

7007.1200 CALCULATING EMISSION CHANGES FOR PERMIT AMENDMENTS.

Subpart 1. **How to calculate emission changes.** When this part is required to be used, the method of calculation in subpart 2 must be used to determine first whether a modification is a title I modification. To calculate emission changes for a modification that is not a title I modification, the method in subpart 3 shall then be used. To verify whether the modification or other change at a stationary source might make the stationary source subject for the first time to the requirement to obtain a state or part 70 permit, the calculation method in part 7007.0150, subpart 4, must be used.

Subp. 2. **Calculation methods to determine if the proposed change is a title I modification.** To determine if a modification is a title I modification, the applicable federal calculation method must be used. To determine the applicable methods to calculate emission changes for a title I modification, the permittee must refer to the federal regulations listed in part 7007.0100, subpart 26. Parts 7011.0060 to 7011.0080 may be used in this calculation if the stationary source is in compliance with parts 7011.0060 to 7011.0080. A change that would not be considered to increase emissions using the calculation method in subpart 3 may nonetheless be considered a title I modification, particularly under the calculation method required by part C (prevention of significant deterioration of air quality), part D (plan requirements in nonattainment areas), and section 112(g)(2)(B) (construction or reconstruction of a major source of hazardous air pollutants) of the act.

Subp. 3. **Calculation method for modifications that are not title I modifications.** Emissions changes for a modification must be calculated by comparing the hourly emission rate of the stationary source, at maximum physical capacity, before and after the proposed physical or operational change. The emission rate shall be expressed as pounds per hour of any regulated air pollutant. Items A to C shall be used to determine emission changes for modifications that are not title I modifications.

A. When calculating emissions before and after the physical and operational change, physical and operational limitations and emission decreases will be considered only if they:

- (1) are or will be automatically required by an applicable requirement including parts 7011.0060 to 7011.0080;
- (2) are or will be automatically required by an existing permit;
- (3) are integral to the process;
- (4) are proposed as a permit term and condition in the application for a minor, moderate, or major modification under part 7007.1450 or 7007.1500; or

(5) are calculated in records kept at the stationary source where reductions rendered the modification insignificant under part 7007.1250.

B. In cases where use of emission factors or related calculation methods clearly demonstrates whether or not the change will increase the emission level, the emission factors as defined in part 7005.0100, subpart 10a, shall be used.

C. Material balances, continuous monitor data, or manual emissions tests may be used in cases where use of emission factors or related calculation methods under item B does not clearly demonstrate, to the agency's satisfaction, whether or not the change will increase the emission level, or where a permittee demonstrates to the agency's satisfaction that there are reasonable grounds to dispute the result obtained under item B. These methods may be used only to establish premodification emission rates from which postmodification emission rates may be calculated. Tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the agency shall specify. At least three valid test runs must be conducted. All operating parameters which may affect emissions must be held constant to the maximum feasible degree for all test runs.

Subp. 4. **Record-keeping requirements.** When this part applies and the permittee determines that no permit amendment or agency notification is required prior to making the change, the permittee must retain records of all calculations required under this part. For expiring permits, these records shall be kept for a period of five years from the date the change was made or until permit reissuance, whichever is longer. For nonexpiring permits, these records shall be kept for a period of five years from the date that the change was made. The records shall be kept at the stationary source for the current calendar year of operation and may be kept at the stationary source or office of the stationary source for all other years. The records may be maintained in either electronic or paper format.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 116.07*

History: *18 SR 1059; 19 SR 1345; 20 SR 2316; 22 SR 2300; 23 SR 2224; 32 SR 904*

Published Electronically: *November 29, 2007*