No. 4500030003 and Approval Order: DAQE-AN107160050-20.

ITEM 9

Air Toxics



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQA-495-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

DATE: June 7, 2026

SUBJECT: Air Toxics, Lead-Based Paint, and Asbestos (ATLAS) Section Compliance Activities – June 2026

Asbestos Demolition/Renovation NESHAP Inspections	16
Asbestos AHERA Inspections	6
Asbestos State Rules Only Inspections	15
Asbestos Notification Forms Accepted	212
Asbestos Telephone Calls	322
Asbestos Individuals Certifications Approved	45
Asbestos Company Certifications	6
Asbestos Alternate Work Practices Approved	11
Lead-Based Paint (LBP) Inspections	5
LBP Notification Forms Approved	3
LBP Telephone Calls	48
LBP Letters Prepared and Mailed	4
LBP Courses Reviewed/Approved	0
LBP Course Audits	0
LBP Individual Certifications Approved	10
LBP Firm Certifications	8

Notices of Violation Sent	0
Compliance Advisories Sent	5
Warning Letters Sent	8
Settlement Agreements Finalized	0

Compliance



State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of
Environmental Quality

Tim Davis
Commissioner

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY
Bryce C. Bird
Director

DAQC-840-26

MEMORANDUM

TO: Air Quality Board

FROM: Bryce C. Bird, Executive Secretary

DATE: July 8, 2026

SUBJECT: Compliance Activities – June 2026

ACTIVITIES:

Activity	Monthly Total
Inspections	86
On-Site Stack Test & CEM Audits	0
Stack Test & RATA Report Reviews	48
Emission Report Reviews	15
Temporary Relocation Request Reviews	12
Fugitive Dust Control Plan Reviews	140
Soil Remediation Report Reviews	2
Open Burn Permits Issued	0
Miscellaneous Inspections ¹	15
Complaints Received	79
Wood Burning Complaints Received	0
Breakdown Reports Received	5
Compliance Actions Resulting from a Breakdown	0
VOC Inspections (Gas station vapor recovery)	0
Warning Letters Issued	2
Notices of Violation Issued	0
Compliance Advisories Issued	12
No Further Action Letters Issued	26
Settlement Agreements Reached	3
Penalties Assessed	\$3,884.00

¹Miscellaneous inspections include, e.g., surveillance, complaint, on-site training, dust patrol, smoke patrol, open burning, etc.

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS:

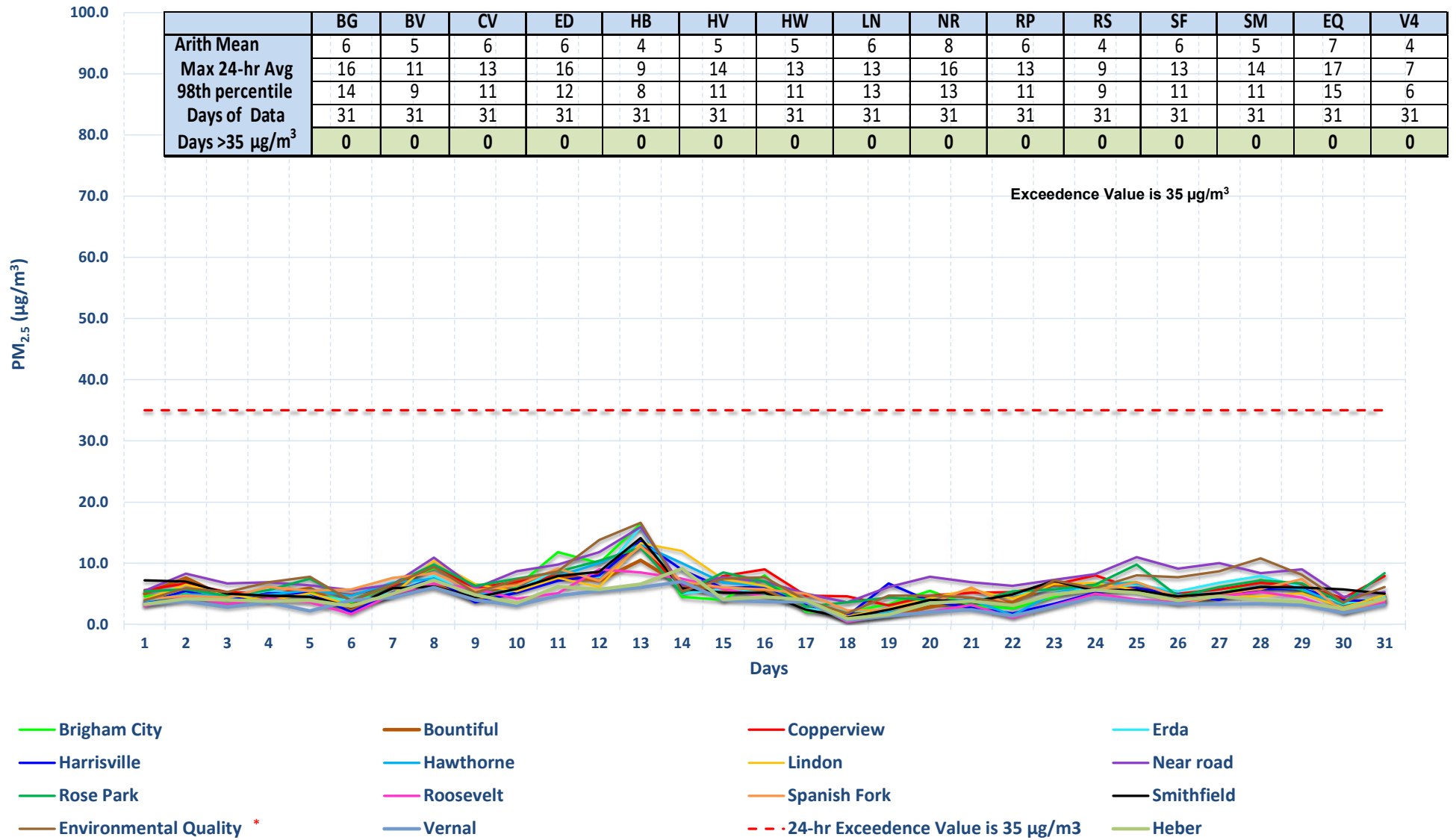
Party	Amount
Staker Parson Companies – Point of the Mountain	\$1,080.00
Kilgore Companies – Grantsville Pit	\$2,333.00
TreeHouse Foods, Inc.	\$471.00

UNRESOLVED NOTICES OF VIOLATION:

Party	Date Issued
Citation Oil and Gas (in administrative litigation)	01/15/2020
Uinta Wax Operating (formerly CH4 Finley)	07/24/2020
Finley Resources	09/15/2022
Holcim/Amrize	12/19/2023
Holcim/Amrize	03/27/2024
Holcim/Amrize	08/02/2024
CKC Operations, LLC	02/18/2025
Bedrock Sand & Gravel	05/21/2025
Ash Grove Cement (2)	10/30/2025

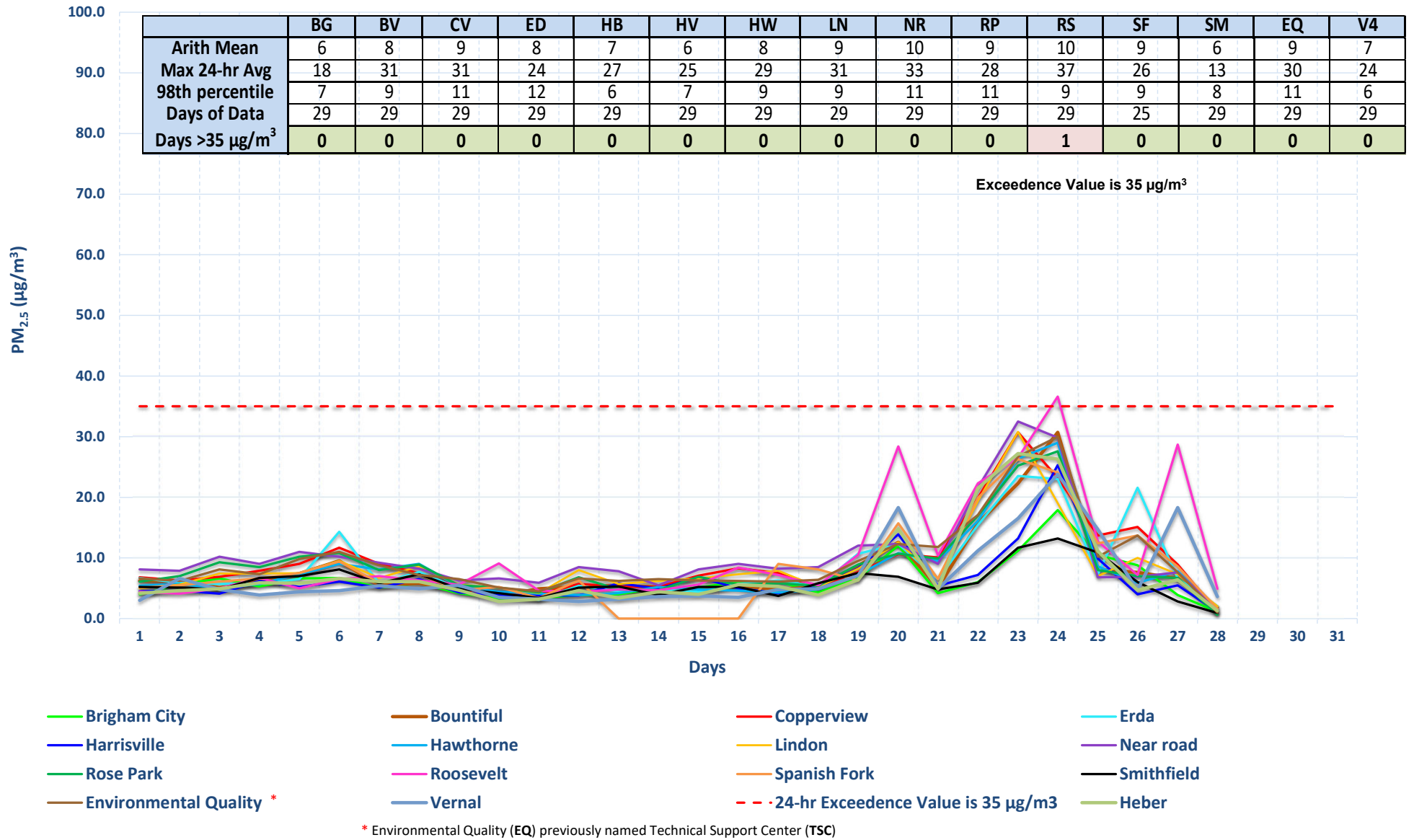
Monitoring

Utah 24-Hr PM_{2.5} Data May 2026

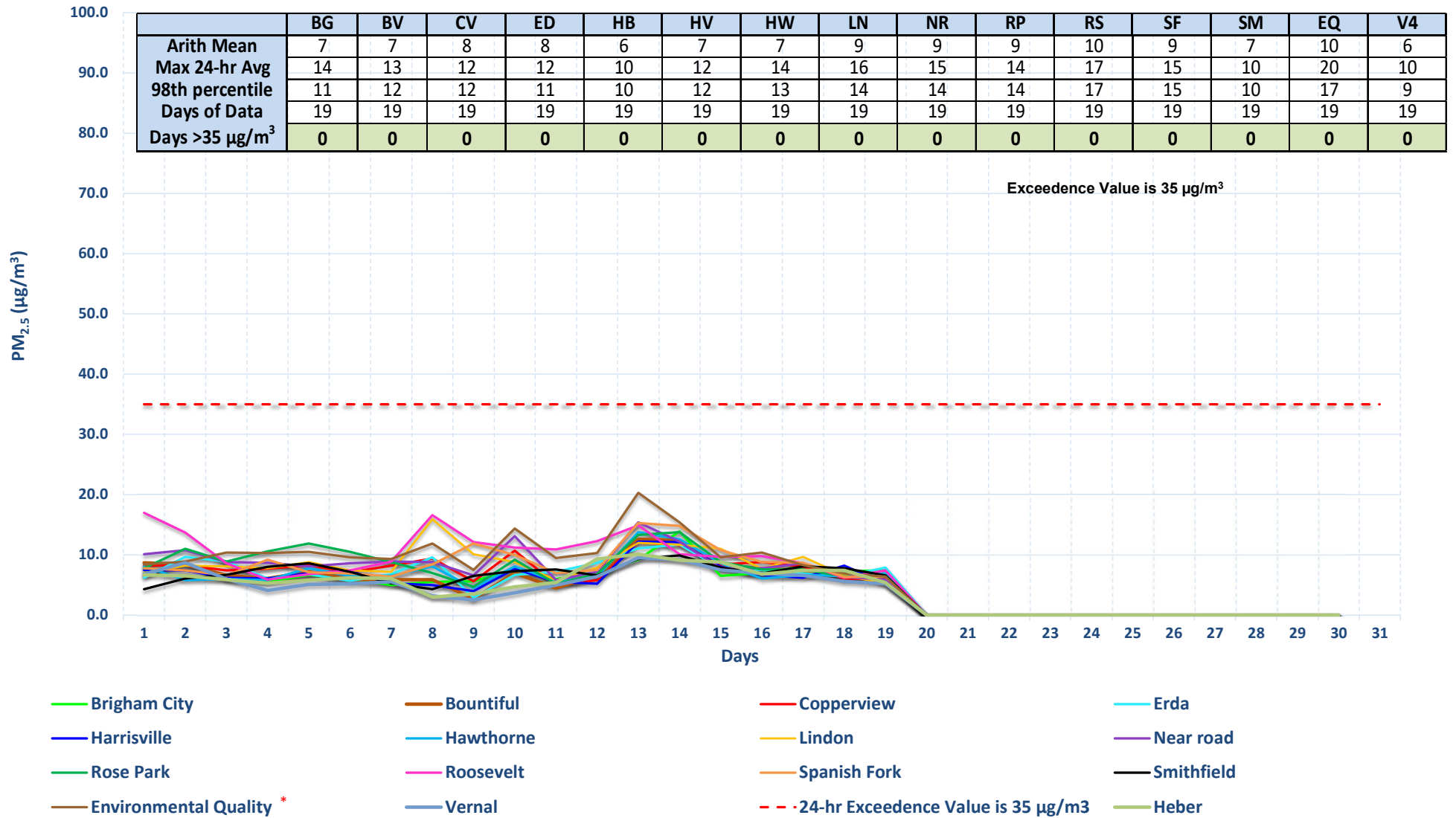


* Environmental Quality (EQ) previously named Technical Support Center (TSC)

Utah 24-Hr PM_{2.5} Data June 2026

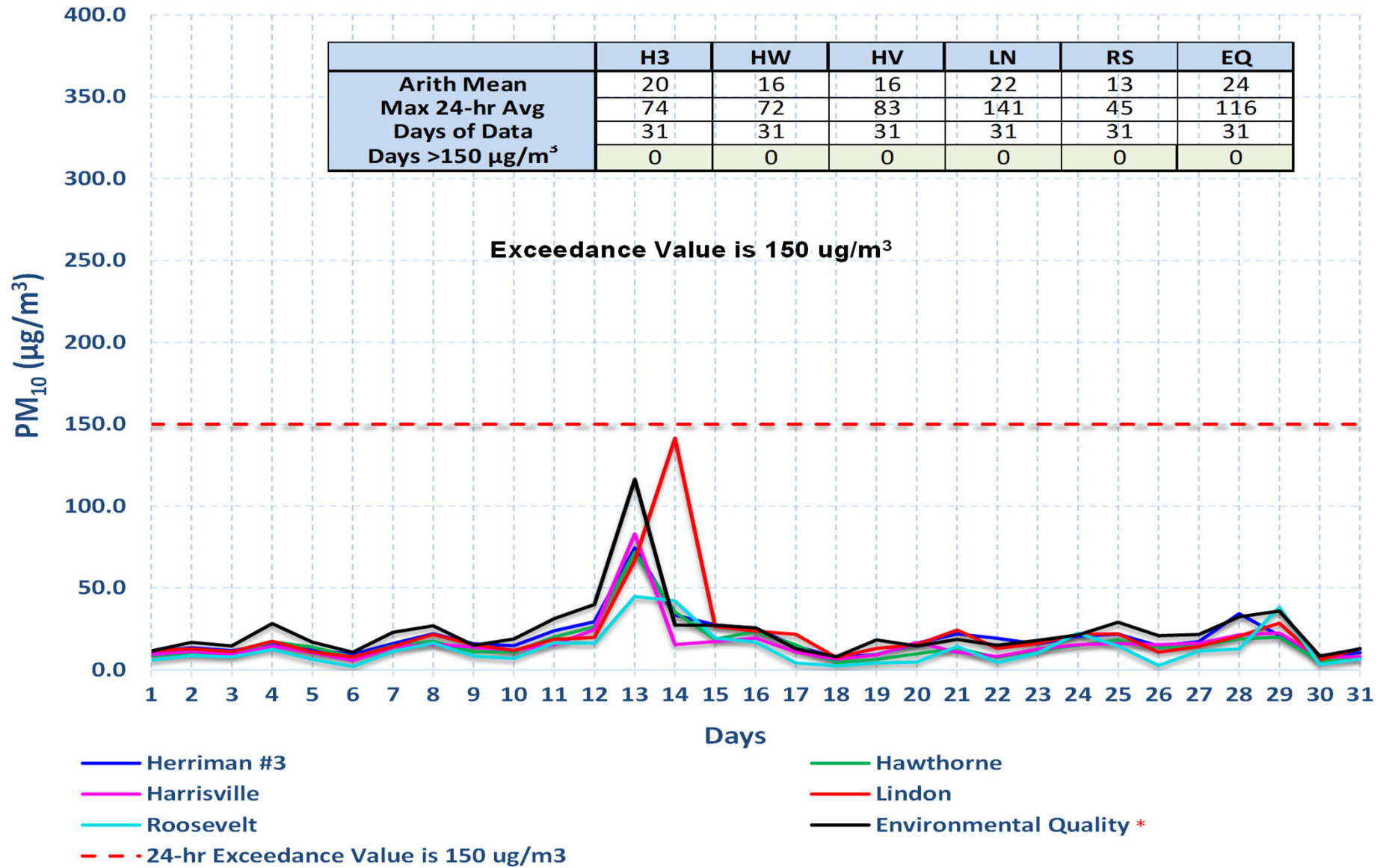


Utah 24-Hr PM_{2.5} Data July 2026



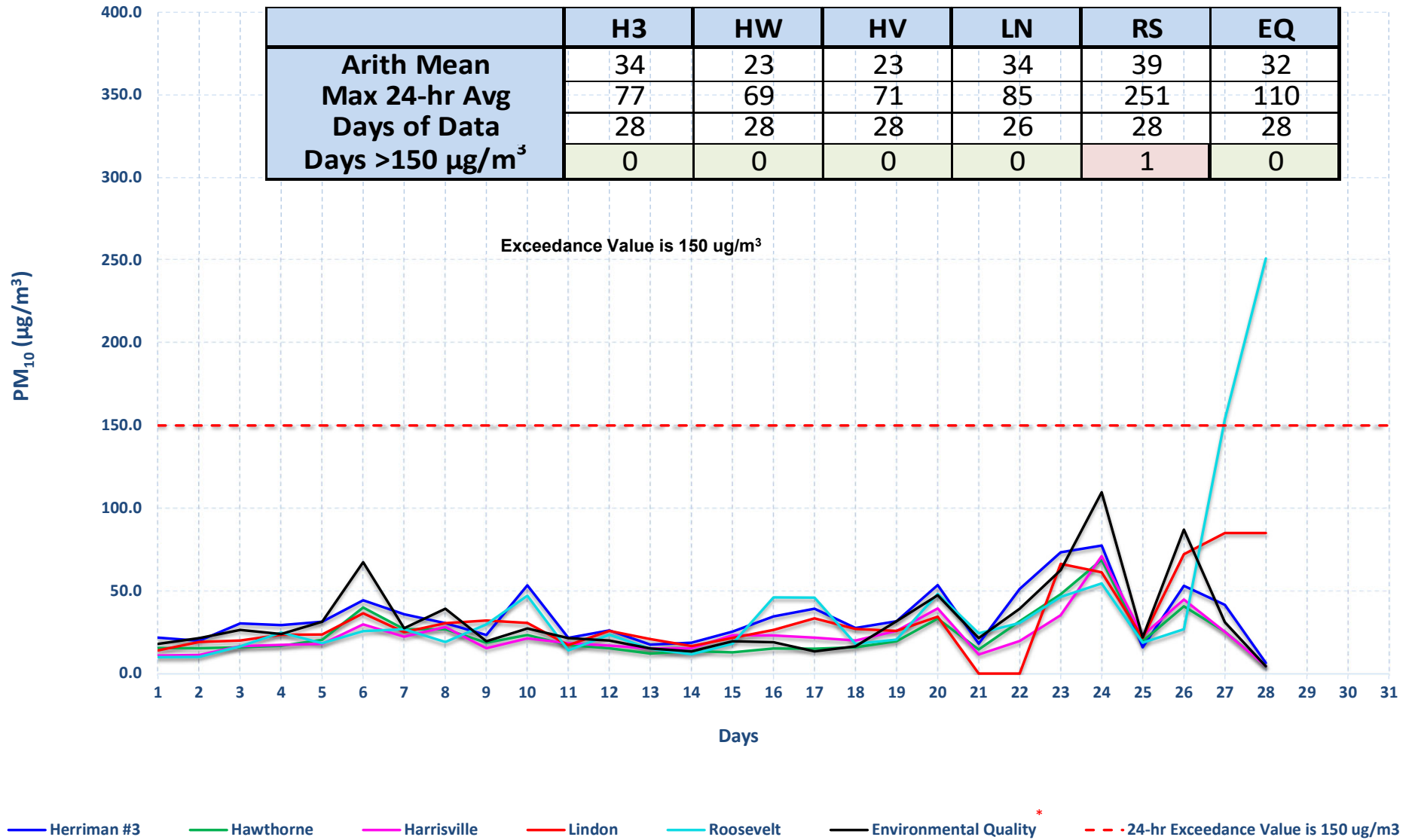
* Environmental Quality (EQ) previously named Technical Support Center (TSC)

Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data May 2026



* Environmental Quality (EQ) previously named Technical Support Center (TSC)

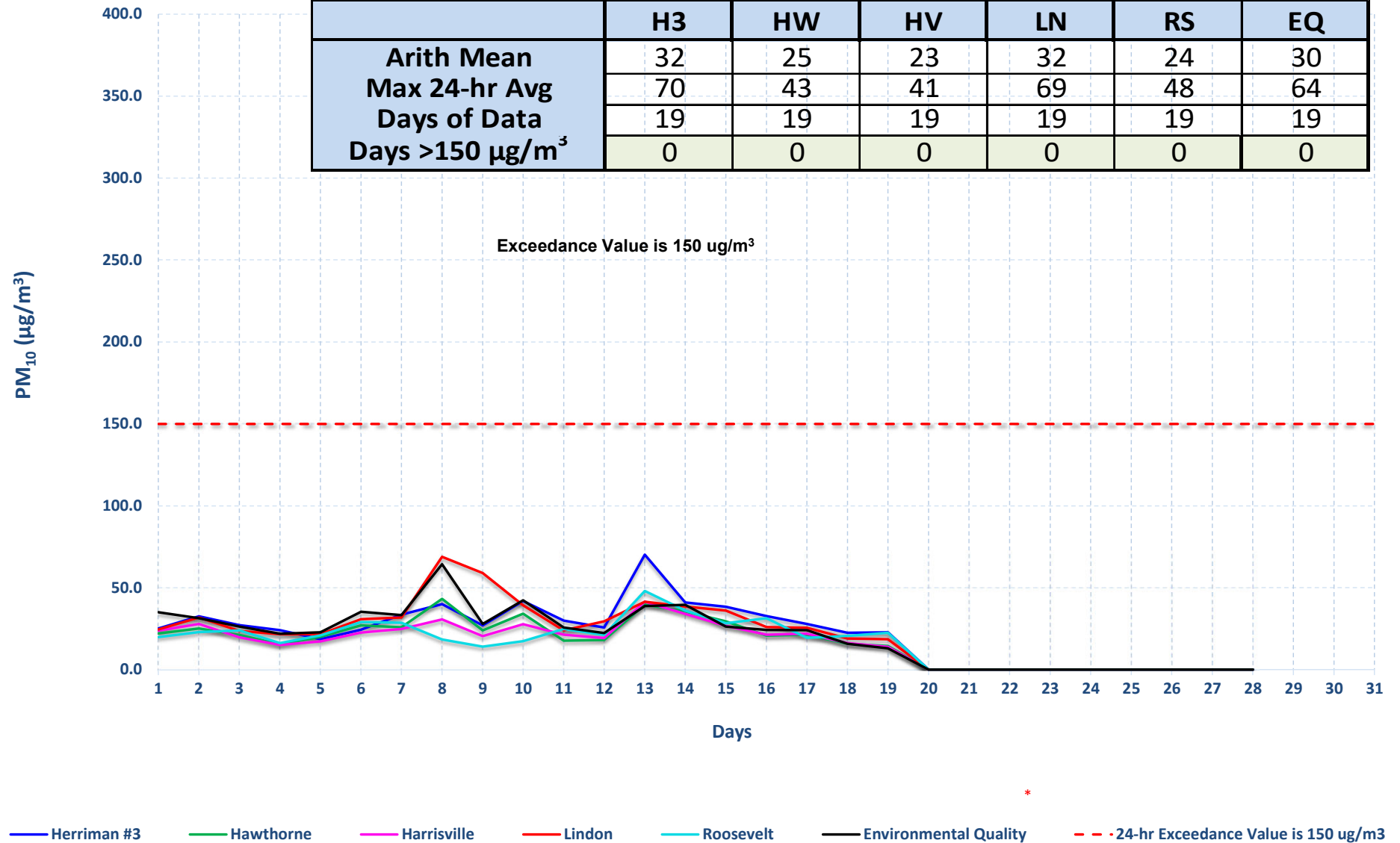
Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data June 2026



* Environmental Quality (EQ) previously named Technical Support Center (TSC)

Utah 24-hr PM₁₀ Data July 2026

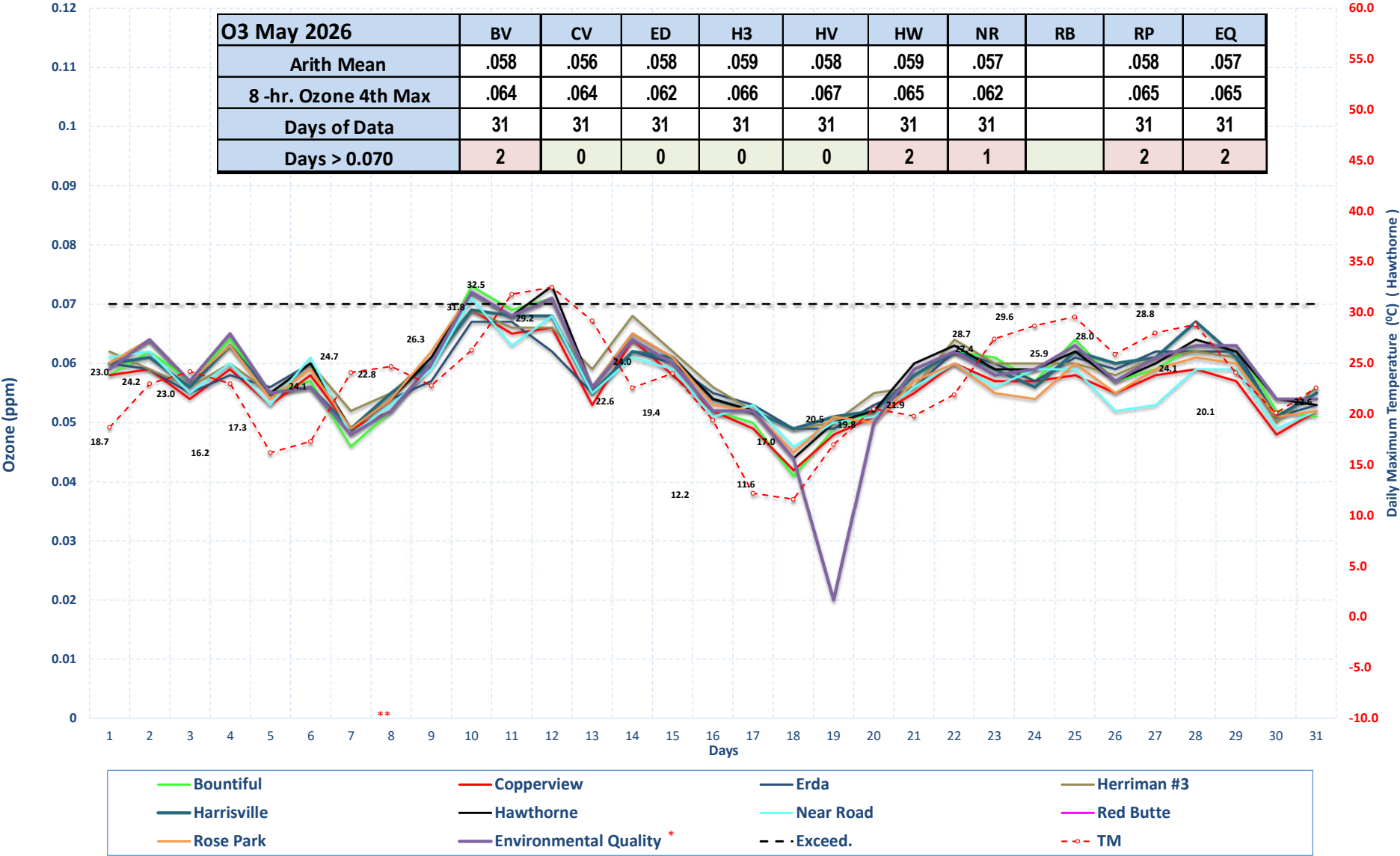
	H3	HW	HV	LN	RS	EQ
Arith Mean	32	25	23	32	24	30
Max 24-hr Avg	70	43	41	69	48	64
Days of Data	19	19	19	19	19	19
Days >150 µg/m ³	0	0	0	0	0	0



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Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026

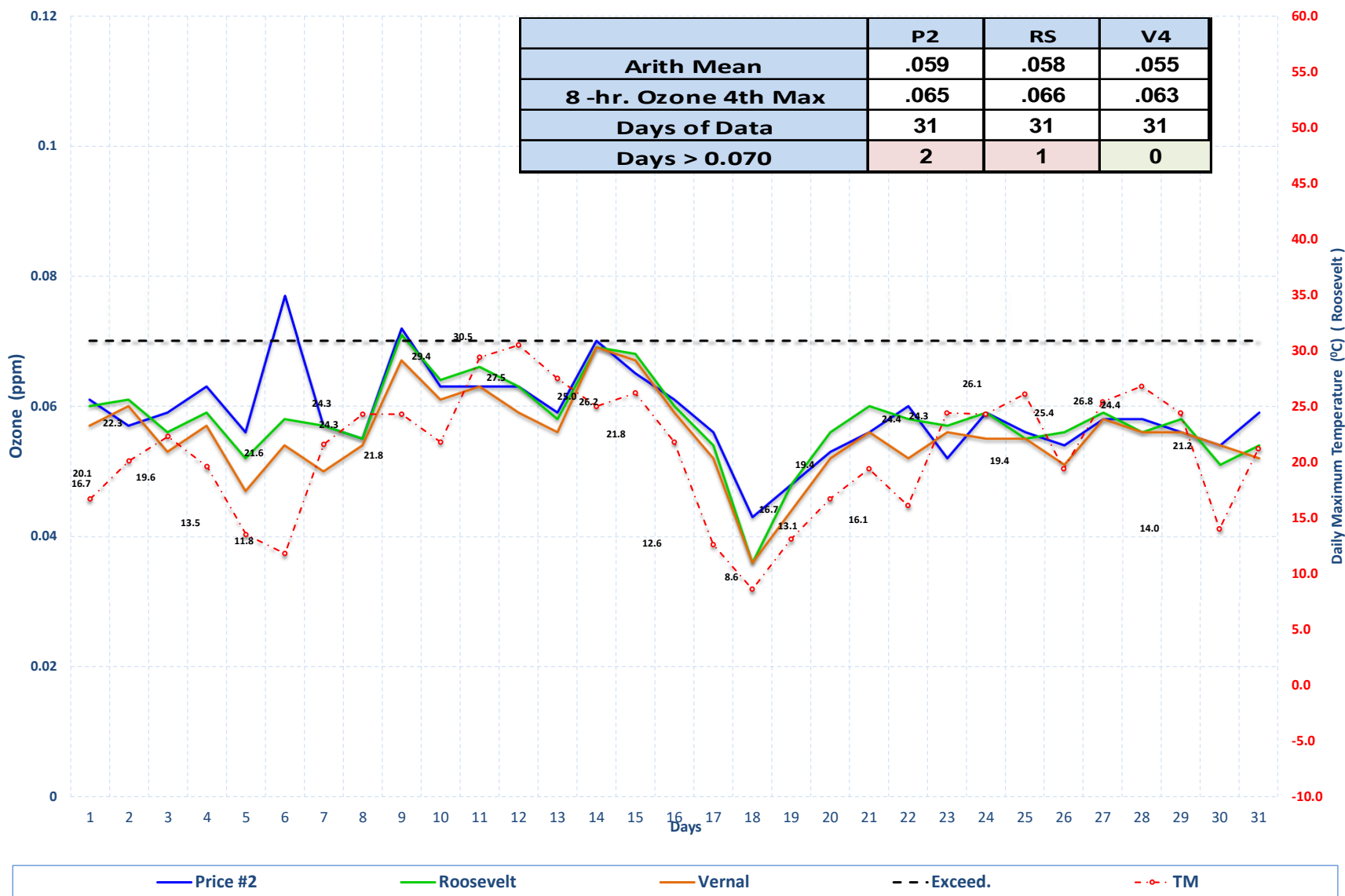
O3 May 2026	BV	CV	ED	H3	HV	HW	NR	RB	RP	EQ
Arith Mean	.058	.056	.058	.059	.058	.059	.057		.058	.057
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.064	.064	.062	.066	.067	.065	.062		.065	.065
Days of Data	31	31	31	31	31	31	31		31	31
Days > 0.070	2	0	0	0	0	2	1		2	2



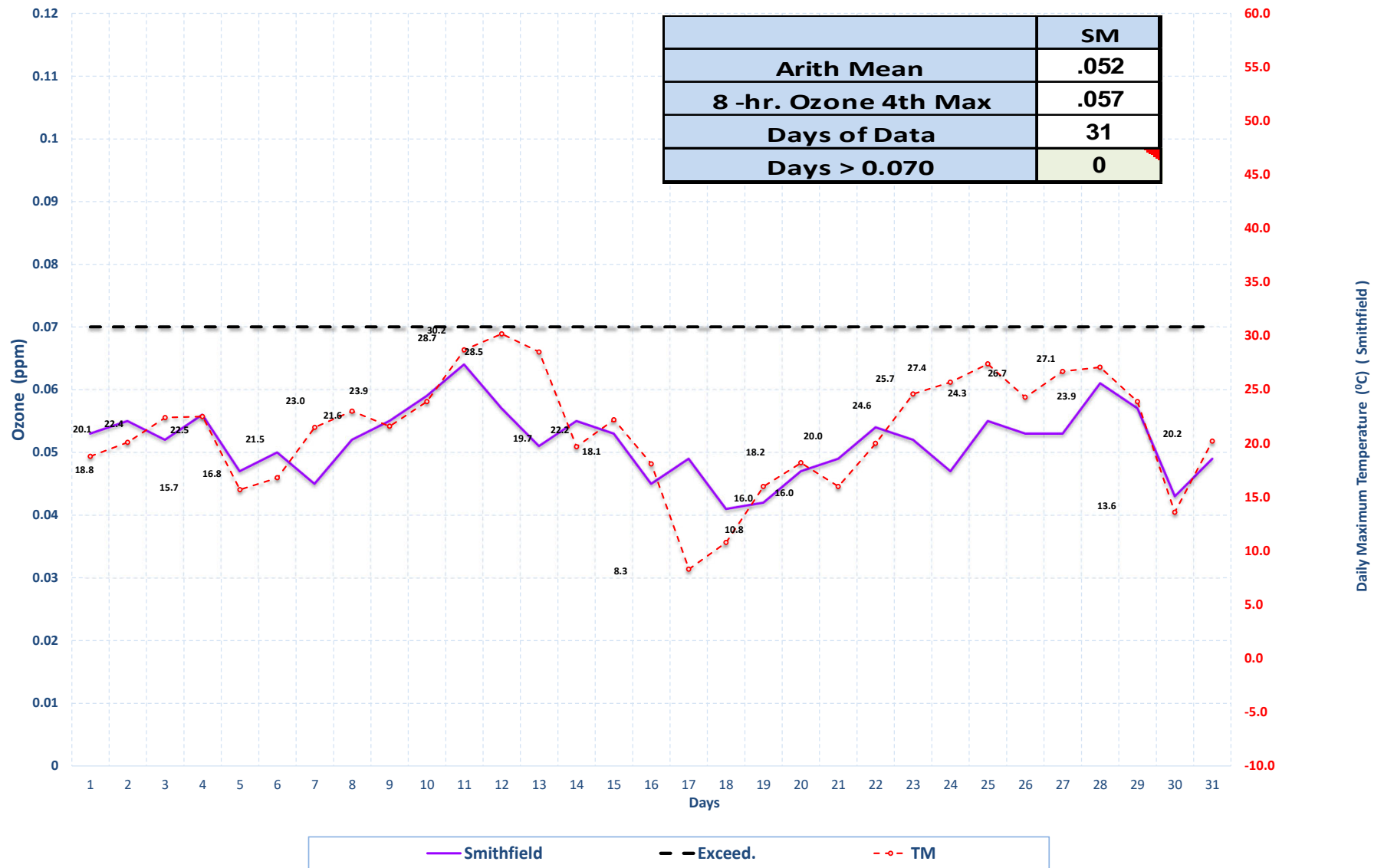
* Environmental Quality (EQ) previously named Technical Support Center (TSC)

** Controlling Monitor

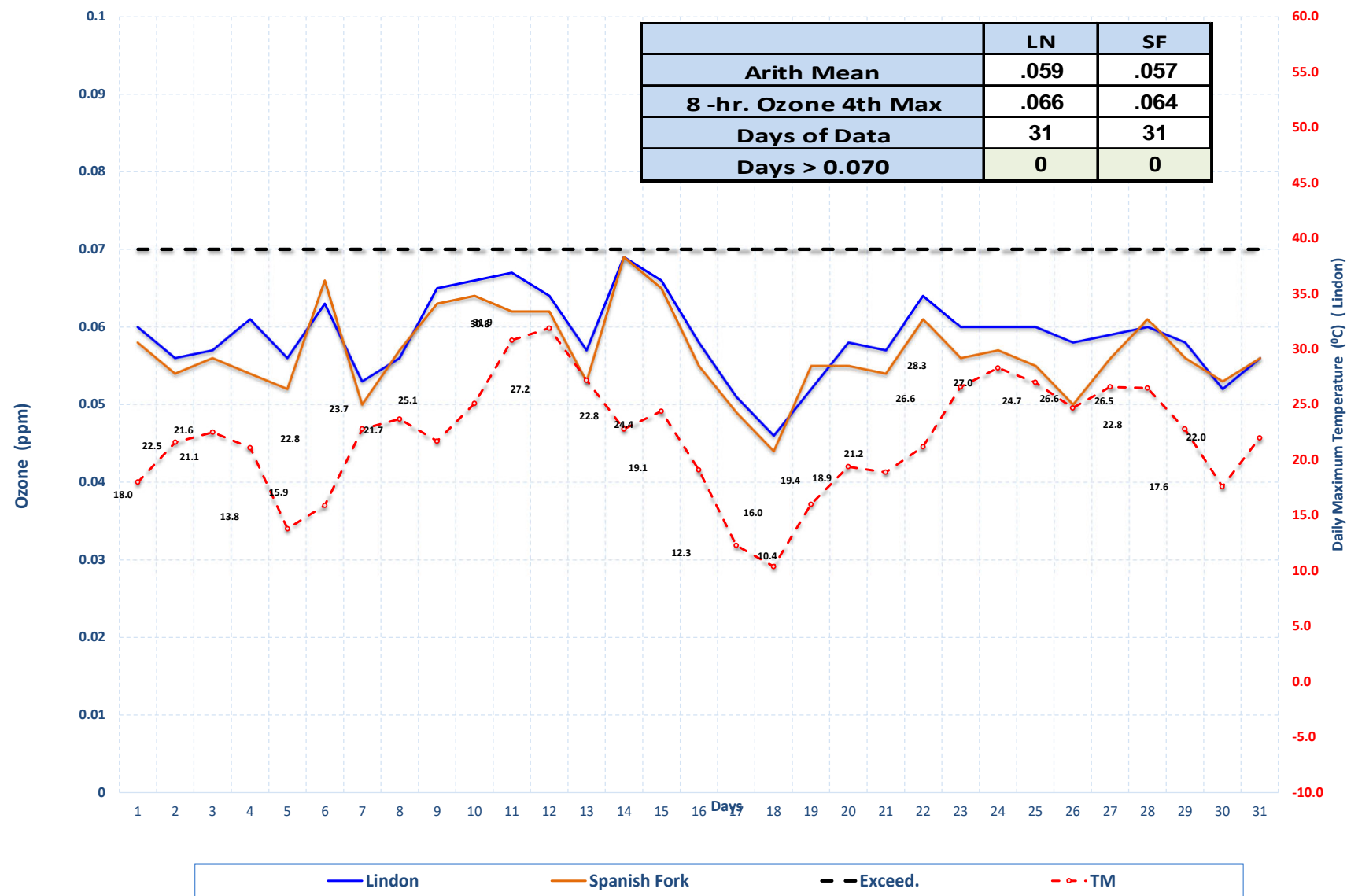
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026



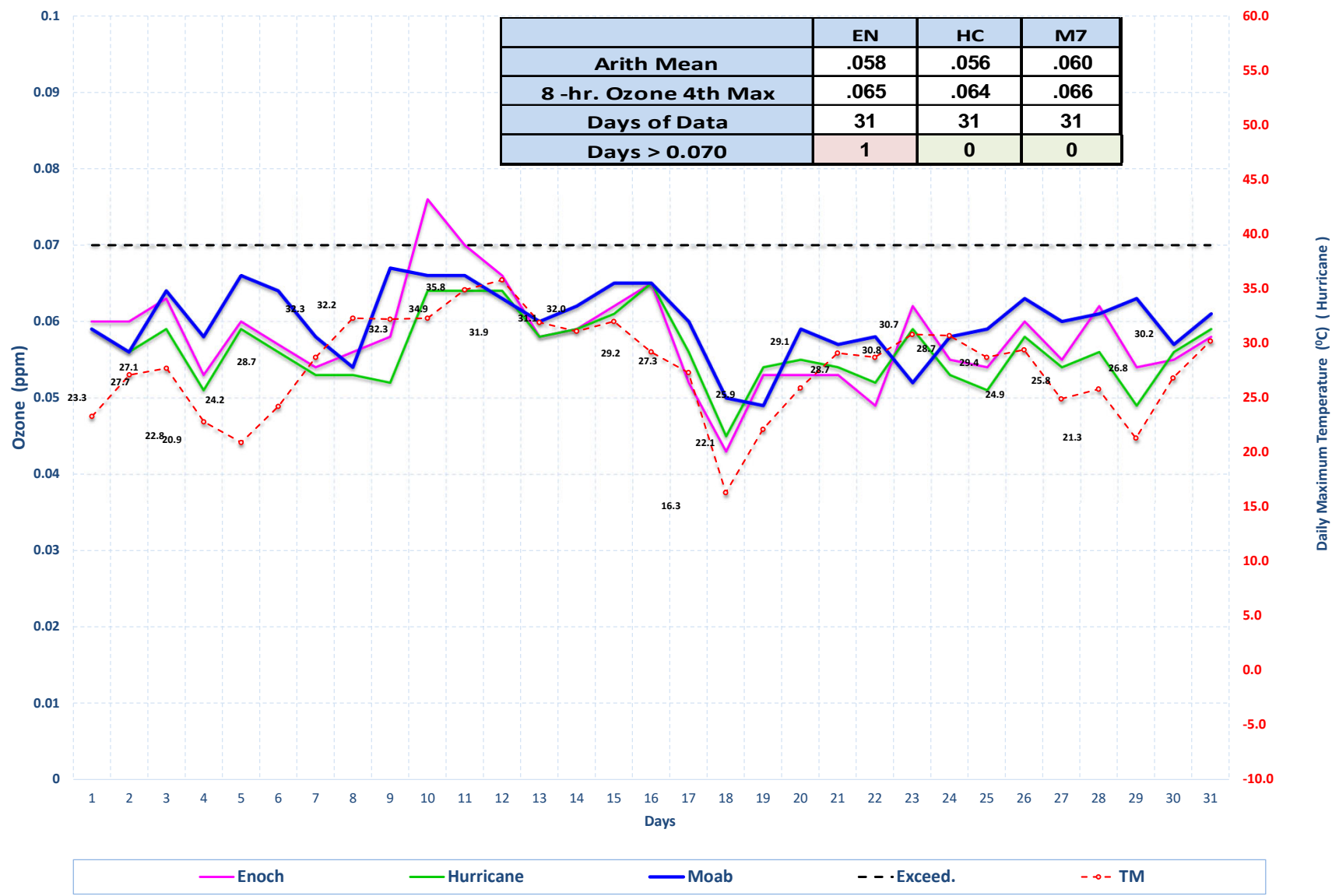
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026

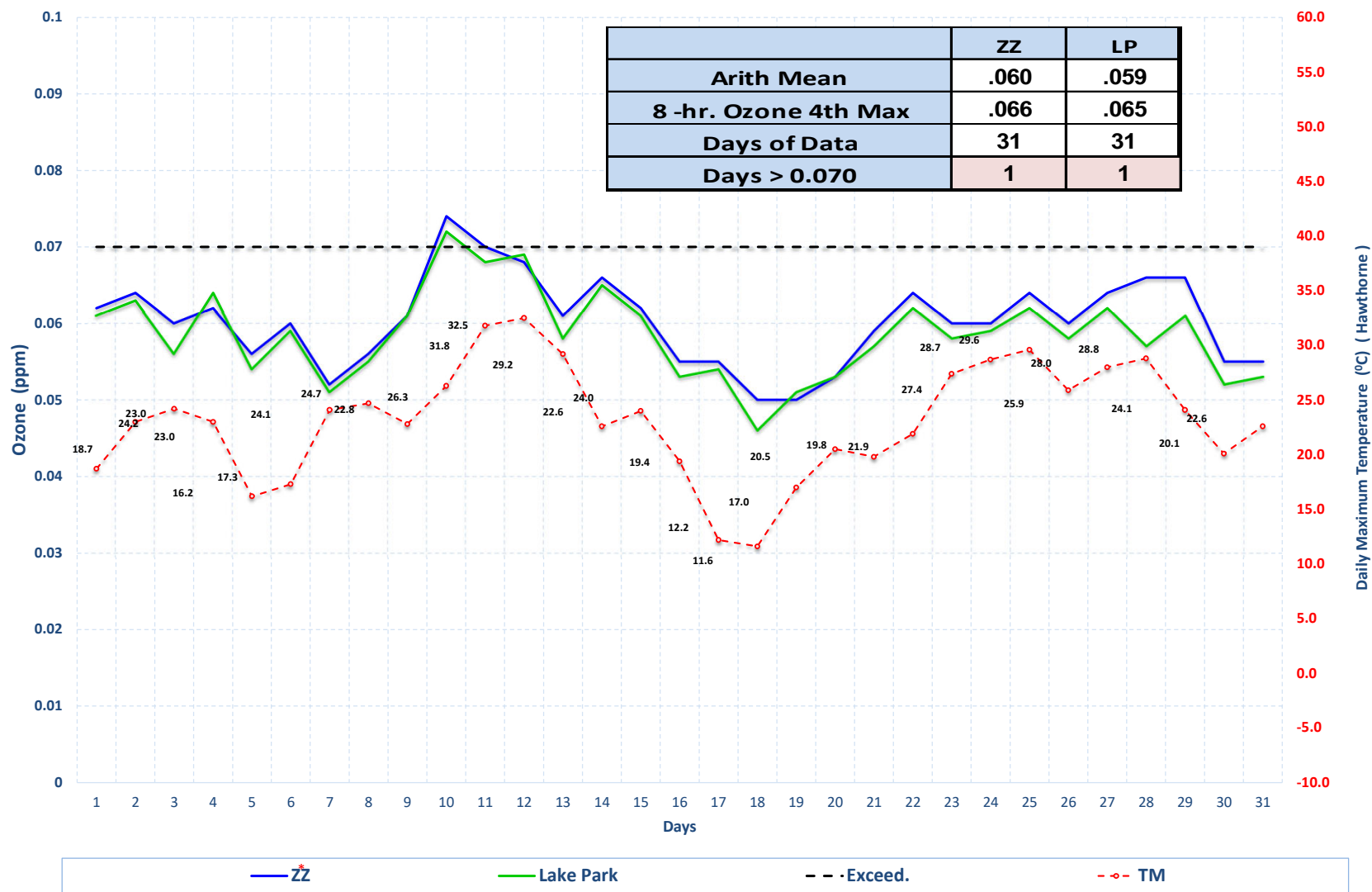


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026



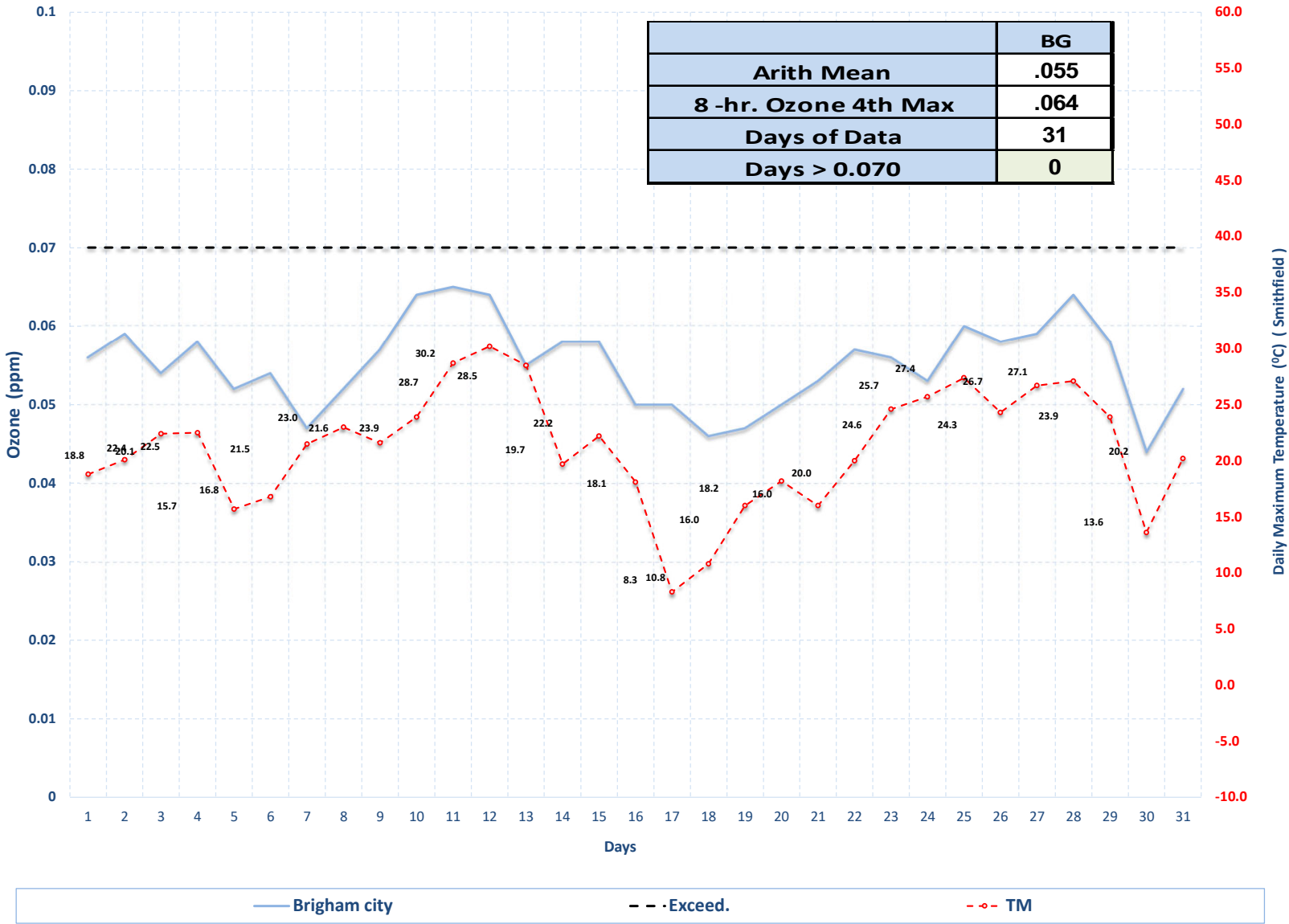
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026

Stations Monitoring the Inland Port Development

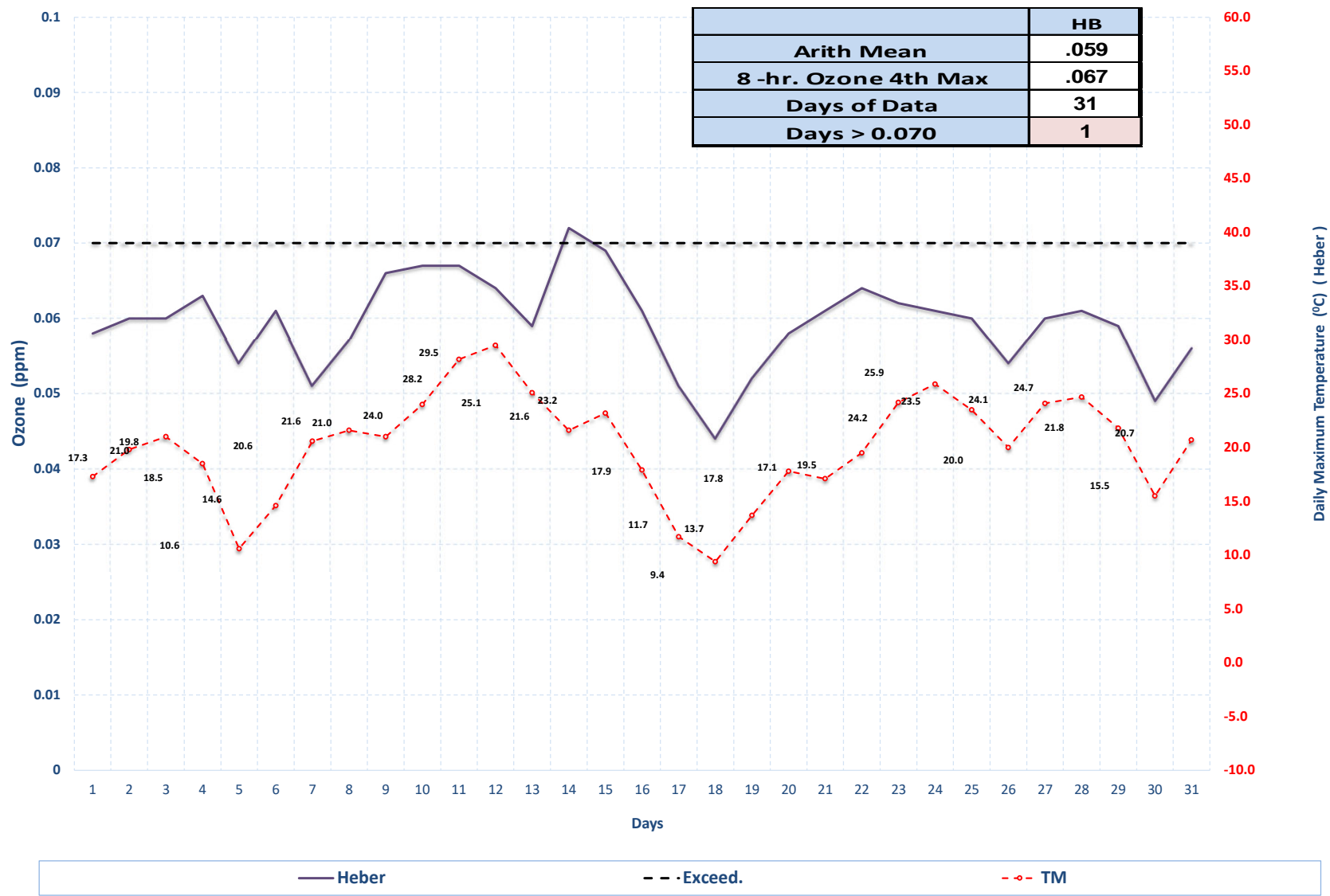


* ZZ is located at the New Utah State Prison (1480 North 8000 West, SLC).
This site was previously named IP

Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026

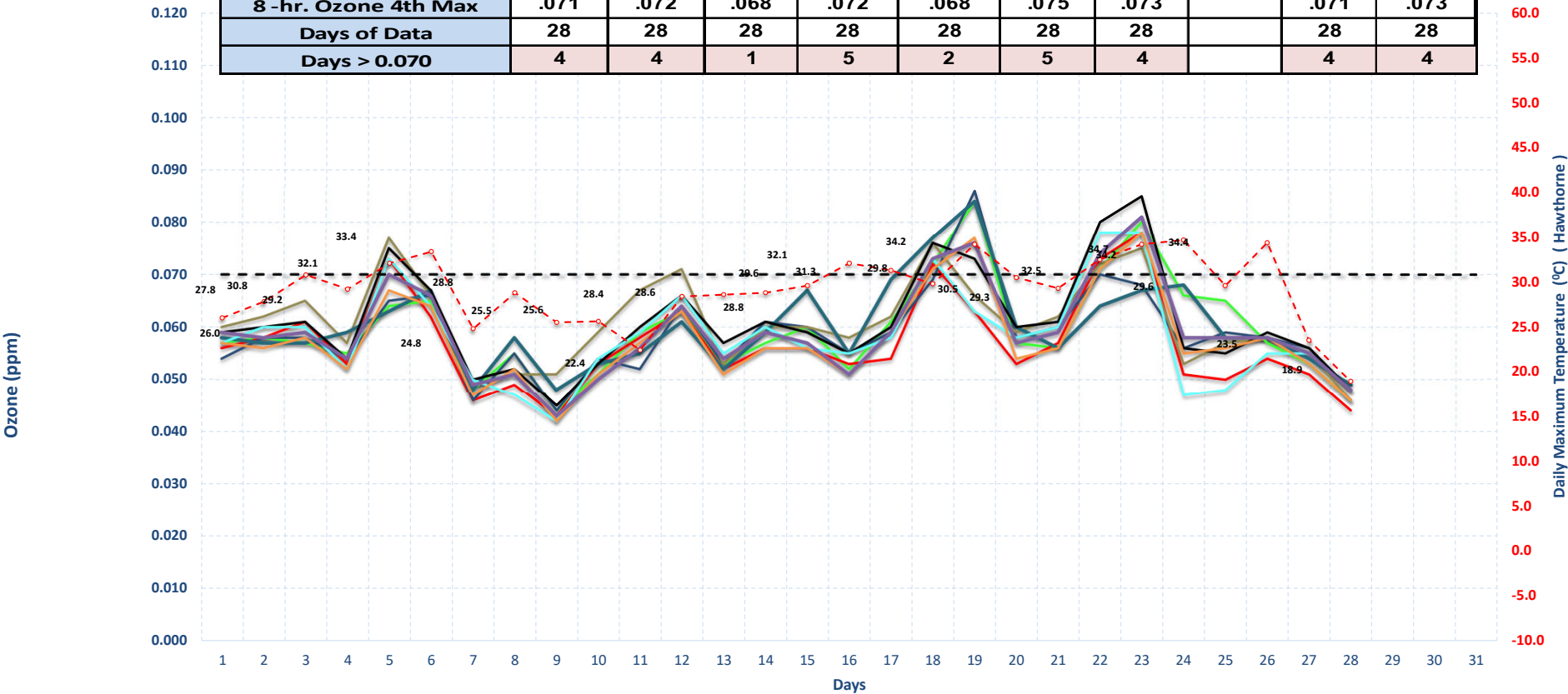


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature May 2026



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

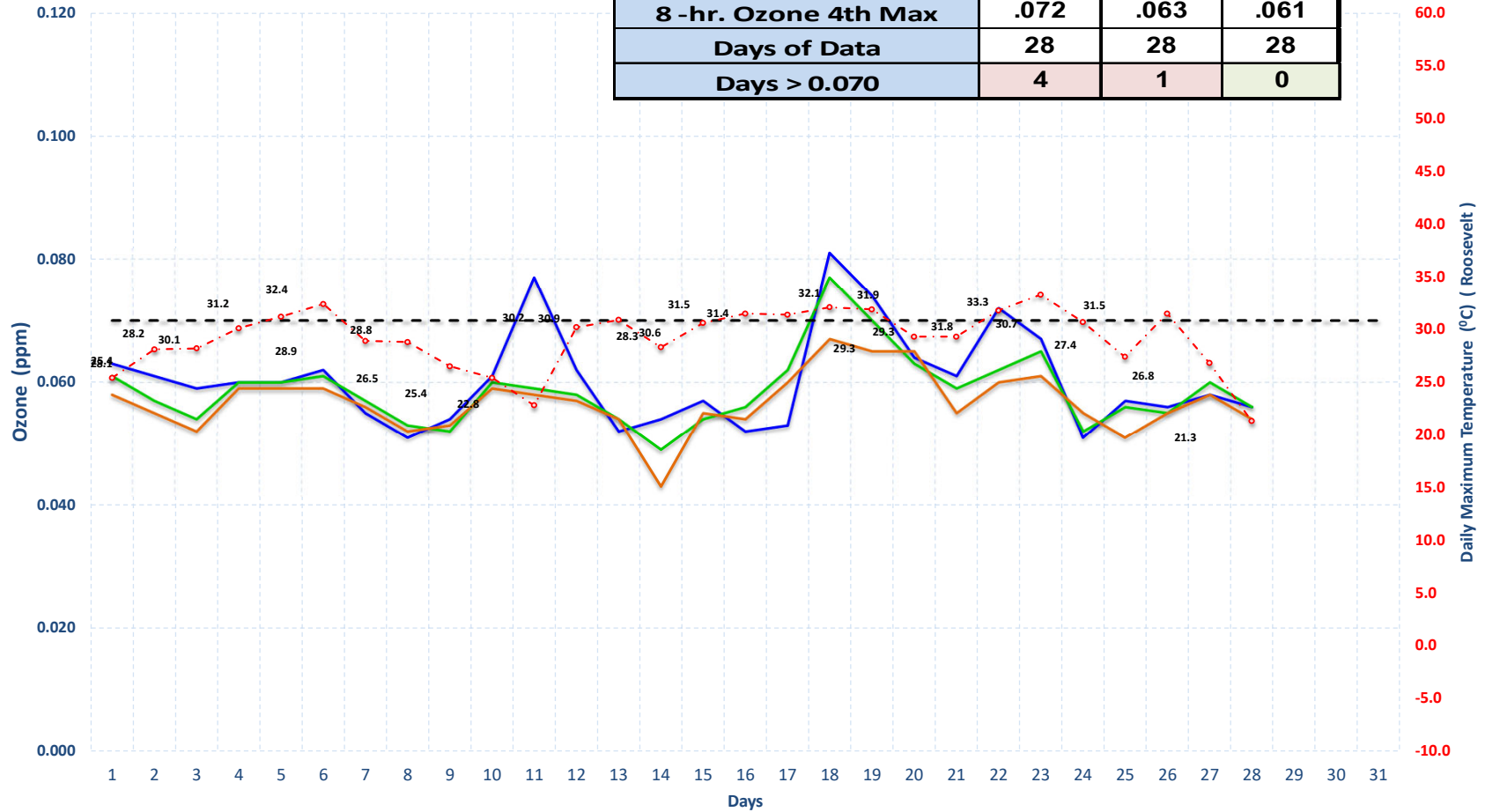
O3 Jun 2026	BV	CV	ED	H3	HV	HW	NR	RB	RP	EQ
Arith Mean	.060	.057	.059	.061	.060	.061	.058		.058	.059
8-hr. Ozone 4th Max	.071	.072	.068	.072	.068	.075	.073		.071	.073
Days of Data	28	28	28	28	28	28	28		28	28
Days > 0.070	4	4	1	5	2	5	4		4	4



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** Controlling Monitor

Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

	P2	RS	V4
Arith Mean	.060	.059	.057
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.072	.063	.061
Days of Data	28	28	28
Days > 0.070	4	1	0



Price #2

Roosevelt

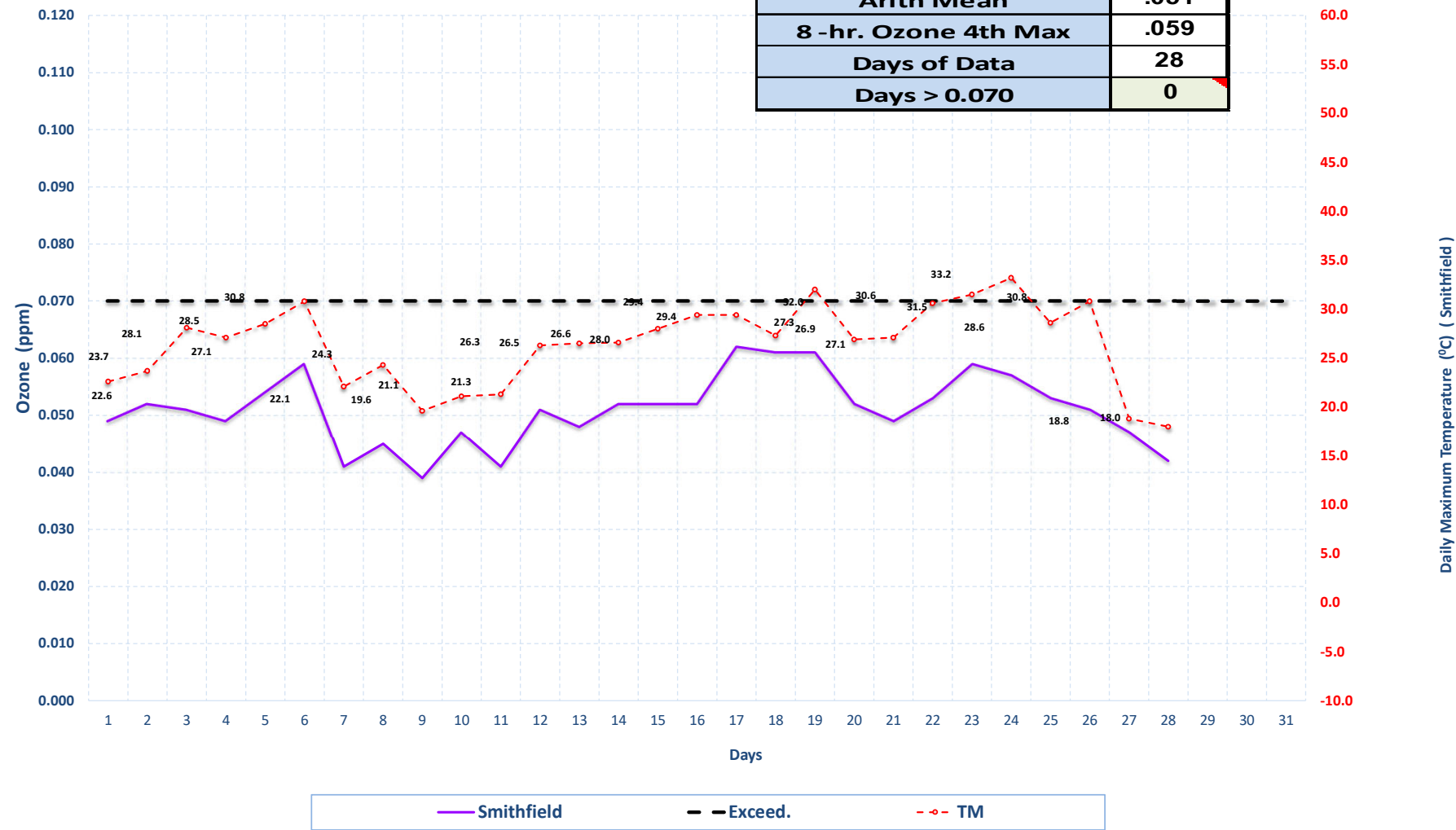
Vernal

-- Exceed.

-o- TM

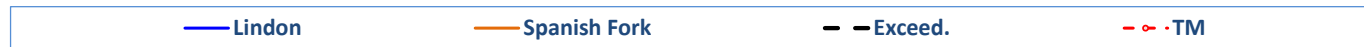
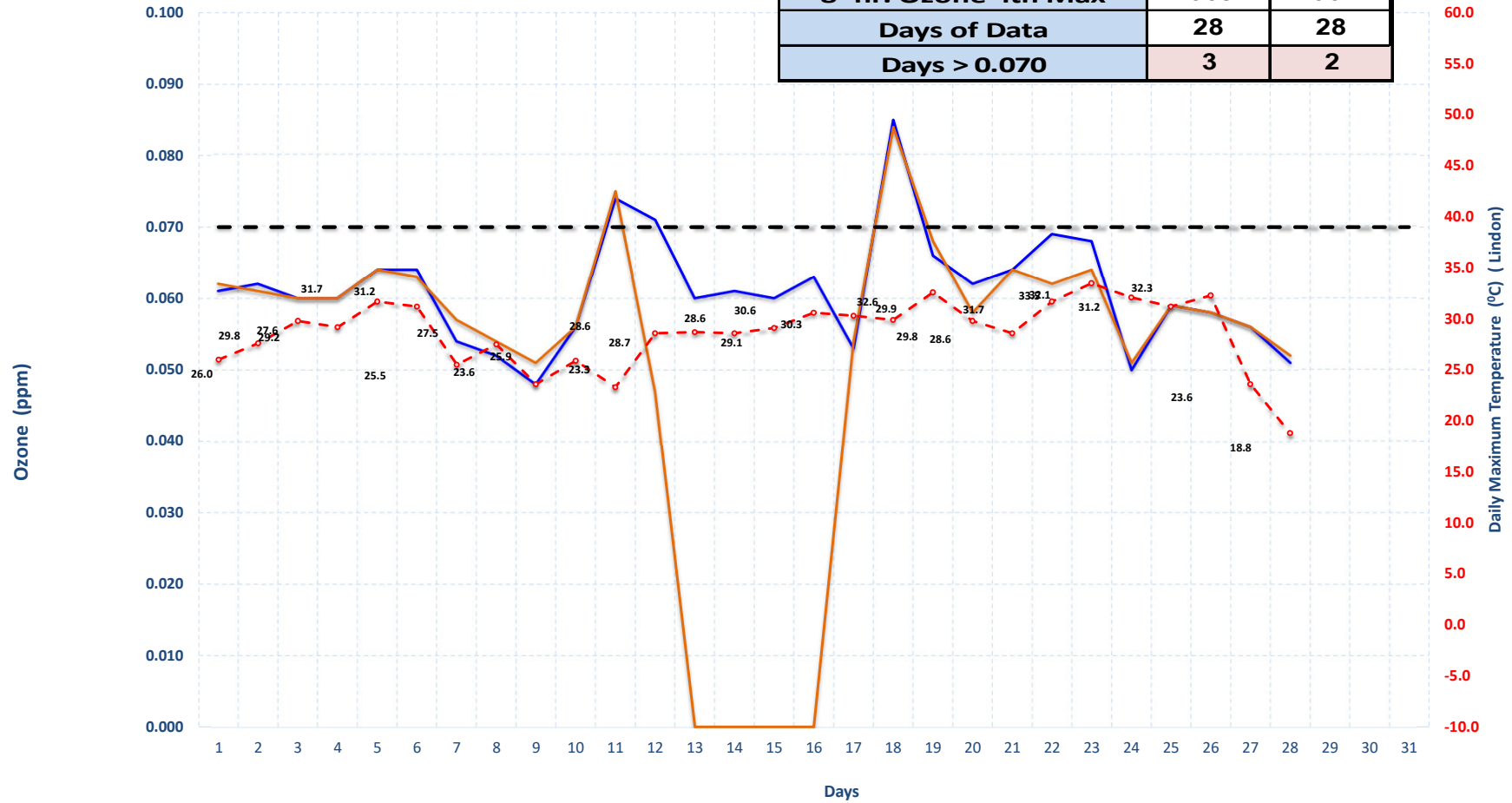
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

	SM
Arith Mean	.051
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.059
Days of Data	28
Days > 0.070	0



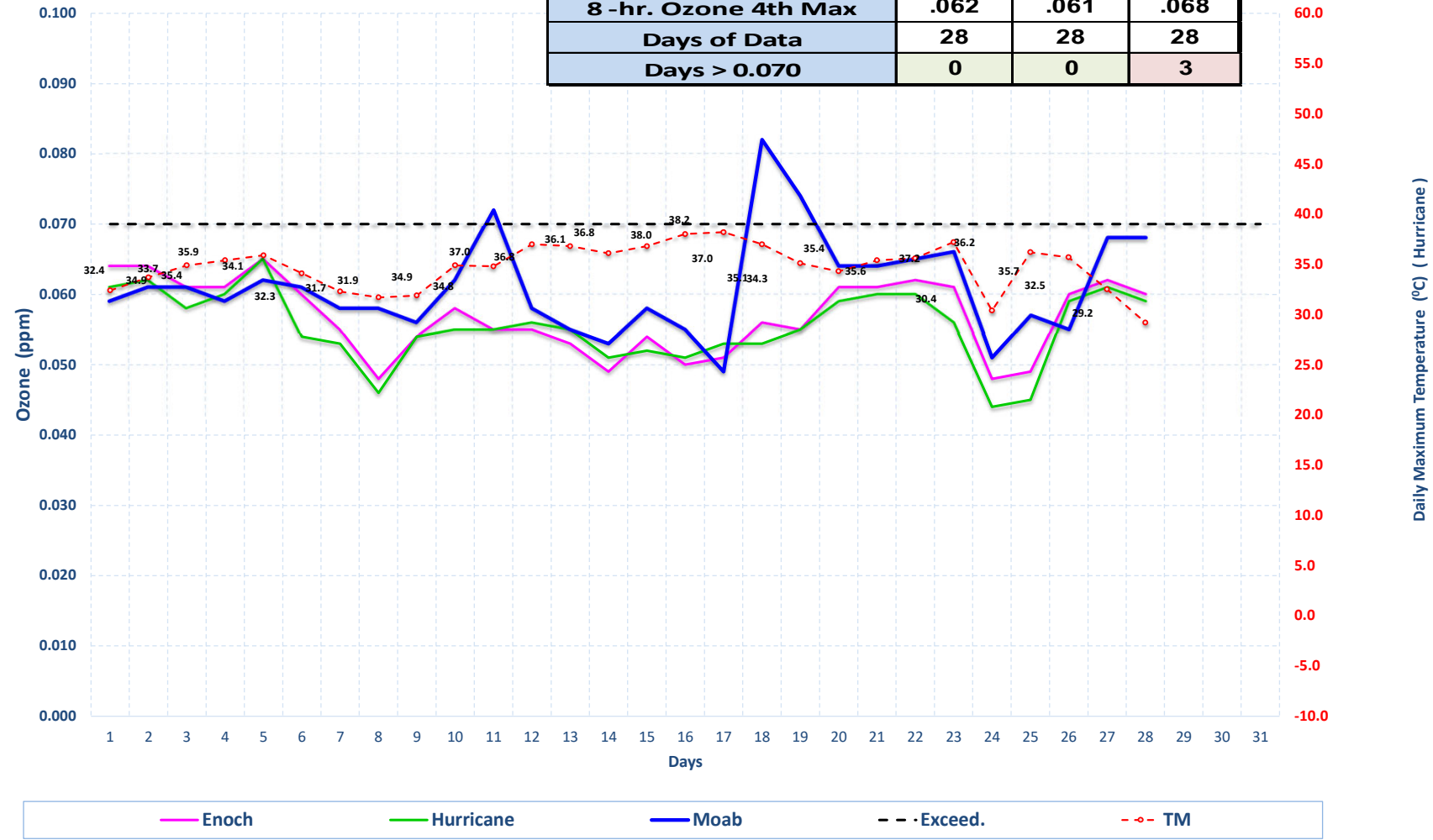
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

	LN	SF
Arith Mean	.061	.051
8-hr. Ozone 4th Max	.069	.064
Days of Data	28	28
Days > 0.070	3	2



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

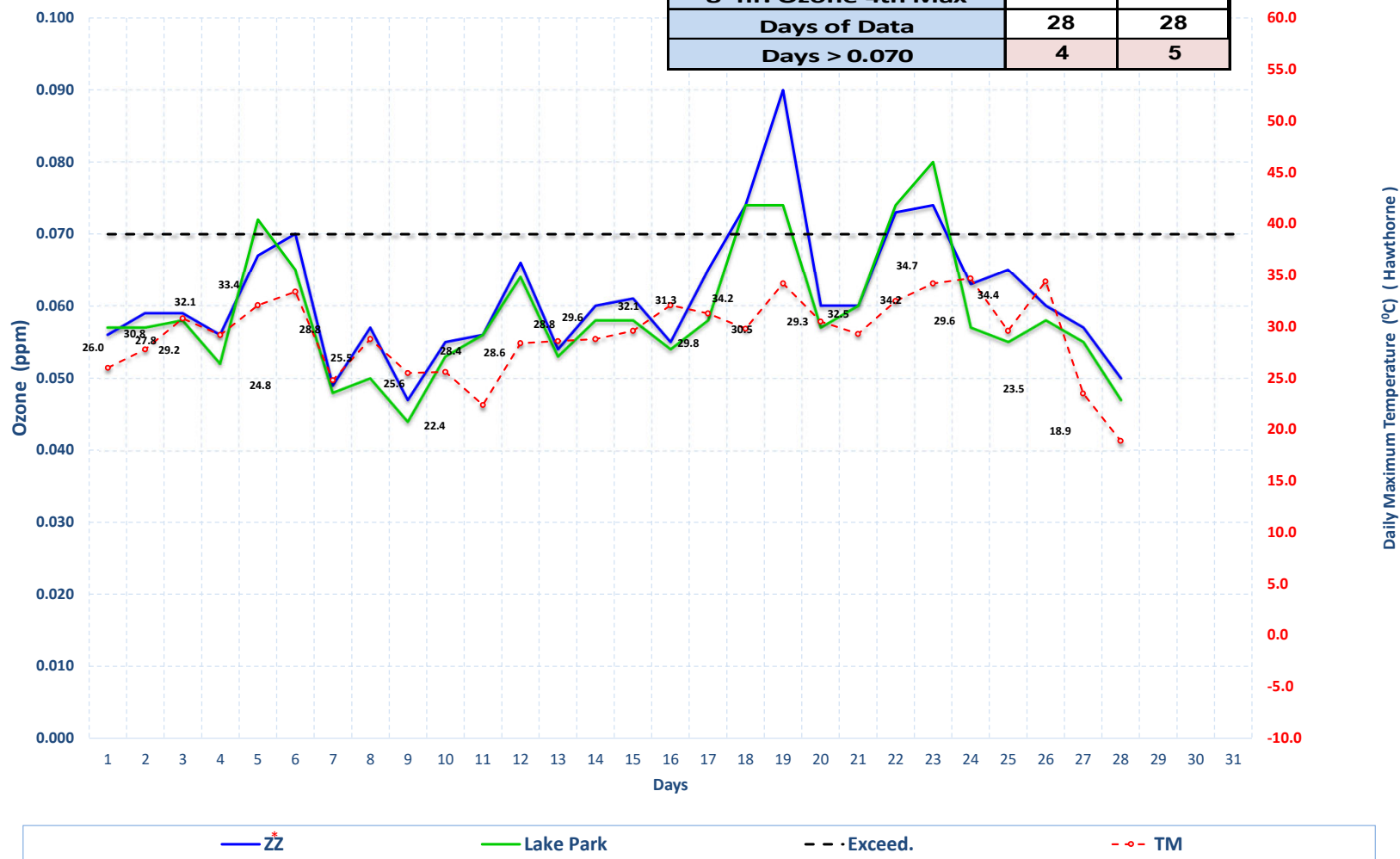
	EN	HC	M7
Arith Mean	.057	.055	.061
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.062	.061	.068
Days of Data	28	28	28
Days > 0.070	0	0	3



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

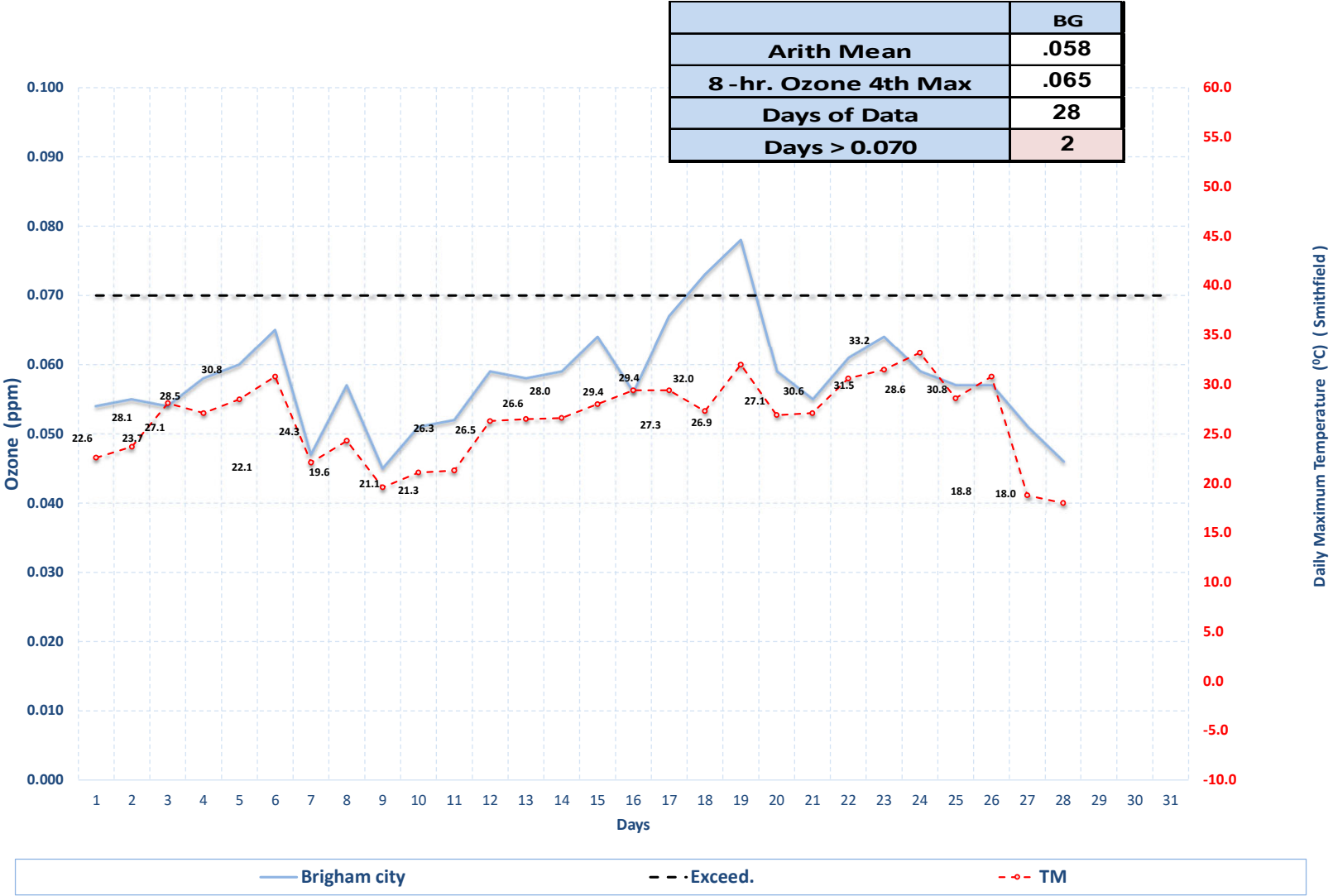
Stations Monitoring the Inland Port Development

	ZZ	LP
Arith Mean	.061	.059
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.073	.074
Days of Data	28	28
Days > 0.070	4	5

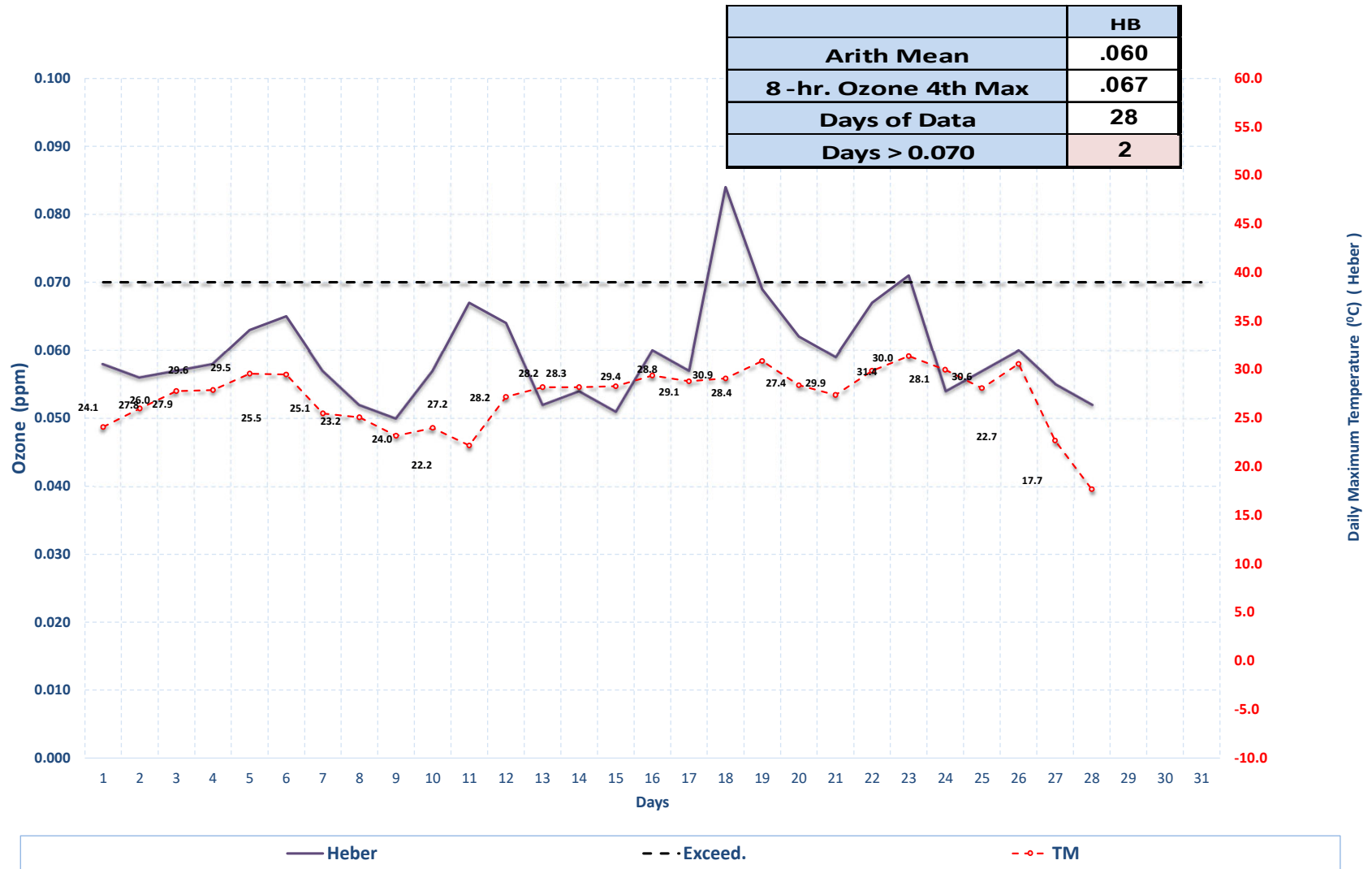


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Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026

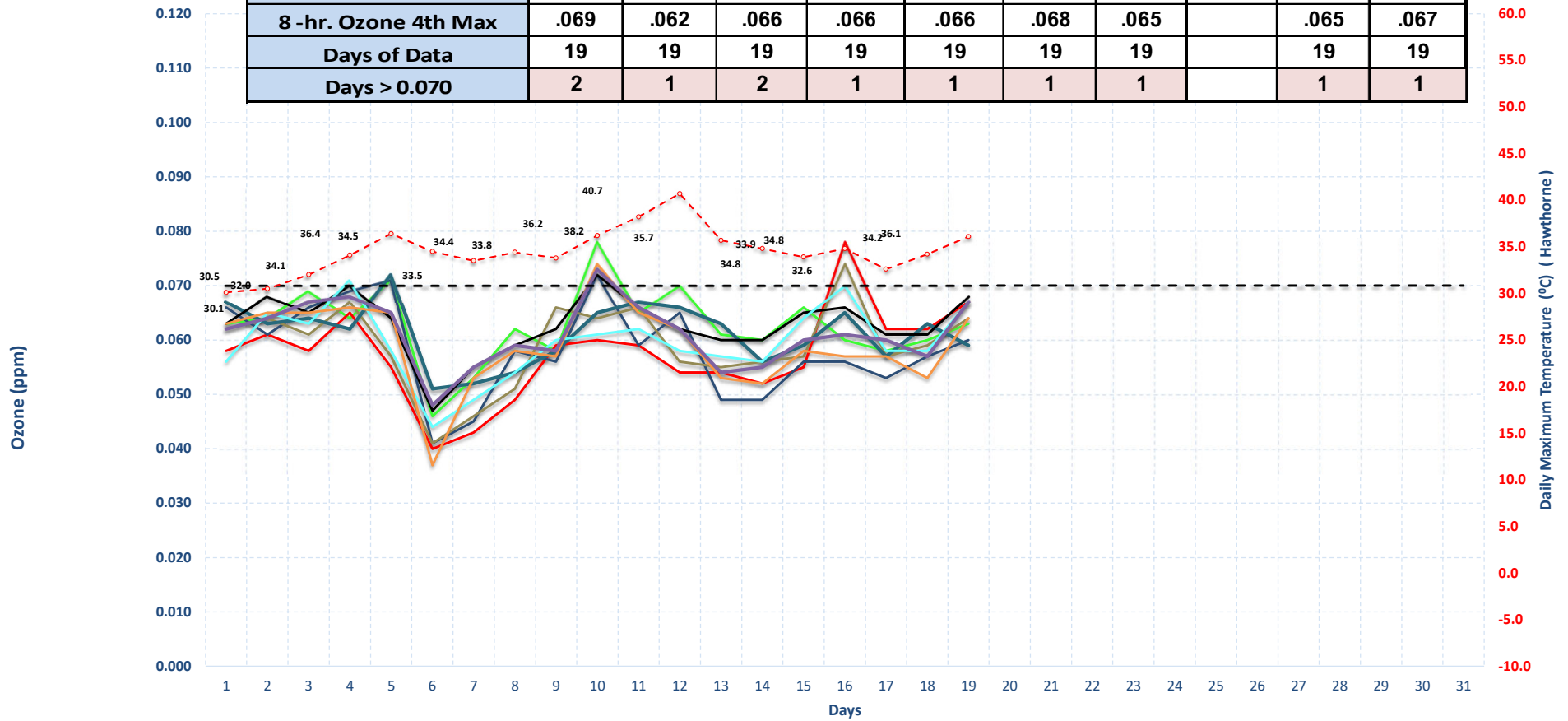


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature June 2026



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

O3 Jul 2026	BV	CV	ED	H3	HV	HW	NR	RB	RP	EQ
Arith Mean	.063	.057	.058	.059	.061	.063	.060		.059	.061
8-hr. Ozone 4th Max	.069	.062	.066	.066	.066	.068	.065		.065	.067
Days of Data	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		19	19
Days > 0.070	2	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	1



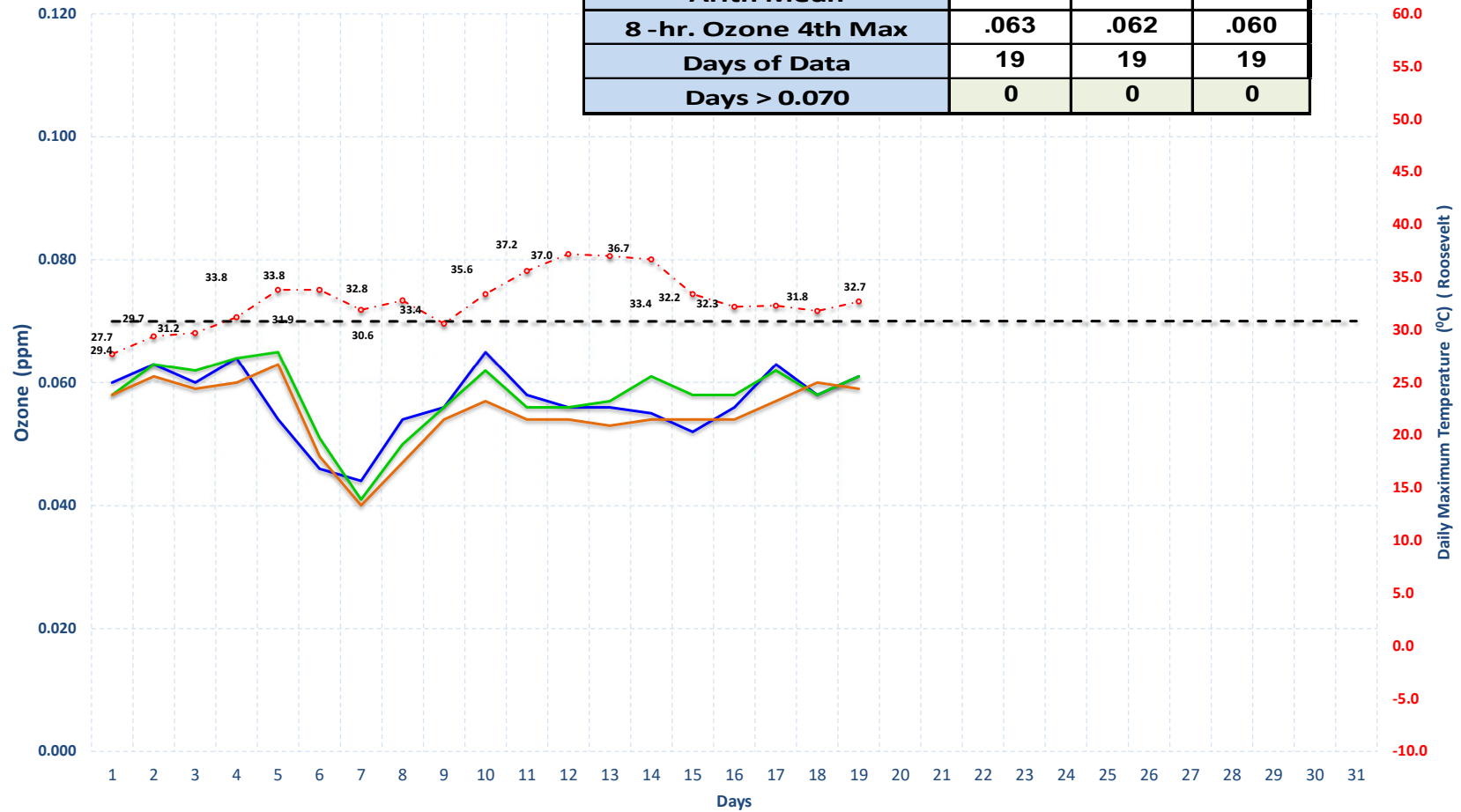
Bountiful
 Harrisville
 Rose Park
 Copperview
 Hawthorne
 Environmental Quality
 Erda
 Near Road
 Herriman #3
 Red Butte
 Exceed.
 TM

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** Controlling Monitor

Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

	P2	RS	V4
Arith Mean	.057	.058	.055
8-hr. Ozone 4th Max	.063	.062	.060
Days of Data	19	19	19
Days > 0.070	0	0	0



Price #2

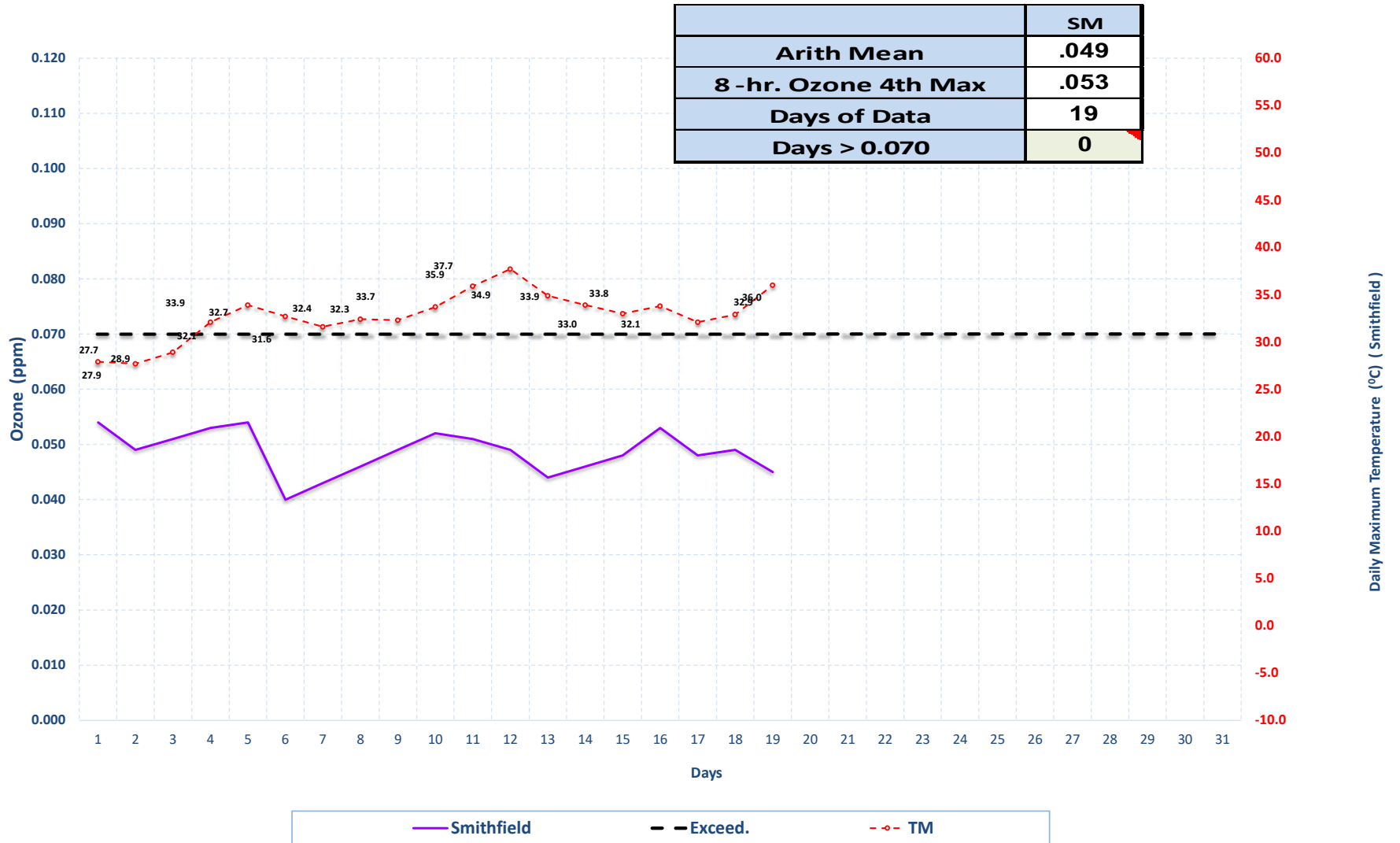
Roosevelt

Vernal

-- Exceed.

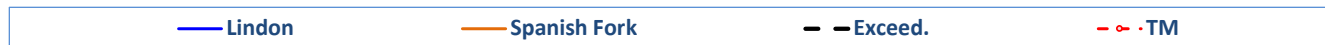
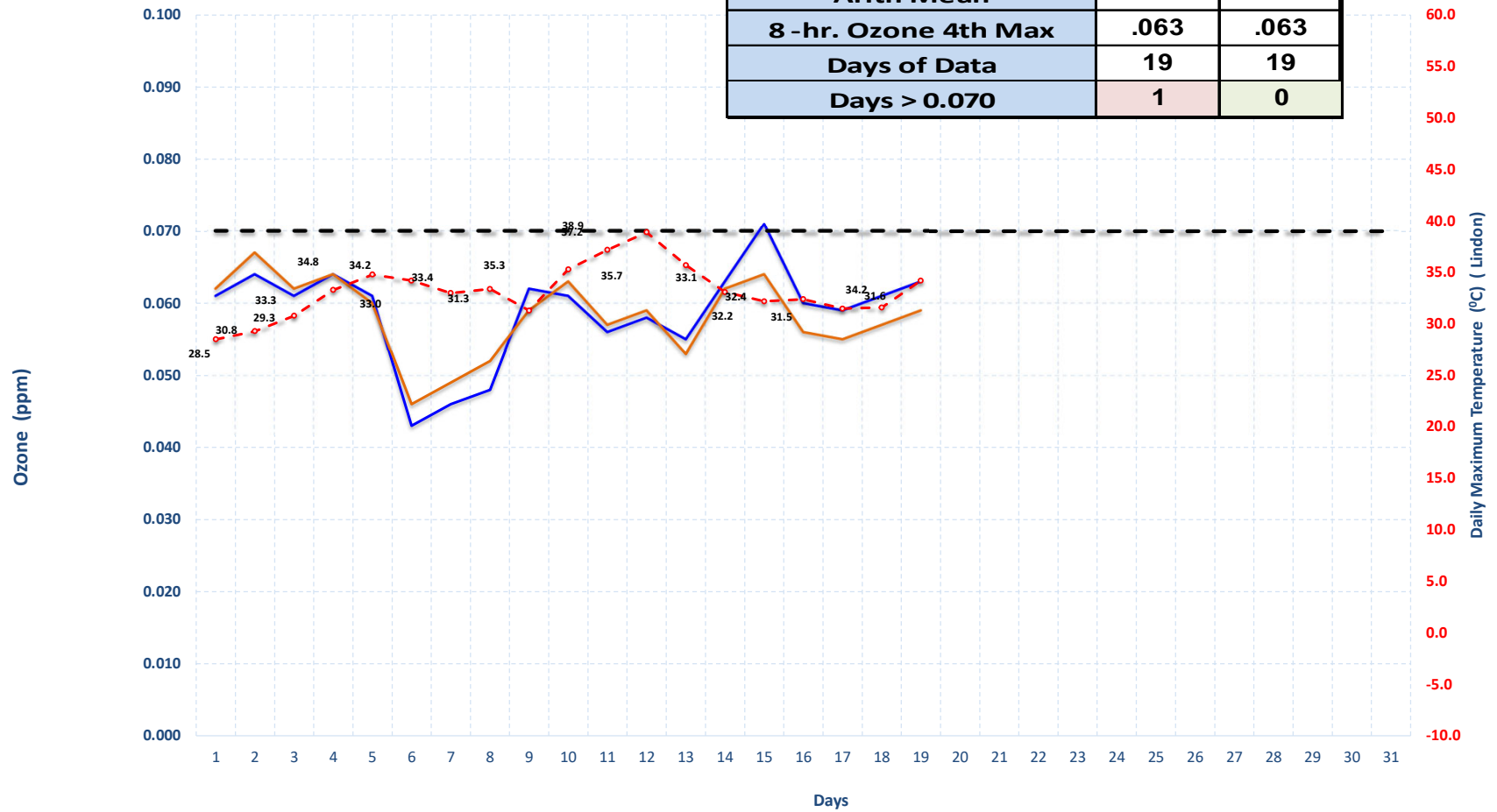
-o- TM

Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

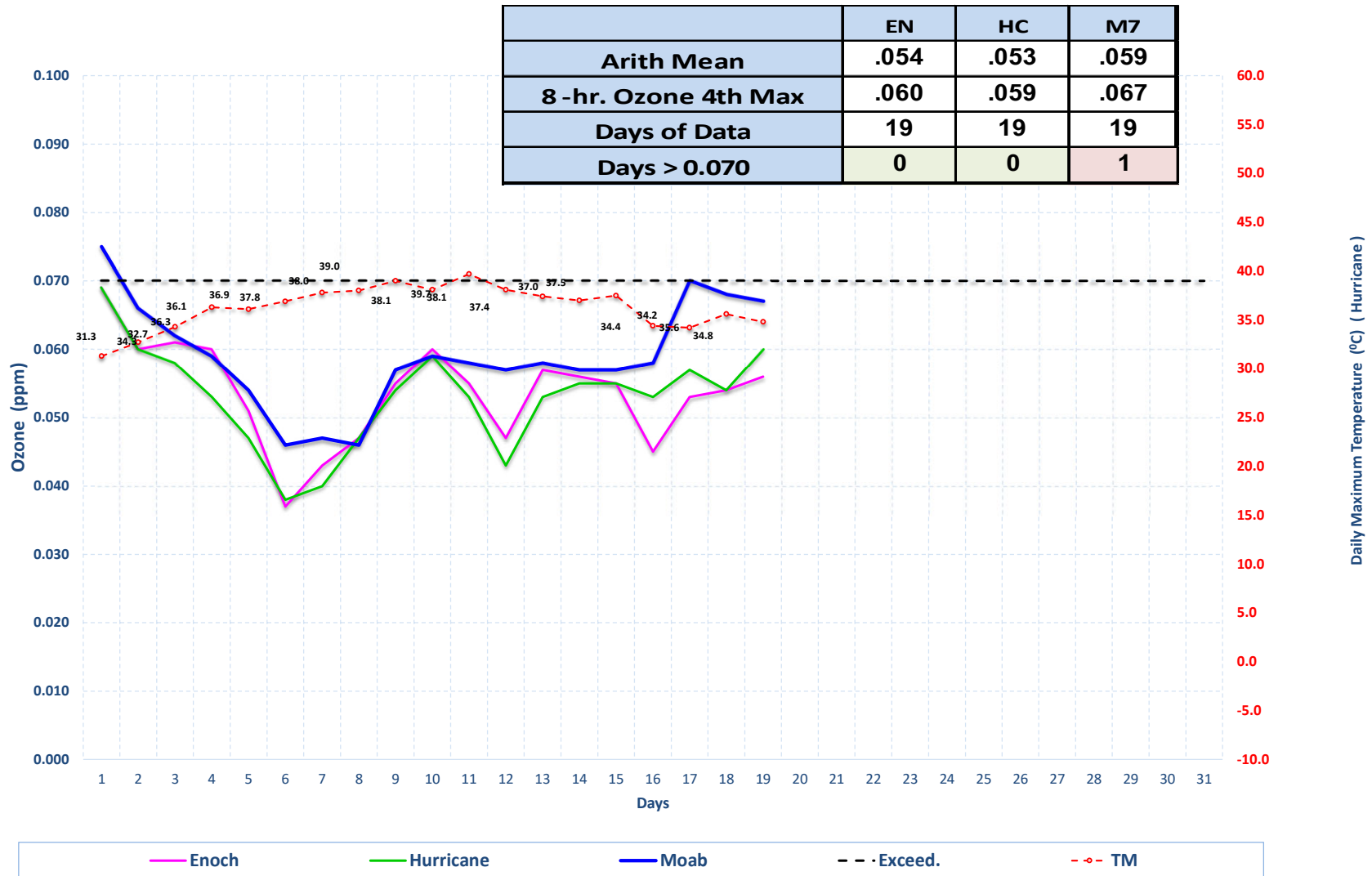


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

	LN	SF
Arith Mean	.059	.058
8 -hr. Ozone 4th Max	.063	.063
Days of Data	19	19
Days > 0.070	1	0

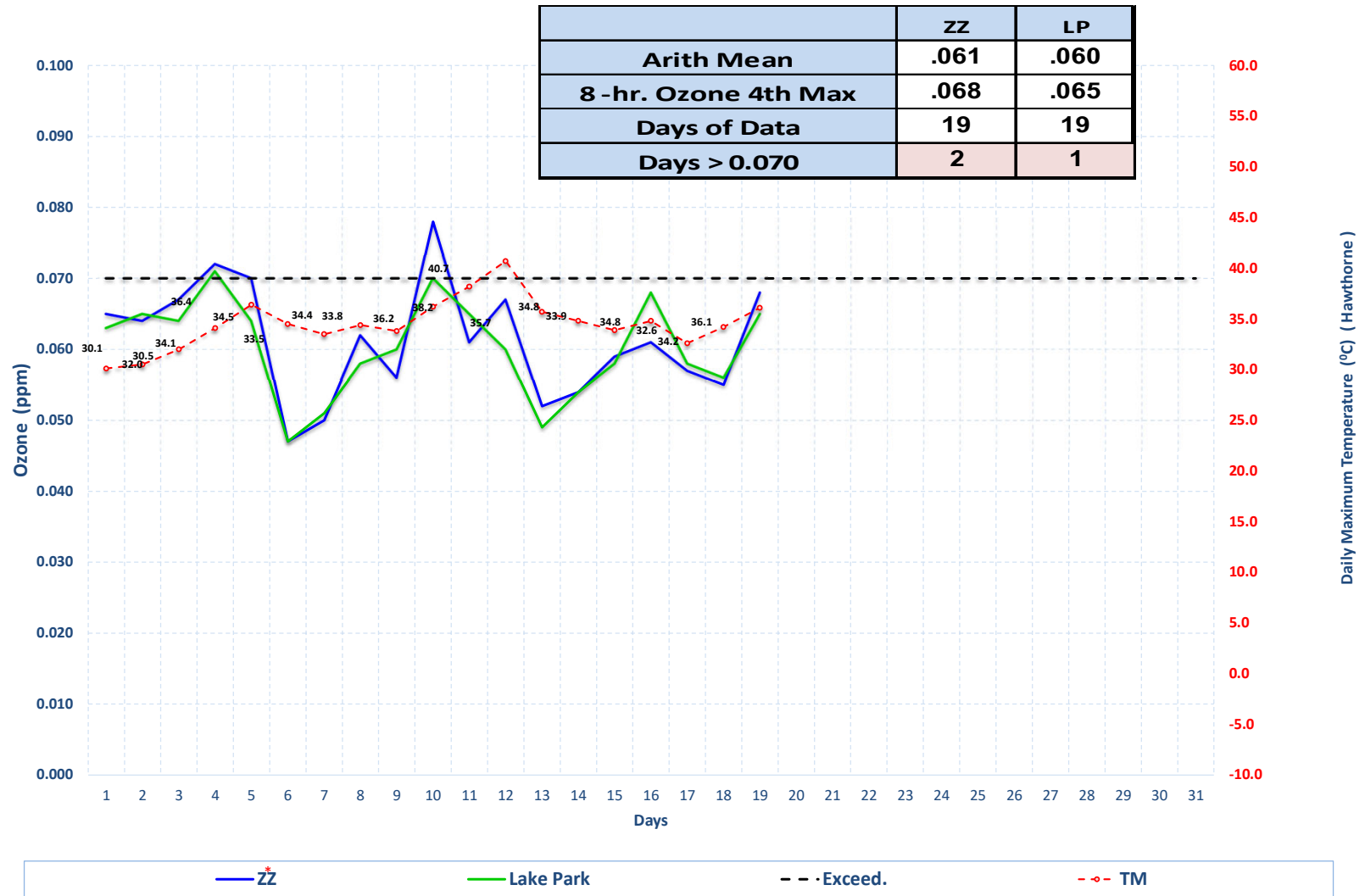


Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026



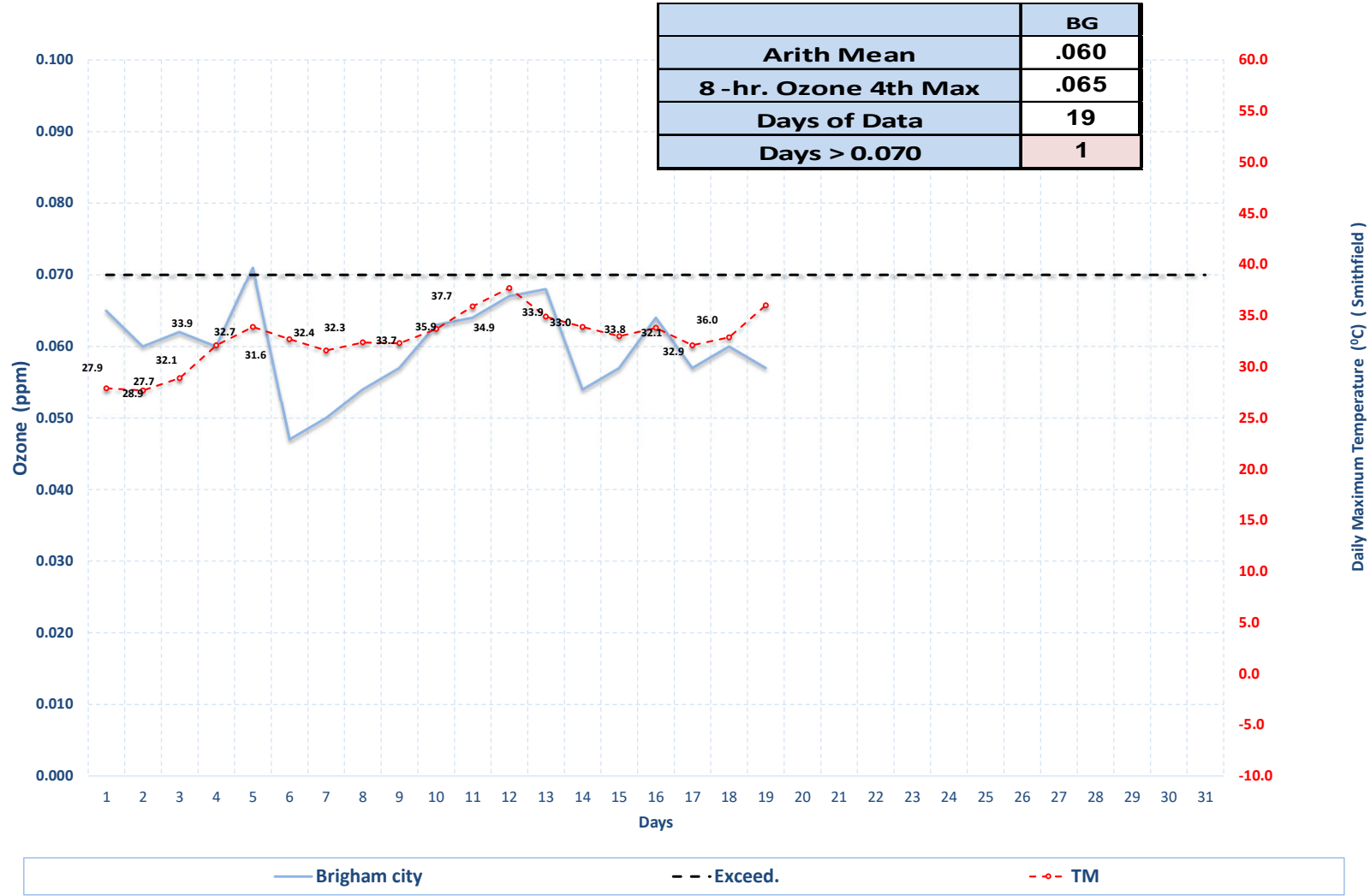
Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

Stations Monitoring the Inland Port Development



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Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026



Highest 8-hr Ozone Concentration & Daily Maximum Temperature July 2026

	HB
Arith Mean	.055
8-hr. Ozone 4th Max	.061
Days of Data	19
Days > 0.070	0

