

## APPENDIX III-E

### EXISTING NAC ASIP<sup>1</sup> WITH PROPOSED DELETIONS HIGHLIGHTED (As It Existed On December 31, 2004)

**EXPLANATION:**

- Provisions with no highlighting have a replacement section in the proposed new ASIP or may be retained without change.
- LIGHT GRAY = Being removed from the existing ASIP; no corresponding section in the proposed new ASIP.
- Bracketed NAC reference [445B... ] in “Approved Reference” column refers to the corresponding current state regulation(s) where applicable. Definitions have not been cross-referenced.

<b>Approved Reference:</b>		<b>State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:</b>	<b>Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD</b>
<b>Article #</b>	<b>NAC #</b>		
	445.430	Definitions. As used in NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in NAC 445.431 to 445.655, inclusive, have the meanings ascribed to them in those sections.	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.431	"Acid mist" defined. "Acid mist" means sulfuric acid mist, as measured by Method 8 of 40 C.F.R. S 60, Appendix A, or an equivalent or alternative method. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.1, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.432	"Act" defined. "Act" means the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq., as amended. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.2, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.433	"Administrator" defined. "Administrator" means the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the administrator's representative. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.2.5, eff. 10-16-80]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.434	"Affected facility" defined. "Affected facility" means, with reference to a stationary source, any apparatus to which a standard is applicable. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.3, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.435	"Air-conditioning equipment" defined. "Air-conditioning equipment" means equipment utilized to heat or cool the interior of a building or structure.	(c)(25)(i)(A)

<sup>1</sup> This is the ASIP to the best of NDEP's knowledge; it may vary somewhat from U.S. EPA's version. NDEP is currently in the process of updating the ASIP.

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<b>Article #</b>	<b>NAC #</b>		
		[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.1, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.4, 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	
	445.436	"Air contaminant" defined. "Air contaminant" means any substance discharged into the atmosphere except water vapor and water droplets. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.2, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.5, 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.437	"Air pollution" defined. "Air pollution" means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants or any combination thereof in a quantity and duration that tends to: 1. Injure human health or welfare, animals, plants or other property; 2. Limit visibility or interfere with scenic, esthetic and historical values of the state; or 3. Interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.3-1.3.3, eff. 11-7-75: renumbered as 1.6, 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.439	"Alternative method" defined. "Alternative method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which is not a reference or equivalent method, but which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the director that, in specific cases, it produces results adequate to determine compliance. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.7, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.440	"Aluminum equivalent" defined. "Aluminum equivalent" means an amount of aluminum which can be produced from a ton of anodes produced by an anode bake plant as determined by NAC 445.822. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.8, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.441	"Ambient air" defined. "Ambient air" means that portion of the atmosphere surrounding people, animal life and plant life. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.4, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.9, 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.442	"Anode bake plant" defined. "Anode bake plant" means a facility which produces carbon anodes for use in a primary aluminum reduction plant. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.10, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.443	"Asphalt concrete plant" defined. "Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility, as described in NAC 445.827, used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.12, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as §1.11. 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.444	"Atmosphere" defined. "Atmosphere" means all the air surrounding the earth and external to buildings and structures. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.7, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.14, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.13, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.445	"Barite" defined. "Barite" means a naturally occurring sulfate of barium, BaSO <sub>4</sub> , which is transparent to opaque and is whitish in color.	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 1, eff. 1-25-79; renumbered as 1.14, 8-28-79]	
	445.446	"Barite dryer" defined. "Barite dryer" means any single source designed to reduce the moisture content of crude barite by the use of heat. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 3, eff. 1-25-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.447	"Barite grinding mill" defined. "Barite grinding mill" means any single source designed to reduce crude barite to a finished product. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 2, eff. 1-25-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.451	"Basic oxygen process furnace" defined. "Basic oxygen process furnace (BOPF)" means any furnace designed to produce steel by charging scrap steel, hot metal and flux materials into a vessel and introducing a high volume of an oxygen-rich gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.16, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.453	"Bituminous coal" defined. "Bituminous coal" means solid fossil fuel classified as bituminous coal by Designation D-388-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.17, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.454	"Blast furnace" defined. "Blast furnace" means any furnace used to recover metal from slag. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.18, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.455	"Blowing tap" defined. "Blowing tap" means any tap in which an evaluation of gas forces or projects, jets of flame or metal, sparks beyond the ladle, runner or collection hood. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.19, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.456	"Brass or bronze" defined. "Brass or bronze" means any metal alloy containing copper as its predominant constituent and lesser amounts of zinc, tin, lead or other metals. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.20, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.457	"British thermal units" defined. "British thermal units (Btu)" means that quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 62 degrees Fahrenheit to 63 degrees Fahrenheit. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.9, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.21, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.458	"Calcine" defined. "Calcine" means the solid materials produced by a roaster. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.22, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.459	"Calcium carbide" defined. "Calcium carbide" means materials containing 70 to 85 percent calcium carbide by weight. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.23, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.460	"Calcium silicon" defined. "Calcium silicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A495-64 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.24, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.461	"Capture system" defined. "Capture system" means the equipment, including hoods, ducts, fans, dampers and other devices, used to capture or transport particulate matter generated by an affected electric submerged arc furnace to the control devices. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.25, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.462	"Charge chrome" defined. "Charge chrome" means that alloy containing 52 to 70 percent by weight chromium, 5 to 8 percent by weight carbon and 3 to 6 percent by weight silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. §1.27, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.463	"Charge period" defined. "Charge period" means the time period commencing at the moment an electric arc furnace starts to open and ending either 3 minutes after the roof of the electric arc furnace is returned to its closed position or 6 minutes after commencement of opening of the roof, whichever is longer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.28 eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.464	"Coal" defined. "Coal" means all solid fossil fuels classified as anthracite, bituminous, subbituminous or lignite as defined by Designation D-388-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. § 1.29, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.465	"Coal preparation plant" defined. "Coal preparation plant" means any facility other than an underground mining operation which prepares coal by one or more of the following processes: Breaking, crushing, screening, wet or dry cleaning and thermal drying. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.30, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.466	"Coal processing and conveying equipment" defined. 1. "Coal processing and conveying equipment" means any machinery used to reduce the size of coal or to separate coal from refuse and the equipment used to convey coal to or remove coal and refuse from the machinery. 2. The term includes, but is not limited to, breakers, crushers, screens and conveyor belts. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.31, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.467	"Coal refuse" defined. "Coal refuse" means waste products of coal mining, cleaning and coal preparation operations, for example, culm and gob, containing coal, matrix material, clay and other organic and inorganic material. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.32, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.468	"Coal storage system" defined. "Coal storage system" means any facility used to store coal, except open storage piles. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.33, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.469	"Coke burn-off" defined. "Coke burn-off" means the coke removed from the surface of the catalyst in a fluid catalytic cracking unit by combustion in the catalyst regenerator. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.34, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.470	"Colemanite" defined. "Colemanite" means naturally occurring hydrated calcium borate with a molecular formula of Ca <sub>2</sub> B <sub>6</sub> O <sub>11</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O, and which is normally white or colorless. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 2, eff. 11-17-78]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.471	"Colemanite processing plant" defined. "Colemanite processing plant" means a facility which has the capability of treating colemanite ore for the production of calcined or uncalcined concentrate. Treating may consist of crushing, screening, grinding, transferring, storing, calcining as required and loading. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 1, eff. 11-17-78]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.472	"Combustible refuse" defined. "Combustible refuse" means any waste material which can be consumed by combustion. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.11, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.35, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.36		Commenced. With respect to the definition of "new source" in section 111(a)(2) of the Act, that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.474	"Commercial fuel oil" defined. "Commercial fuel oil" means a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product normally produced, manufactured, used or sold for the purpose of creating useful heat. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.12, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.37, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.38		Commission. The Environmental Commission as defined in NRS 445.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.475	"Complex source" defined. "Complex source" means any property or facility that has or solicits secondary or adjunctive activity which emits or may emit any air contaminant for which there is an ambient air quality standard, not with standing that the property or facility may not itself possess the capability of emitting such air contaminants. Complex sources include, but are not limited to: 1. Highways and roads; 2. Parking facilities; 3. Retail, commercial and industrial facilities; 4. Recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities; 5. Airports; 6. Office and governmental buildings; 7. Apartment and condominium buildings; 8. Educational facilities; and	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		9. Other such property or facilities which will result in increased air contaminant emissions from motor vehicles. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.14, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.39, 12-4-76]	
	445.476	"Condensate" defined. "Condensate" means a hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas as which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.40, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.477	"Confidential information" defined. "Confidential information" means information or records which: 1. Relate to quantities or dollar amounts of production or sales; 2. Relate to processes or production unique to the owner or operator; or 3. Would tend to affect adversely the competitive position of the owner or operator, if disclosed. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.15-1.15.3, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.41, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.42		Construction. Fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.	(c)(14)(viii)
1.43		Contiguous property. Any property under single or joint ownership or operatorship which is in physical contact, touching, near, or adjoining. Public property or public right-of-way shall not be deemed as a break in any contiguous property.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.480	Continuous monitoring system" defined. "Continuous monitoring system" means the equipment required for monitoring emissions which is used to sample and, if applicable, condition, to analyze and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.44, eff. 12-4-76; A 12-15-77]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.481	"Control device" defined. "Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter generated by an electric submerged arc furnace from a stream of effluent gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.45, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.482	"Converter" defined. "Converter" means any vessel in which lead concentrate or bullion is charged and refined. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.46, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.483	"Copper converter" defined. "Copper converter" means any vessel to which copper matte is charged and oxidized to copper. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.47, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.484	"Custody transfer" defined. "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced petroleum or condensate, after processing or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.49, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.485	"Cyclonic flow" defined. "Cyclonic flow" means a spiraling movement of exhaust gases within a duct or stack. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.50, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.486	"Day" defined. "Day" means a 24-hour period. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.51, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.487	"Diesel fuel" defined. "Diesel fuel" means low viscosity oil normally used in compression ignition engines. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.18, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.52, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.488	"Director" defined. "Director" means the director of the state department of conservation and natural resources or his designee or a person designated by or pursuant to a county or city ordinance or regional agreement or regulation to enforce local air pollution control ordinances and regulations. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.19, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.53, 12-4-76; A 12-15-77]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.489	"Direct shell evacuation system" defined. "Direct shell evacuation system" means any system that maintains a negative pressure within the electric arc furnace above the slag or metal and ducts these emissions to the control devices. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.54, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.490	"Drilling and production facility" defined. 1. "Drilling and production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines and auxiliary nontransportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum. 2. The term does not include natural gasoline plants. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.55, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.491	"Dross reverberatory furnace" defined. "Dross reverberatory furnace" means any furnace used for the removal or refining of impurities from lead bullion. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.56, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.492	"Dryer" defined. "Dryer" means any facility in which a charge of a copper sulfide ore concentrate is heated in the presence of air to eliminate a portion of the moisture from the charge, provided less than 5 percent of the sulfur contained in the charge is eliminated in the facility. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.57, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.493	"Dust handling equipment" defined. "Dust handling equipment" means any equipment used to handle particulate matter collected by the air pollution control device, located at or near the device and serving any electric submerged arc furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.58, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.494	"Dusts" defined. "Dusts" means particulate matter released into ambient air by natural, mechanical or chemical forces or processes. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.20, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.59, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.60		Effective date. Upon the filing of the regulations with the Secretary of State, or as specified in the exceptions contained in	(c)(14)(vii)

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		NRS 233B.070.	
	445.495	"Electric arc furnace" defined. 1. "Electric arc furnace" means any furnace that produces molten steel and heats the charge materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes. 2. The term does not include furnaces from which the molten steel is cast into the shape of finished products, such as in a foundry, or furnaces which continuously feed prerduced ore pellets as the primary source of iron. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.61, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.496	"Electric furnace" defined. "Electric furnace" means any furnace which uses electricity to produce over 50 percent of the heat required in the production of refined brass or bronze. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.62, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.497	"Electric smelting furnace" defined. "Electric smelting furnace" means any furnace in which the heat necessary for smelting of the charge of a lead sulfide ore concentrate is generated by passing an electric current through a portion of the molten mass in the furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.64, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.498	"Electric submersed arc Furnace" defined. "Electric submerged arc furnace (EAF)" means any furnace in which electrical energy is converted to heat energy by transmission of current between electrodes partially submerged in the furnace charge. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.63, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.499	"Emission" defined. 1. "Emission" means the act of passing into the atmosphere an air contaminant or a gas stream which contains, or may contain, an air contaminant. 2. The term includes the material passed to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.22, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.65, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.500	"Emission unit" defined. "Emission unit" means a discrete part of a stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit any pollutant regulated under the Act. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.57.5, eff. 10-16-80]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.501	"Equivalent method" defined. "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the director's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method under specified conditions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.67, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.502	"Equivalent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> feed" defined. "Equivalent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> feed" means the quantity of phosphorus, expressed as phosphorus pentoxide, fed to the process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.68, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)



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	445.503	"Equivalent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> stored" defined. "Equivalent P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> stored" means the quantity of phosphorus, expressed as phosphorus pentoxide, being cured or stored in the affected facility. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.69, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.504	"Excess emissions" defined. "Excess emissions" means an emission rate which exceeds applicable emission limitation prescribed by NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive. The averaging time and test procedures for determining excess emission must be as specified in the applicable emission limitation. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 1, eff. 8-29-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.72		Existing facility. With reference to a stationary source, any apparatus of the type for which a standard is promulgated in this part, and the construction or modification of which was commenced before the date of proposal of that standard; or any apparatus which could be altered in such a way as to be of that type. <b>NDEP's EDITORIAL NOTE:</b> <i>It is not clear whether this definition is in the ASIP or not. When the definition was resubmitted to EPA (10/26/82) as part of the renumbering of the NAC, EPA did not act on it. In telephone communications 2/07 and 08/05, EPA thought that, since the renumbered definition was not approved, by inference, the old article (1.72) was removed from the ASIP by the 3/27/84 FR notice, which acted on the 10/26/82 submittal. The definition is included here until its status is clarified.</i>	(c)(14)(viii)
1.73		Existing source. Equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or facilities which are constructed, purchased, or in operation on the effective date of these regulations; except that any existing equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance, or facility which is altered, replaced, or rebuilt which increases the total emission after the effective date of these regulations shall be reclassified as a "new source".	c)(14)(viii)
	445.509	"Ferrochrome silicon" defined. "Ferrochrome silicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A482-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.74, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.510	"Ferromanganese silicon" defined. "Ferromanganese silicon" means that alloy containing 63 to 66 percent by weight manganese, 28 to 32 percent by weight silicon and a maximum of 0.08 percent by weight carbon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.75, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.511	"Ferrosilicon" defined. "Ferrosilicon" means that alloy as defined by Designation A100-69 grades A, B, C, D and E of the American Society for Testing and Materials which contains 50 or more percent by weight silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.76, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.512	"Floating roof" defined. "Floating roof" means a cover of a storage vessel consisting of a double deck, pontoon single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a seal	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		or seals to close the space between the edge of the roof and wall of the tank. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.78, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.513	"Fossil fuel" defined. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.79, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.514	"Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" defined. "Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.80, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.515	"Fresh granular triple superphosphate" defined. "Fresh granular triple superphosphate" means granular triple superphosphate produced no more than 10 days before the date of the performance test. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.81, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.516	"Fuel" defined. "Fuel" means any form of combustible matter, solid, liquid, vapor or gas, excluding combustible refuse. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.28, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.82, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.517	"Fuel-burning equipment" defined. "Fuel-burning equipment" means: 1. Indirect heat transfer fuel-burning equipment which is any device, except internal combustion engines, used for the combustion of fuel in which heat is transferred from the products of combustion indirectly for the production of useful heat or power. 2. Direct heat transfer fuel-burning equipment which is any device, except internal combustion engines, used for the combustion of fuel in which heat is transferred from the products of combustion directly for the production of useful heat or power. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.29-1.29.2, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.85, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.518	"Fuel gas" defined. "Fuel gas" means any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas which is combusted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.83, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.519	"Fuel gas combustion device" defined. "Fuel gas combustion device" means any equipment, such as process heaters, boilers and flares which burn fuel gas, but does not include a fluid coking unit or a fluid catalytic cracking unit, incinerator-waste heat boilers or facilities in which gases are combusted to produce sulfur or sulfuric acid. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.84, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.86		Fugitive dust. Any dust which becomes airborne other than that being emitted through a stack or chimney.	(c)(14)(viii)

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	445.522	"Furnace charge" defined. "Furnace charge" means any material introduced into the electric submerged arc furnace and may consist of, but is not limited to, ores, slag, carbonaceous material and limestone. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.87, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.523	"Furnace cycle" defined. "Furnace cycle" means the time period from completion of a furnace product tap to the completion of the next consecutive product tap. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.88, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.524	"Furnace power input" defined. "Furnace power input" means the resistive electrical power consumption of an electric submerged arc furnace as measured in kilowatts. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.89, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.525	"Garbage" defined. "Garbage" means putrescible animal or vegetable refuse. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.31, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.89, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.526	"Granular diammonium phosphate plant" defined. "Granular diammonium phosphate plant" means any plant in which granular diammonium phosphate is manufactured by reacting phosphoric acid with ammonia. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.91, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.527	"Granular triple superphosphate storage facility" defined. "Granular triple superphosphate storage facility" means any facility which cures or stores granular triple superphosphate. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.92, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.528	"Heat time" defined. "Heat time" means the period beginning when scrap is charged to an empty electric arc furnace and ending when the electric arc furnace tap is completed. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.94, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.529	"High-carbon ferrochrome" defined. "High-carbon ferrochrome" means that alloy as defined by Designation A101-66 grades HCl through HC6 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.95, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.530	"High level of volatile impurities" defined. "High level of volatile impurities" means a total smelter charge containing more than 0.2 percent arsenic by weight, 0.1 percent antimony by weight, 4.5 percent lead by weight and 5.5 percent zinc by weight, on a dry basis. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.96, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.531	"High terrain" defined. "High terrain" means any area whose elevation is 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a facility.	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.83.5, eff. 10-16-80]	
	445.532	"Hydrocarbon" defined. "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.97, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	415.533	"Incinerator" defined. "Incinerator" means an engineered apparatus capable of with standing heat and designed to efficiently reduce solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous waste at specified rates and from which the residues contain little or no combustible material. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.33, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.98, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.534	"Isokinetic sampling" defined. "Isokinetic sampling" means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the sample point. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.99, eff. 12-4-76; and renumbered as 1.96, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.535	"Kilogram-calorie" defined. "Kilogram-calorie" means the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree Celsius (from 15 degrees to 16 degrees C.). [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.34, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.100, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.97, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.536	"Lead" defined. "Lead" means elemental lead or alloys in which the predominant component is lead. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.101, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.98, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.537	"Local air pollution control agency" defined. "Local air pollution control agency" means any city, county or district air pollution control agency approved by the commission. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.36, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as §1.103, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.99, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.539	"Low terrain" defined. "Low terrain" means any area whose elevation is less than 900 feet above the base of the stack of a facility. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.91.5, eff. 10-16-80]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.92		"Lowest achievable emission rate" means the emission rate for any source for which an environmental evaluation must be prepared which reflects: a. The most stringent emission rate in the approve implementation plan of any state for any class or category or source, unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates that such an emission limitation is not achievable; or b. The most stringent emission limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category or source, whichever is more stringent so long as it is not less stringent than the emission rate allowed by any applicable emission standard established in these regulations.	(c)(16)(i)

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1.104		Major stationary source. Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant and which contains one or a combination of the following: 1. affected facilities; 2. existing facilities; 3. facilities of the type for which no new source performance standards have been promulgated Article 16.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.542	"Malfunction" defined. "Malfunction" means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown are not considered malfunctions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.105, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.101, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.543	"Meltdown and refining" defined. "Meltdown and refining" means that phase of the steel production cycle when charge material is melted and undesirable elements are removed from the metal. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.106, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.544	"Meltdown and refining period" defined. "Meltdown and refining period" means the time period beginning at the end of the initial charging period and ending at the beginning of the tapping period, excluding any intermediate charging periods. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.107, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.109		Modification. Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted into the atmosphere by that facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) into the atmosphere not previously emitted.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.546	"Molybdenum" defined. "Molybdenum" means a lead ore known as molybdenite, altered lead or galena silver which is used in alloys. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.547	"Molybdenum processing plant" defined. "Molybdenum processing plant" means a facility which has the capability of treating a molybdenum ore for the production of concentrate. Treating can consist of crushing, screening, grinding, transferring, storing, drying or loading. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 § 1, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.548	"Monitoring device" defined. "Monitoring device" means the total equipment required under provisions governing the monitoring of operations in NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive, used to measure and record, if applicable, process parameters. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.110, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.549	"Multiple chamber incinerator" defined. "Multiple chamber incinerator" means any article, machine, equipment contrivance, structure or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, which consists of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls and interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.39, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.113, 12-4-76]															
1.114		New source. Equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or facilities built or installed on or after the effective date of these regulations.	(c)(14)(viii)														
	445.551	"Nitric acid production unit" defined. "Nitric acid production unit" means any facility producing weak nitric acid by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.115, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)														
	445.552	"Nitrogen oxides" defined. "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide, as measured by test methods set forth in NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.116, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)														
	445.554	"Nuisance" defined. "Nuisance" means anything which is injurious to health, offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property and which interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.42, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.117, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)														
	445.555	"Odor" defined. "Odor" means a characteristic of an air contaminant which makes it perceptible to the sense of smell. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.43, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.118, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)														
	445.556	"One-hour period" defined. "One-hour period" means any 60-minute period commencing on the hour. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.119, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)														
	445.557	"Opacity" defined. "Opacity" means the property of a substance tending to obscure vision and measured in terms of percent obscuration. The relationship between opacity and Ringelmann number is approximately equal to the following in shades of white to gray. <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Opacity</td> <td>Ringelmann</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Percent)</td> <td>Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20.....</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40.....</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60.....</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80.....</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100.....</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table> [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.44, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.120, 12-4-76]	Opacity	Ringelmann	(Percent)	Number	20.....	1	40.....	2	60.....	3	80.....	4	100.....	5	(c)(25)(i)(A)
Opacity	Ringelmann																
(Percent)	Number																
20.....	1																
40.....	2																
60.....	3																
80.....	4																
100.....	5																
	445.558	"Open burning" defined. "Open burning" means any fire from which the products of combustion are emitted into the atmosphere without passing	(c)(25)(i)(A)														

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		through a stack or chimney. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.45, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.21, 12-4-76]	
	445.559	"Operating permit" defined. "Operating permit" means a document issued and signed by the director approving, with or without restrictions, the operation of a new or existing single source of air contaminants. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.46, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.122, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.560	"Ore" defined. "Ore" means a natural combination of minerals from which a metal can be extracted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1 §3, eff. 11-17-78]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.561	"Owner or operator" defined. "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.123, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.562	"Particulate matter" defined. "Particulate matter" means any material except uncombined water that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at reference conditions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.47, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.124, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.563	"Pathological wastes" defined. "Pathological wastes" means human and animal remains consisting of carcasses, organs and solid organic wastes from hospitals, laboratories, abattoirs, animal pounds and similar sources. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.48, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.125, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.564	"Person" defined. "Person" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 445.441. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.49, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.126, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.565	"Petroleum" defined. "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale and coal. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.127, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.566	"Petroleum liquids" defined. "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery, but does not mean number 2 through number 6 fuel oils as specified in specification D396-69 of the American Society for Testing and Materials (A.S.T.M.), gas turbine fuel oils numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in specification D2880-71 of the A.S.T.M. or diesel fuel oils numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in specification D975-68 of the A.S.T.M. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Rec. 1.128, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.567	"Petroleum refinery" defined. "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking or reforming of unfinished	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		petroleum derivatives. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.129, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.568	"Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment" defined. "Pneumatic coal-cleaning equipment" means any facility which classifies bituminous coal by size or separates bituminous coal from refuse by application of an air stream. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.130, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.131		Point source. Any stationary source causing emission in excess of 23 metric tons (25 tons) per year of any pollutant for which there is ambient air standard, or without regard to amount of emission, stationary sources such as those listed in 40 CFR 51, Appendix C.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.570	"Portland cement plant" defined. "Portland cement plant" means any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.132, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.572	"Potroom" defined. "Potroom" means a building unit which houses a group of electrolytic cells in which aluminum is produced. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.133, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.573	"Potroom group" defined. "Potroom group" means an uncontrolled potroom, a potroom which is controlled individually or a group of potrooms ducted to the same control system. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.134, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.574	"Precious metal" defined. "Precious metal" means a metal of the gold, silver or platinum metal group. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1, § 1, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.575	"Precious metal processing plant" defined. "Precious metal processing plant" means a facility which is primarily engaged in crushing, screening, grinding, handling, loading, transferring or storing any precious metal or precious metal ore. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 1, § 2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.576	"Primary aluminum reduction plant" defined. "Primary aluminum reduction plant" means any facility manufacturing aluminum by electrolytic reduction. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.135, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.577	"Primary control system" defined. "Primary control system" means an air pollution control system designed to remove gaseous and particulate fluorides from exhaust cases which are captured at the cell. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.136, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.578	"Primary copper smelter" defined. "Primary copper smelter" means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of copper from copper sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques.	(c)(25)(i)(A)



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		[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.137, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.579	"Primary lead smelter" defined. "Primary lead smelter" means any installation or any intermediate process engaged in the production of lead from lead sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.138, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.580	"Primary zinc smelter" defined. "Primary zinc smelter" means any installation engaged in the production or any intermediate process in the production of zinc or zinc oxide from zinc sulfide ore concentrates through the use of pyrometallurgical techniques. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.139, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.581	"Process equipment" defined. "Process equipment" means any equipment used for storing, handling, transporting, processing or changing any material, excluding that equipment specifically defined in NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive, as fuel-burning equipment or incinerators. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.52, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.140, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.582	"Process gas" defined. "Process gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit, except fuel gas and process upset gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.141, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.583	"Process upset gas" defined. "Process upset gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of startup, shutdown, upset or malfunction. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.142, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.139, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.584	"Process weight" defined. "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into a single source operation including solid fuels, but excluding liquids and gases used solely as fuels and air introduced for purposes of combustion of the fuel. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.50, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.143, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.140, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.585	"Process weight rate" defined. "Process weight rate" means a rate established as follows: 1. For continuous or long-run steady-rate operations, the total process weight for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof, divided by the number of hours of the period or portions thereof. 2. For cyclical or batch unit operations or unit processes, the total process weight for a period that covers a complete operation or an integral number of cycles divided by the number of hours of actual process operation during such a period. 3. Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this section, the interpretation that results in the minimum value of allowable emission applies. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.51-1.51.3, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.144, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.141, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.586	"Product change" defined. "Product change" means any change in the composition of the furnace charge that would cause the electric submerged arc furnace to become subject to a different mass standard applicable under NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.145, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.142, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.587	"Proportional sampling" defined. "Proportional sampling" means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of sampling rate to the rate of the flow of stack gas. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.146, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.143, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.589	"Reference conditions" defined. "Reference conditions" means that all measurements of ambient air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 77° F. (25° C.) and to a reference pressure of 30 inches (760 millimeters, 1,013.2 millibars) of mercury. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.53, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 1.147, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.144, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.590	"Reference method" defined. "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant as described in Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 60. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.148, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.145, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.591	"Refinery process unit" defined. "Refinery process unit" means any segment of the petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. ~ 1.149, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.146, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.592	"Registration certificate" defined. "Registration certificate" means a document issued and signed by the director certifying that: 1. Adequate empirical data for a single source has been received and constitutes approval of location; or 2. An environmental evaluation has been submitted for a point source and that all portions of NAC 445.707 to 445.711, inclusive, and any other provisions of NAC 445.430 to 445.945, inclusive, have been complied with and constitutes approval of location and for construction. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.55, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.151, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.147, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.593	"Reid vapor pressure" defined. "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids, except liquefied petroleum gases, as determined by D323-58 of the American Society for Testing and Materials, reapproved in 1968. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.152, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.594	"Reverberatory furnace" defined. "Reverberatory furnace" includes stationary, rotating, rocking and tilting reverberatory furnaces. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.153, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.595	"Reverberatory smelting furnace" defined. "Reverberatory smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided primarily by combustion of a fossil fuel. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.154, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.596	"Ringelmann chart" defined. "Ringelmann chart" means the chart published by the United States Bureau of Mines, which illustrates graduated shades of gray to black, for use in estimating the light-obscuring capacity of smoke. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.56, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.155, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.597	"Roaster" defined. "Roaster" means: 1. Any facility in which a zinc sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate 10 percent or more of the sulfur contained in the charge; or 2. Any facility in which a copper sulfide ore concentrate charge is heated in the presence of air to eliminate 5 percent or more of the sulfur contained in the charge. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.156-1.157, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.598	"Roof monitor" defined. "Roof monitor" means that portion of the roof of a potroom where gases not captured at the cell exit from the potroom. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.158, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.599	"Run" defined. "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected. Unless otherwise specified, a run may be either intermittent or continuous within the limits of good engineering practice. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.159, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.600	"Run-of-pile triple superphosphate" defined. "Run-of-pile triple superphosphate" means any triple superphosphate that has not been processed in a granulator and is composed of particles at least 25 percent by weight of which, when not caked, will pass through a 16-mesh screen. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.160, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.601	"Salvage operation" defined. "Salvage operation" means any operation conducted in whole or in part for the salvaging or reclaiming of any product or material. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.157, eff. 11-7-75; renumber as 1.161, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.602	"Secondary control system" defined. "Secondary control system" means an air pollution control system designed to remove gaseous and particulate fluorides from gases which escape capture by the primary control system. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.162, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.603	"Secondary lead smelter" defined. "Secondary lead smelter" means any facility producing lead from a leadbearing scrap material by smelting to the metallic	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		form. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.163, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.604	"Shop" defined. "Shop" means a building which houses one or more electric arc furnaces. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.164, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.605	"Shop opacity" defined. "Shop opacity" means the arithmetic average of 24 or more opacity observations of emissions from the shop taken in accordance with Method 9 of Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. 60 for the applicable time periods. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.165, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.166		Shutdown. The cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.608	"Silicomanganese" defined. "Silicomanganese" means that alloy as defined by designation A483-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.167, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.609	"Silicomanganese zirconium" defined. "Silicomanganese zirconium" means that alloy containing 60 to 65 percent weight silicon, 1.5 to 2.5 percent by weight calcium, 5 to 7 percent by weight zirconium, 0.75 to 1.25 percent by weight aluminum, 5 to 7 percent by weight manganese and 2 to 3 percent by weight barium. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.168, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.610	"Silicon metal" defined. "Silicon metal" means any silicon alloy containing more than 96 percent silicon by weight. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.169, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.611	"Silvery iron" defined. "Silvery iron" means any ferrosilicon, as defined by designation 100-69 of the American Society for Testing and Materials which contains less than 30 percent silicon. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.170, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.612	"Single chamber incinerator" defined. "Single chamber incinerator" means an incinerator with one chamber that serves for ignition, combustion and ash removal or a design approved by the division of environmental protection of the state department of conservation and natural resources. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.98.1, eff. 3-31-77; A 12-27-77; A and renumbered as 1.94.1, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.171		Single source. All similar process operations located at a single premise which can technically and economically be replaced by a single process that performs the same function. Two or more pieces of equipment or processes that handle different materials or produce dissimilar products will be treated separately.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.614	"Sinter bed" defined. "Sinter bed" means the lead sulfide ore concentrate charge within a sintering machine. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.172, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.615	"Sintering machine" defined.	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		"Sintering machine" means any furnace in which calcines are heated in the presence of air to agglomerate the calcines into a hard porous mass called sinter. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.173, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.616	"Sintering machine discharge end" defined. "Sintering machine discharge end" means any apparatus which receives sinter as it is discharged from the conveying grate of a sintering machine. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.174, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.617	"Six-minute period" defined. "Six-minute period" means any one of the 10 equal parts of a 1-hour period. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.175, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.618	"Slag" defined. "Slag" means the more or less completely fused and vitrified matter separated during the reduction of a metal from its ore. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.176, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.619	"Smelting" defined. "Smelting" means processing techniques for the melting of a copper sulfide ore concentrate or calcine charge leading to the formation of separate layers of molten slag, molten copper or copper matte. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.177, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.620	"Smelting furnace" defined. "Smelting furnace" means any vessel in which the smelting of copper sulfide ore concentrates or calcines is performed and in which the heat necessary for smelting is provided by an electric current, rapid oxidation of a portion of the sulfur contained in the concentrate as it passes through an oxidizing atmosphere or the combustion of a fossil fuel. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.178, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.621	"Smoke" defined. "Smoke" means small particles consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, ash or other combustible material, resulting from incomplete combustion. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.59, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.179, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.622	"Solid waste" defined. "Solid waste" means refuse, more than 50 percent of which is municipal type waste consisting of a mixture of paper, wood, yard wastes, food wastes, plastics, leather, rubber and other combustibles and noncombustible materials such as glass and rock. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.176, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.181		Source. Any property, real or personal, which directly emits or may emit any air contaminant.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.624	"Stack," "chimney" defined. "Stack" or "chimney" means any flue, conduit or duct arranged to conduct an air contaminant to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.62, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.178, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.185		Standard. A standard of performance proposed or promulgated under these regulations.	(c)(14)(viii)

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	445.626	"Standard ferromanganese" defined. "Standard ferromanganese" means that alloy as defined by designation A99-66 of the American Society for Testing and Materials. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.181, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.627	"Startup" defined. "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.179, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.187		Stationary source. Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant and which contains any one or combination of the following: 1. affected facilities; 2. existing facilities; 3. facilities of the type for which no standards have been promulgated.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.629	"Steel production cycle" defined. 1. "Steel production cycle" means the operations required to produce each batch of steel. 2. The term includes the following major functions: (a) Scrap charging; (b) Preheating, when used; (c) Hot metal charging; (d) Primary oxygen blowing; (e) Additional oxygen blowing, when used; and (f) Tapping. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.183, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.630	"Stop order" defined. "Stop order" means a written notice by the director served on a person or persons causing or engaging in the construction, installation or alteration of work involving an air contaminant source or sources ordering the work to be stopped. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.63, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.184, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.631	"Storage vessel" defined. 1. "Storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids. 2. The term does not include: (a) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 15 pounds per square inch gauge without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions. (b) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs. (c) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.185, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.632	"Structure, building, facility or installation" defined.	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		"Structure, building, facility or installation" means any industrial plant or grouping which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and is owned or operated by the same person or by persons under common control. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.176.5, eff. 10-16-80]	
	445.633	"Submerged fill pipe" defined. "Submerged fill pipe" means: 1. Any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches (15 cm) above the bottom of the tank; or 2. When applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, any fill pipe, the discharge of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is two times the diameter of the fill pipe above the bottom of the tank. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.64, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.191, 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.634	"Sulfuric acid plant" defined. "Sulfuric acid plant" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.192, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.635	"Sulfuric acid production unit" defined. 1. "Sulfuric acid production unit" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans or acid sludge. 2. The term does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.193, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.636	"Superphosphoric acid plant" defined. "Superphosphoric acid plant" means any facility which concentrates wet-process phosphoric acid to 66 percent or greater P2O5 content by weight for eventual consumption as a fertilizer. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.194, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.637	"Tapping" defined. "Tapping" means the removal of slag or product from the electric submerged arc furnace under normal operating conditions such as removal of metal under normal pressure and movement by gravity down the spout into the ladle. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.195, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.638	"Tapping period" defined. "Tapping period" means the time from initiation of the process of opening the tap hole until plugging of the tap hole is complete. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.196, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.639	"Tapping station" defined. "Tapping station" means that general area where molten product or slag is removed from the electric submerged arc furnace. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.197, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.640	"Thermal dryer" defined. "Thermal dryer" means any facility in which the moisture content of bituminous coal is reduced by contact with a heated gas	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		stream which is exhausted to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.198, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.641	"Thermit process" defined. "Thermit process" means an exothermic reaction produced by heating finely divided aluminum on a metal oxide causing reduction of the oxide. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.199, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.642	"Total fluorides" defined. "Total fluorides" means elemental fluorine and all fluoride compounds as measured by reference methods specified in NAC 445.822 or by equivalent or alternative methods. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.200, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.643	"Total smelter charge" defined. "Total smelter charge" means the weight, calculated on a dry basis, of all copper sulfide ore concentrates processed at a primary copper smelter, plus the weight of all other solid materials introduced into the roasters and smelting furnaces at a primary copper smelter, except calcine, over a period of 1 month. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.201, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.644	"Transfer and loading system" defined. "Transfer and loading system" means any facility used to transfer and load coal for shipment. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.202, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.645	"Triple superphosphate plant" defined. "Triple superphosphate plant" means any facility manufacturing triple superphosphate by reacting phosphate rock with phosphoric acid. A rule-of-pile triple superphosphate plant includes curing and storing. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.203, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.198, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.646	"True vapor pressure" defined. "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks, 1962. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.204, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.199, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.647	"Uncombined water" defined. "Uncombined water" means visible mist or condensed water vapor. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.65, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.205, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.200, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.648	"Vapor recovery system" defined. "Vapor recovery system" means a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor disposal system capable of processing the hydrocarbon vapors and gases to prevent their emission to the atmosphere. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.206, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.201, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
1.207		Vehicle trip. A single movement of a motor vehicle which originates or terminates at a single or complex source.	(c)(14)(viii)



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	445.649	"Violation" defined. "Violation" means any incident of excess emissions, regardless of the circumstances of the occurrence. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.203, eff. 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.650	"Volatile organic compounds" defined. "Volatile organic compounds" means any compound, containing carbon and hydrogen or containing carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element, which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch (1,055 kilograms per square meter) absolute or greater, under actual storage conditions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.67, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.208, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.204, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.651	"Waste" defined. "Waste" means useless, unneeded or superfluous matter or discarded or excess material. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.68, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.209, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.205, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.652	"Weak nitric acid" defined. "Weak nitric acid" means nitric acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.210, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as S 1.206, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.653	"Wet garbage" defined. "Wet garbage" means a combination of waste and garbage which contains more than 50 percent moisture. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.69, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 1.211, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.207, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.654	"Wet-process phosphoric acid plant" defined. "Wet-process phosphoric acid plant" means any facility manufacturing phosphoric acid by reacting phosphate rock and acid. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 1.212, eff. 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 1.208, 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.655	Abbreviations. The abbreviations used in these regulations have the following meanings: A.S.T.M. - American Society for Testing and Materials Btu - British thermal unit °C - degree Celsius (centigrade) cal - calorie CdS - cadmium sulfide cfm - cubic feet per minute CO - carbon monoxide CO <sub>2</sub> - carbon dioxide dscm - dry cubic meter at standard conditions dscf - dry cubic feet at standard conditions EAF - electric arc furnace eq - equivalents	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		°F - degree Fahrenheit g - gram gal - gallon g eq - gram equivalents gr - grain hr - hour HCl - hydrochloric acid Hg - mercury H <sub>2</sub> O - water H <sub>2</sub> S - hydrogen sulfide H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> - sulfuric acid in - inch °K - degree Kelvin k - 1,000 kg - kilogram l - liter	
		lpm - liter per minute lb - pound m - meter meq - milliequivalent min - minute mg - milligram ml - milliliter mm - millimeter mol. wt. - molecular weight mV - millivolt N <sub>2</sub> - nitrogen nm - nanometer - 10 <sup>-9</sup> meter NO - nitric oxide NO <sub>2</sub> - nitrogen dioxide NO <sub>x</sub> - nitrogen oxides O <sub>2</sub> - oxygen ppb - parts per billion ppm - parts per million psia - pounds per square inch absolute °R - degree Rankine	

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		<p>s - at standard conditions  sec - second  SO<sub>2</sub> - sulfur dioxide  SO<sub>3</sub> - sulfur trioxide  ug/m<sup>3</sup> - micrograms - 10<sup>-6</sup> gram  P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> - phosphorus pentoxide  Kg-cal - kilogram-calorie  CFR - Code of Federal Regulations</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Peg. 1.213, eff. 12-4-76; and renumbered as 1.209, 8-28-79]</p>	
	445.660 [445B.220]	<p>Severability.  If any of the provisions of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or any application thereof to any person, thing, or circumstance is held invalid, it is intended that such invalidity not affect the remaining provisions, or their application, that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.  [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.1.1, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.662 [445B.224]	<p>Confidential information.  1. Information concerning the emission of an air contaminant which has an ambient air quality standard or emission standard or has been designated as a hazardous air pollutant by the United States Environmental Protection Agency cannot be certified as being confidential.  2. Any information other than emission data received by the commission, the director or local air pollution control agency which is certified to be confidential by the owner or operator disclosing it, may, unless the owner expressly agrees to its publication or availability to the public, be used only:  (a) In the administration or formulation of air pollution controls;  (b) In compiling or publishing analyses or summaries relating to the condition of the atmosphere which do not identify any owner or operator or reveal any confidential information; or  (c) In complying with federal statutes, rules and regulations.  3. Confidential information may be used in the prosecution of a violation of any air pollution control statute, ordinance or regulation.  [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.7.1- 2.7.2, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
2.7.4		<p>Any person who discloses or knowingly uses confidential information in violation of these regulations is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable in tort for any damages which may result from such disclosure or use.</p>	(c)(12)
	445.663 [445B.225]	<p>Concealment of emissions prohibited.  Except for the sole purpose of reducing the odor of an emission, no person may install, construct or use any device which conceals any emission without reducing the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere.  [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.2.1, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.664 [445B.227]	<p>Pollution control equipment: Operation; modification; removal.  Except as provided in NAC 445.667 and 445.668, no person may:</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		<p>1. Operate any source of air pollution unless the required pollution control equipment is on and operating.</p> <p>2. Disconnect, alter, remove or modify any required pollution control equipment or procedure unless the alteration or modification has been found not to violate NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.2.2, eff. 12-15-77]</p>	
	445.665 [445B.229]	<p>Hazardous emissions: Order for reduction or discontinuance.</p> <p>Without limiting the authority of any state officer to declare or to act on an emergency, the director or local air pollution control agency, upon determining that a generalized condition of air pollution exists or that the emission from one or more single sources of air contaminants is causing a danger to human health or safety, may order persons causing or contributing to the air pollution to immediately reduce or discontinue all emission of contaminants.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.4.1, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.666 [445B.230]	<p>Plan for reduction of emissions.</p> <p>1. Any person who is able to cause or permit the emission of 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) or more per year of an air contaminant from a stationary source shall prepare and submit to the director a plan for reducing or eliminating that emission in accordance with the episode stages of alert, warning and emergency as defined in the air quality plan for the State of Nevada.</p> <p>2. Any person required to have an operating permit who is able to cause or permit the emission of less than 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year of an air contaminant shall, upon written notice from the director, prepare and submit to the director a plan for reducing or eliminating that emission in accordance with the episode stages of alert, warning and emergency as defined in the air quality plan for the State of Nevada.</p> <p>3. The written notice required under subsection 2 must be transmitted in accordance with subsection 3 of NAC 445.696 to all persons who are within the same classification of sources as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, and who are able to cause or permit the emission of less than 100 tons (90.7 metric tons) per year of an air contaminant.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.4.2-2.4.4, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.667 [445B.232]	<p>Excess emissions: Scheduled maintenance; testing; malfunctions.</p> <p>1. Scheduled maintenance or testing approved by the director or repairs which may result in excess emissions of air contaminants prohibited by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, must be performed during a time designated by the director as being favorable for atmospheric ventilation.</p> <p>2. The director must be notified in writing of the time and expected duration at least 24 hours in advance of any scheduled maintenance or repairs which may result in excess emissions of air contaminants prohibited by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive.</p> <p>3. The director must be notified of any excess emissions within 24 hours after any malfunction, breakdown, or upset of process or pollution control equipment or during startup of such equipment. Phone (702) 885-4670.</p> <p>4. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the director, within 15 days after any malfunction, breakdown, upset, startup or human error sufficient information to enable the director to determine the seriousness of the excess emissions. The submission must include as a minimum:</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		<p>(a) The identity of the stack and other emission point or either of them where the excess emissions occurred.</p> <p>(b) The estimated magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in opacity or in the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and methods used in estimating the magnitude of the excess emissions.</p> <p>(c) The time and duration of the excess emissions.</p> <p>(d) The identity of the equipment causing the excess emissions.</p> <p>(e) If the excess emissions were the result of a malfunction, steps taken to remedy the malfunction and the steps taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of the malfunctions.</p> <p>(f) The steps taken to limit the excess emissions.</p> <p>(g) Documentation that the air pollution control equipment, process equipment or processes were at all times maintained and operated, to a maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.5.1-2.5.3, eff. 11-7-75; A 8-28-79; 2.5.4, eff. 11-7-75; 2.5.4.1-2.5.4.7, eff. 8-28-79]</p>	
2.5		Scheduled Maintenance, Testing, and Breakdown or Upset:	
2.5.4	[445B.233, partial]	Breakdown or upset, determined by the Director to be unavoidable and not the result of careless or marginal operations, shall not be considered a violation of these regulations.	(c)(11)
	445.682 [445B.252]	<p>Testing and sampling.</p> <p>1. To determine compliance with NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, prior to approval of or prior to the continuance of an operating permit or similar class of permits, the director may either conduct or order the owner of any source to conduct or have conducted such testing and sampling as the director determines necessary. Testing and sampling or either of them must be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility and at such other times as may be required by the director.</p> <p>2. Performance tests must be conducted and data reduced in accordance with the test methods and procedures contained in each applicable subsection unless the director:</p> <p>(a) Specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a reference method with minor changes in methodology;</p> <p>(b) Approves the use of an equivalent method;</p> <p>(c) Approves the use of an alternative method, the results of which he has determined to be adequate for indicating whether a specific source is in compliance; or</p> <p>(d) Waives the requirement for performance tests because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the director's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard.</p> <p>3. Performance tests must be conducted under such conditions as the director specifies to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the director such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance tests. Operations during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction must not constitute representative conditions of performance tests unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.</p> <p>4. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the director 30 days' prior notice of the performance test to afford the director the opportunity to have an observer present.</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		<p>5. Each performance test must consist of at least two separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run must be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic means of results of the runs apply. In the event of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sampling train, extreme meteorological conditions or other circumstances with less than two valid samples being obtained, an additional performance test must be conducted.</p> <p>6. All testing and sampling will be performed in accordance with recognized methods and as specified by the director.</p> <p>7. The cost of all testing and sampling and the cost of all sampling holes, scaffolding, electric power and other pertinent allied facilities as may be required and specified in writing by the director must be provided and paid for by the owner of the source.</p> <p>8. All information and analytical results of testing and sampling must be certified as to their truth and accuracy and as to their compliance with all provisions of these regulations, and copies of these results must be provided to both the owner and the director.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.6.1-2.6.4, eff. 11-7-65; A 12-4-76; 2.6.5-2.6.9, eff. 12-4-76]</p>	
2.16.1 [445B.250]		Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of this part shall furnish the Director written notification as follows:	(c)(12)
2.16.1.1 [445B.250 (1)]		A notification of the date construction (or reconstruction as defined under 2.15) of an affected facility is commenced postmarked no later than 30 days after such date. This requirement shall not apply in the case of mass-produced facilities which are purchased in completed form.	(c)(12)
2.16.1.2 [445B.250 (2)]		A notification of the anticipated date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked not more than 60 days not less than 30 days prior to such date.	(c)(12)
2.16.1.3 [445B.250 (3)]		A notification of the actual date of initial startup of an affected facility postmarked within 15 days after such date.	(c)(12)
2.16.1.4 [445B.250 (4)]		A notification of any physical or operational change to an existing facility which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies, unless that change is specifically exempted under an applicable subpart or in 2.14 and the exemption is not denied under 2.14. This notice shall be postmarked 60 days or as soon as practicable before the change is commenced and shall include information describing the precise nature of the change, present and proposed emission control systems, productive capacity of the facility before and after the change, and the expected completion date of the change. The Director may request additional relevant information subsequent to this notice.	(c)(12)
2.16.1.5 [445B.250 (5)]		A notification of the date upon which demonstration of the continuous monitoring system performance commences in accordance with 2.17. Notification shall be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.	(c)(12)
2.17.6 [445B.257]		All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed such that representative measurements of emissions or process parameters from the affected facility are obtained. Additional procedures for location of continuous monitoring systems contained in the applicable Performance Specifications of Appendix B of this part shall be used.	(c)(12)

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2.17.7 [445B.257]		When the effluents from a single affected facility or two or more affected facilities subject to the same emission standards are combined before being released to the atmosphere, the owner or operator may install applicable continuous monitoring systems on each effluent or on the combined effluent. When the affected facilities are not subject to the same emissions standards, separate continuous monitoring systems shall be installed on each effluent. When the effluent from one affected facility is released to the atmosphere through more than one point, systems on each separate effluent unless the installation of fewer systems is approved by the Director.	(c)(12)
2.17.10 [445B.256]		All stationary sources identified in 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, paragraph 1.1, as shall be amended from time to time, are required to install, calibrate, operate, and maintain all monitoring equipment necessary for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in Appendix P for the applicable source category.	(c)(12)
2.17.10.1 [445B.256]		Those sources specified by reference in 2.17.10 must meet the basic requirements of 40 CFR 51, Appendix P, paragraph 2.0 et seq.	(c)(12)
	445.685 [445B.258]	Monitoring systems: verification of operational status. 1. Unless otherwise approved by the director or specified in NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, the requirements of this section apply to all continuous monitoring systems required under applicable provisions of those sections. 2. All continuous monitoring systems and monitoring devices must be installed and operational prior to conducting performance tests under NAC 445.682. Verification of operational status must, as a minimum, consist of the following: (a) For continuous monitoring systems referred to in subsection 2 of NAC 445.686, completion of the conditioning period specified by applicable requirements in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60. (b) For continuous monitoring systems referred to in NAC 445.687, completion of 7 days of operation. (c) For monitoring devices referred to in NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, completion of the manufacturer's written requirements or recommendations for checking the operation or calibration of the device. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. S 2.17.1-2.17.2.3, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.686 [445B.259]	Monitoring systems: Performance evaluations. 1. During any performance tests required under NAC 445.682 or within 30 days thereafter and at such other times as may be required by the director under 114 of the Act, the owner or operator of any affected facility shall conduct continuous evaluations of the performance of monitoring systems and furnish the director within 60 days thereof two or upon request more copies of a written report of the results of such tests. These evaluations must be conducted in accordance with the specifications and procedures provided in this section and NAC 445.687. 2. Except as provided in NAC 445.687, continuous monitoring systems listed within this subsection must be evaluated in accordance with the requirements and procedures contained in the applicable performance specification of Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring: (a) Opacity of emissions must comply with Performance Specification 1. (b) Nitrogen oxide emissions must comply with Performance Specification 2. (c) Sulfur dioxide emissions must comply with Performance Specification 2. (d) The oxygen content of carbon dioxide content of effluent gases must comply with Performance Specification 3. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.17.3 & 2.17.3.1, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.687 [445B.260]	<p>Monitoring systems: Components contracted for before September 11, 1974.</p> <p>1. Except as provided in subsection 2, an owner or operator who, prior to September 11, 1974, entered into a binding contractual obligation to purchase specific continuous monitoring system components shall comply with the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity of emissions must be capable of measuring emission levels within +20 percent with a confidence level of 95 percent. The Calibration Error Test and associated calculation procedures set forth in Performance Specification 1 in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60 must be used for demonstrating compliance with this specification.</p> <p>(b) Continuous monitoring systems for measurement of nitrogen oxides or sulfur dioxide must be capable of measuring emission levels within +20 percent with a confidence level of 95 percent. The Calibration Error Test, the Field Test for Accuracy (Relative), and associated operating and calculation procedures set forth in Performance Specification 2 in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60 must be used for demonstrating compliance with this specification.</p> <p>2. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems installed on an affected facility prior to October 6, 1975, are not required to conduct tests under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection 1 unless requested by the director.</p> <p>3. All continuous monitoring systems referred to in subsection 1 must be upgraded or replaced, if necessary, with new continuous monitoring systems, and such improved systems must be demonstrated to comply with applicable performance specifications under NAC 445.686 by September 11, 1979.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.17.3.2 &amp; 12.17.3.3, eff. 12-4-76; A 12-4-77]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.688 [445B.261]	<p>Monitoring systems: Adjustments.</p> <p>Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems installed in accordance with the provisions of NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, shall check the zero and span drift at least once daily in accordance with the method prescribed by the manufacturer of the systems unless the manufacturer recommends adjustments at shorter intervals, in which case the recommendations must be followed. The zero and span must, as a minimum, be adjusted whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour calibration drift limits of the applicable performance specifications in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60 are exceeded.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. part 2.17.4, eff. 12-4-76; A 12-15-77]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.689 [445B.262]	<p>Monitoring systems: Measurement of opacity.</p> <p>For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, the optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases must be cleaned prior to performing the zero or span drift adjustments, except that for systems using automatic zero adjustments, the optical surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity. Unless otherwise approved by the director, the following procedures, as applicable, must be followed:</p> <p>1. For extractive continuous monitoring systems measuring gases, minimum procedures must include introducing applicable zero and span gas mixtures into the measurement system as near the probe as is practical. Span and zero gases certified by their manufacturer to be traceable to National Bureau of Standards reference gases must be used whenever these reference gases are available.</p> <p>The span and zero gas mixtures must be the same composition as specified in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. 60. Every 6 months from the date of manufacture, span and zero gases must be reanalyzed by conducting triplicate analyses with Reference</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)



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		<p>Methods 6 for SO<sub>2</sub>, 7 for NO<sub>x</sub> and 3 for O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, respectively. The gases may be analyzed at less frequent intervals if longer shelf lives are guaranteed by the manufacturer.</p> <p>2. For nonextractive continuous monitoring systems measuring gases, minimum procedures include upscale checks using a certified calibration gas cell or test cell which is functionally equivalent to a known gas concentration. The zero check may be performed by computing the zero value from upscale measurements or by mechanically producing a zero condition.</p> <p>3. For continuous monitoring systems measuring opacity of emissions, minimum procedures include a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. These procedures must provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photodetector assembly. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. part 2.17.4, eff. 12-4-76; 2.17.4.1, eff. 12-4-76; A 12-15-77; 2.17.4.2 &amp; 2.17.4.3, eff. 12-4-76]</p>	
	445.690 [445B.263]	<p>Monitoring systems: Frequency of operation.</p> <p>Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required by NAC 445.688, all continuous monitoring systems must be in continuous operation and meet minimum frequency of operation requirements as follows:</p> <p>1. All continuous monitoring systems referred to in NAC 445.686 and 445.687 for measuring opacity of emissions must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive 10-second period.</p> <p>2. All continuous monitoring systems referred to in NAC 445.686 for measuring oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide or oxygen must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive 15-minute period.</p> <p>3. All continuous monitoring systems referred to in NAC 445.687, except opacity, must complete a minimum of one cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive 1-hour period. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.17.5-2.17.5.3, eff. 12-4-76]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.691 [445B.264]	<p>Monitoring systems: Recordation of data.</p> <p>1. Owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems for measurement of opacity shall reduce all data to 6-minute averages and for systems other than opacity to 1-hour averages. Six-minute opacity averages must be calculated from 24 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period.</p> <p>2. For systems other than opacity, 1-hour averages must be computed from four or more data points equally spaced over each 1-hour period.</p> <p>3. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments must not be included in the data averages computed under this section. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used. The data output of all continuous monitoring systems may be recorded in reduced or nonreduced form, e.g., ppm pollutant and percent O<sub>2</sub> or lb/million Btu of pollutant.</p> <p>4. All excess emissions must be converted into units of the standard using the applicable conversion procedures specified in NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. After conversion into units of the standard, the data may be rounded to the same</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		number of significant digits used in those sections to specify the applicable standard, e.g., rounded to the nearest 1 percent opacity. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.17.8, eff. 12-4-76]	
	445.692 [445B.265]	Monitoring systems: Records; reports. 1. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, shall maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of an affected facility and any malfunction of the air pollution control equipment or any periods during which a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device is inoperative. 2. Each owner or operator required to install a continuous monitoring system shall submit a written report of excess emissions to the director for every calendar quarter. All quarterly reports must be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter and must include the following information: (a) The magnitude of excess emissions computed in accordance with NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, any conversion factors used, and the date and time of commencement and completion of each time period of excess emissions. (b) Specific identification of each period of excess emissions that occurs during startups, shutdowns and malfunctions of the affected facility. The nature and cause of any malfunction, if known, the corrective action taken or preventative measures adopted. 3. Any owner or operator subject to the provisions of NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, shall maintain a file of all measurements, including: (a) Continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices and performance testing measurements; (b) All continuous monitoring system performance evaluations; (c) All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring device calibration checks; (d) Adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices; and (e) All other information required by NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection. The file must be retained for at least 2 years following the date of the measurements, maintenance, reports and records. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.16.2-2.16.4, eff. 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.693 [445B.267]	Alternative monitoring procedures. Upon written application by an owner or operator, the director may approve alternatives to any monitoring procedures or requirements of NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive, including, but not limited to the following: 1. Alternative monitoring requirements when installation of a continuous monitoring system or monitoring device specified by those sections would not provide accurate measurements due to liquid water or other interferences caused by substances with the effluent gases. 2. Alternative monitoring requirements when the affected facility is infrequently operated. 3. Alternative monitoring requirements to accommodate continuous monitoring systems that require additional measurements to correct for stack moisture conditions. 4. Alternative locations for installing continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices when the owner or operator can	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		<p>demonstrate that installation at alternate locations will enable accurate and representative measurements.</p> <p>5. Alternative methods of converting pollutant concentration measurements to units of the standards.</p> <p>6. Alternative procedures for performing daily checks of zero and span drift that do not involve use of span gases or test cells.</p> <p>7. Alternatives to the A.S.T.M. test methods or sampling procedures specified by any provision of NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive.</p> <p>8. Alternative continuous monitoring systems that do not meet the design or performance requirements in Performance Specification 1, Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. § 60, but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship between their measurements and the measurements of opacity by a system complying with the requirements in Performance Specification 1. The director may require that such demonstration be performed for each affected facility.</p> <p>9. Alternative monitoring requirements when the effluent from a single affected facility or the combined effluent from two or more affected facilities are released to the atmosphere through more than one point.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Rec. 2.17.9-2.17.9.7, eff. 12-4-76; 2.17.9.8, eff. 12-4-76; A 12-15-77]</p>	
<i>Became B.269 in '94, eff. until 11-15-94.</i>	445.694 <i>Expired 11-94 when Title V took over.</i>	<p>Emission discharge information.</p> <p>Emission discharge information, as correlated to mass emission rates or ambient air quality regulations related to all registration certificates and operating permits, will be maintained by the director as public information at 201 South Fall Street, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89710.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.9.1, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.695 <i>[445B.273]</i>	<p>Schedules for compliance.</p> <p>1. All new and existing sources must comply with NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive. Existing sources are in compliance with those sections and may continue to operate under the provisions of their approved compliance schedules, which may be amended from time to time.</p> <p>2. Compliance schedules must contain specific progress steps that will be taken toward achieving compliance.</p> <p>3. The commission may require periodic reports on each phase of progress under approved compliance schedules. Failure at any phase to make diligent and reasonable progress toward compliance with the approved compliance schedule is an unreasonable delay and subjects the operator of the source to administrative fines as provided in NAC 445.699.</p> <p>4. In approving compliance schedules, the commission will take into consideration the social and economic effect of the schedule, including, but not limited to, its effect on the availability of fuels, energy, transportation and employment.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.9.1-2.9.4, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.696 <i>[445B.275]</i>	<p>Notice of violations; appearance before commission.</p> <p>1. When in the opinion of the director there is a violation of any provision of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or an approved compliance schedule, he shall cause a written notice to be served upon the person responsible for the alleged violation. The director shall issue a notice of violation to any owner or operator who:</p> <p>(a) Fails to construct a source in accordance with the application as approved by the director;</p> <p>(b) Fails to construct and operate a source in accordance with the conditions imposed by the director which appear on the registration certificate; or</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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		<p>(c) Commences construction or modification of a source without applying for and receiving a registration certificate as required by NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive.</p> <p>2. The written notice must specify the provision of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or the approved compliance schedule that is being violated and the facts constituting the alleged violation. It may include an order to take corrective action or require submission of a schedule for compliance within a specified reasonable time. The order becomes final unless, within 10 calendar days after service of the written notice, the person named in the order requests a hearing before the commission.</p> <p>3. Written notice shall be deemed to have been served if delivered to the person to whom addressed or if sent by registered or certified mail to the last known address of the person.</p> <p>4. With or without the issuance of an order to take corrective action or require submission of a schedule for compliance within a specified reasonable time, the director may require the person to appear before the commission at a specified time or place or the commission may initiate action to levy the appropriate fine.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.3.1 &amp; 2.9.5-2.9.7, eff. 11-7-75; + 13.1.8, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77]</p>	
	445.697 <del>445B.277</del>	<p>Stop orders.</p> <p>1. A stop order will be issued if:</p> <p>(a) The proposed construction, installation, alterations or establishment will not be in accordance with the provisions of the plans, specifications and other design material required to be submitted for registration; or</p> <p>(b) The design material or the construction itself is of such a nature that it patently cannot bring the source into compliance with NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive.</p> <p>2. A stop order can be issued at any time before the operating permit is granted, except that a stop order for a source must not be issued after construction or modification has commenced if the construction is in accordance with the provisions of the registration certificate as submitted and approved by the director under NAC 445.708 to 445.711, inclusive.</p> <p>3. A person served with a stop order:</p> <p>(a) Shall forthwith stop all activities specified in the stop order.</p> <p>(b) May apply for its revocation at any time, setting forth the facts upon which he believes that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order no longer exist. If the director finds that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order no longer exist, he shall withdraw the order promptly. If the director finds that the reasons for the issuance of the stop order still exist, or that other reasons exist for continuing a stop order in effect, he shall, within 24 hours, serve a written statement of his reasons for so finding.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.3.1-3.3.5, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
3.3.4	<i>These Articles were all repealed 'twn 8-81 and 10-82. See NRS 445B.360.</i>	A stop order shall be a written statement stating the reason for its issuance.	(c)(14)(v)
2.10.1		Any person aggrieved by:	(c)(11)
2.10.1.1		The issuance, denial, renewal, suspension or revocation of an operating permit; or	(c)(11)
2.10.1.2		The issuance, modification, or rescission of any other order, by the Director, may appeal to the Commission.	(c)(11)
2.10.2		The Commission shall decide the appeal.	(c)(11)
2.10.3		The Commission shall provide, by rule, for the time and manner in which appeals are to be taken to the Commission.	(c)(11)

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	445.698 [445B.279]	Appeal of director's decision: Application forms. Application forms for an appeal under NRS 445.501 must be obtained from the director. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.10.4, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.700 [445B.283]	Violations: Manner of paying fines. 1. The amount of the specified fine, in accordance with the schedule of fines for minor violations, must be submitted within 10 days after issuance of the notice. 2. Cashier's checks, certified checks, money orders or personal checks must be made payable to the State of Nevada and must be sent to the State Environmental Commission, 201 S. Fall Street, Capitol Complex, Carson City, Nevada 89710. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 2.8.5.1 & 2.8.5.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.704 [445B.287]	Registration certificates and operating permits required. 1. Unless exempted under NAC 445.705: (a) A registration certificate and an operating permit are required for all new sources. (b) An existing single source requires only an operating permit. 2. Registration certificates and operating permits for single sources may be issued through an approved local air pollution control program. 3. Registration certificates and operating permits are nontransferable as to location, owner or equipment. A replacement registration certificate or operating permit may be issued with the identical conditions upon change of ownership or name of source for the effective time remaining on the original certificate or permit by filing a request for replacement with the director on the application form provided by him accompanied by the appropriate fee. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.1-3.1.3, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77; 3.1.9, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.705 [445B.288]	Exemptions. The following existing and new single sources do not require either registration certificates or operating permits: 1. Air-conditioning equipment or fuel-burning equipment having a rating of less than 4,000,000 Btu's (1,000,000 kg-cal) per hour. 2. Motor vehicles, special mobile equipment and internal combustion engines. 3. Residential and commercial housekeeping vacuum systems. 4. Incinerators with less than 25 lb (11 kg) per hour rated burning capacity. 5. Agricultural land use. 6. Storage containers for gasoline, petroleum distillate or other volatile organic compounds having a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons (150 kiloliters). 7. Equipment or contrivances used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption. 8. Disturbing topsoil of less than 20 acres (8 hectares). 9. Process weight rates of less than 50 lb (23 kg) per hour. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.8, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.706 [(1):445B.2]	Application date; payment of fees. 1. A United States registered or certified postmark date establishes the official date of all applications for registration	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	98; (2):removed 11-19-02]	certificates and operating permits. 2. All fees must be paid to the State of Nevada or the local agency which certified issuance of the certificate or permit and are not refundable. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.1.4 & 3.1.7, eff. 11-7-75]	
Cross ref. to 445B: 1:B.318  2:B.318(2), 327(fees)  3:B.3364, 3395, 3457 (1,2), 3487  4:B.3364, 3395, 3457 (4-7)  5:B.3364, 3395, 3457 (3, 8)  6:B.3366, 3395 (16,17)	445.707	Registration certificates: Prerequisite; application; fee; issuance, denial; expiration. 1. A separate registration certificate is required for each new or modified single source. A valid registration certificate must be obtained before the commencement of construction or alteration of any single source of air contaminant. 2. Requests for the issuance of a registration certificate or the replacement of a lost or damaged registration certificate with the appropriate fee must be submitted to the director on the application form provided by him. The fee for each initial registration certificate, its replacement, or renewal is \$10. 3. Within 5 working days after receiving an application for registration the director shall determine if any additional information is needed. Within 15 days after receiving adequate information the director shall make a preliminary determination to issue or deny a registration certificate. The director shall give preliminary notice of his intent to issue or deny a registration certificate for a single source within 15 days after receiving adequate information for reviewing the registration application. 4. The application, the director's review and preliminary intent to issue or deny must be made public and maintained on file with the director during normal business hours at 201 South Fall Street, Carson City, Nevada, and in the air quality region where the source is located at a site specified in a prominent advertisement by the director for 30 days to enable public participation and comment. All comments on the director's review and preliminary intent for issuance or denial must be submitted in writing to the director within 30 days after the public announcement. 5. Within 75 days after receiving adequate information, pursuant to NAC 445.708 to 445.711, inclusive, the director shall issue or deny a registration certificate. The director shall make his decision by taking into account written public comments on the director's review and preliminary intent for issuance or denial, project proponent submittal and the effect of such a facility on the maintenance of the ambient air quality standards contained in NAC 445.843 and the control strategy contained in the air quality plan. 6. A registration certificate only expires if construction of a new or modified source is not commenced within 1 year from the date of issuance thereof or construction of the facility is delayed for 1 year after initiated. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.2.1, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76; 3.2.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77; 8-28-79; 3.2.3 & 3.2.4, eff. 11-7-75; 3.2.5, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76; 3.2.6, eff. 11-7-75; + 13.1.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76; 8-28-79]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.712 [445B.318 (1) 318 (2), 327  318 (3)	Operating permits: Prerequisite; application; fee; issuance, denial; posting. 1. A separate operating permit is required for each new or existing single source. Possession of a valid registration certificate is a prerequisite to obtaining the initial operating permit for a new source. 2. Application for the issuance of an initial operating permit must be submitted in writing to the director on the exact form provided by him and with the appropriate fee prior to the date of the proposed initial operation of the source. The fee for each initial operating permit is \$50. 3. An operating permit must be granted if the director finds from a stack emission test or other appropriate test and other	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	318 (4)  318 (5)]	relevant information that use of the source will not result in any violation of the air quality regulations or 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 and 61, New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. 4. A denial of an application for an operating permit must be accompanied by a statement of the reasons therefor, and if the director has relied in his decision upon information not contained in the application, the statement of reasons must identify and state the substance of such information. 5. Operating permits must be posted conspicuously at or near the single source. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. part 3.4.1 & 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 3.4.5 ~ 3.4.6, eff. 11-7-75; 3.4.7, eff. 11-7-75; A 8-28-79]	
3.1.6[445B.297, 318, 337, 3375]		Application forms for requesting the issuance of either a registration certificate or an operating permit can be obtained from the Director	(c)(11)
	445.713 [1:2:445B.3443, 3473, 3497 3:B.327]	Operating permits: Renewal. 1. Operating permits must be renewed 5 years after the date of issuance. 2. Requests for the renewal of an operating permit must be submitted, in writing, to the director with the appropriate fee at least 30 calendar days prior to the expiration date of the current permit. 3. The fee for each renewed operating permit is \$50. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. part 3.4.1 & 3.4.4 & 3.4.8, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.714 [1:445B.318(2), 2:B.327]	Operating permits: Replacement of lost or damaged permits. 1. Requests for the replacement of a lost or damaged operating permit must be made, in writing, to the director with the appropriate fee within 30 calendar days after the date of its loss or destruction. 2. The fee for the replacement of a lost or damaged operating permit is \$10. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.4.9 & 3.4.12, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.715 [1-3: 445B.3265  4:B.327]	Operating permits: Revocation. 1. An operating permit may be revoked if the control equipment is not operating. 2. An operating permit may be revoked by the director upon determining that there has been a violation of NAC 445.430 to 445.846, inclusive, or 40 C.F.R. Parts 60 or 61, New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. 3. The revocation is effective 10 days after the service of a written notice, and the revoked operating permit must be surrendered immediately unless a hearing is requested. 4. The fee for reissuing an operating permit that has been revoked or allowed to expire is \$100. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.4.10, eff. 11-7-75; A 8-28-79; 3.4.13 & 3.4.14, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.716 [445B.331]	Operating permits: Change of location. Requests for change of location must be made in writing to the director with a \$2 fee for each operating permit at least 30 calendar days prior to the operation of the source at the new location. The source must not be operated at the new location until the director approves of the location. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 3.4.11, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77]	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	445.721 [1:B.22017 (1) 2:B.22017 (2) 3:B.22017 (4)]	<p>Maximum opacity of emissions.</p> <p>1. Unless otherwise provided in NAC 445.721 to 445.724, inclusive, no owner or operator may cause or permit the discharge into the atmosphere from any stationary source of any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any 1 hour which is of an opacity equal to or greater than 20 percent.</p> <p>2. NAC 445.721 to 445.724, inclusive, do not apply if the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of an emission to comply with those sections. The burden of proof to establish the application of this exemption is upon the person seeking to come within the exemption.</p> <p>3. The continuous monitoring system for monitoring opacity at a facility must be operated and maintained by the owner or operator specified in the permit for the facility in accordance with NAC 445.683 to 445.693, inclusive. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 4.1 &amp; 4.2, eff. 11-7-75; 4.5.1.1, eff. 8-28-79]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
4.3	[445B.2202 ]	Exceptions to this Article:	(b)
4.3.1		Smoke from the open burning set forth in Article 5.2.	(b)
4.3.2		Smoke discharged in the course of training air pollution control inspectors to observe visible emissions, if such facility has written approval of the Commission.	(b)
4.3.3		Emissions from an incinerator set forth in Article 6.	(b)
4.3.4		Emissions from any mobile equipment set forth in Article 11.	(b)
4.3.5	[445B.2202 ]	Emissions of stationary diesel-powered minutes for warm-up of engines for not longer than 15 cold engines to achieve operating temperatures.	(c)(11)
	445.723	<p>Existing copper smelters.</p> <p>1. The owner or operator of an existing copper smelter shall submit to the director for his review and approval information and data on an appropriate electronic detector which is used in a stack.</p> <p>2. The existence of visible emissions must be determined by the use of an approved electronic detector mounted in the stack. The sensitivity of the detector must be restricted to the visual range of the light spectrum. Approved electronic detectors must be calibrated monthly and a summary report must be maintained by the owner or operator of the source and provided to the director. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 4.4.1, eff. 11-7-75; 4.4.2, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.729 [445B.2202 7]	<p>Process weight rate for calculating emission rates.</p> <p>For purposes of NAC 445.729 to 445.737, inclusive, the process weight rate to be used to calculate allowable emission rates must be the weight rates for single sources. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 7.2.4, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-4-76]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.730	<p>Colemanite flotation processing plants.</p> <p>1. The maximum amount of particulate matter which may be emitted in an hour by any colemanite flotation processing plant and the formulas by which the amount will be determined are:</p> <p>(a) For a crushing, screening or grinding plant, a maximum of 2.5 pounds (1.13 kilograms) per hour as calculated by: <math>E = 0.02 \times 10^{-3} P</math> (0.04P).</p> <p>(b) For a storage bin for ore or an ore product, a maximum of 0.55 pounds (0.25 kilogram) per hour as calculated by:</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)



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		<p><math>E = 0.01 \times 10^{-3} P</math> (0.02P).</p> <p>(c) For a dryer and calciner, a maximum of 10.50 pounds (4.75 kilograms) per hour as calculated by:  <math>E = 0.31 \times 10^{-3} P</math> (0.62P).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of subsection 1:</p> <p>(a) "E" means the maximum emission rate allowed in pounds (kilograms) per hour.</p> <p>(b) "P" means the process weight rate in tons (kilograms) per hour.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 7.2.8.1-7.2.8.3, eff. 11-17-78]</p>																			
	<p>445.731 [1,2:445B.2 203]</p> <p>[3:445B.288 (2)(e)]</p>	<p>Fuel-burning equipment using indirect heat transfer.</p> <p>1. No person may cause or permit the emission of particulate matter resulting from the combustion of fuel in equipment using indirect heat transfer in excess of the quantity set forth in the following table and formulas:</p> <p>(a) Operating rate in million Btu's (kg-cal) per hour</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">lb 10<sup>6</sup> Btu</th> <th style="text-align: center;">kg 10<sup>6</sup> kg-cal</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to and including 10 (2.5).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(1.08)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100 (25).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.352</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.64)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,000 (250).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.206</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.37)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,000 (2,500).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.091</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.16)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100,000 (25,000).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.025</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(0.044)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(b) For heat input greater than 10 million Btu's (2.5 million kg-cal) per hour, but less than 4,000 million Btu's (1,000 million kg-cal) per hour, the allowable emissions must be calculated using the following equation:  <math>Y = 1.02 X^{-0.231}</math> (1.34 <math>X^{-0.231}</math>)</p> <p>(c) For heat input equal to or greater than 4,000 million Btu's (1,000 million kg-cal) per hour the emission must be calculated using the following equation:  <math>Y = 17.0 X^{-0.568}</math> (13.9 <math>X^{-0.568}</math>)</p> <p>2. For the purposes of paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection 1:</p> <p>(a) "X" means the operating rate in million Btu's (kg-cal) per hour.</p> <p>(b) "Y" means the allowable rate of emission in pounds per million Btu's (kilograms per million kg-cal).</p> <p>3. Air-conditioning equipment or fuel-burning equipment having a rating of less than 4 million Btu's (1 million kg-cal) per hour is exempted from the provisions of this section.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 7.1.1-7.1.1.2, eff. 11-7-75; 7.1.3, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 7.1.2, 12-15-77]</p>		lb 10 <sup>6</sup> Btu	kg 10 <sup>6</sup> kg-cal	Up to and including 10 (2.5).....	0.600	(1.08)	100 (25).....	0.352	(0.64)	1,000 (250).....	0.206	(0.37)	10,000 (2,500).....	0.091	(0.16)	100,000 (25,000).....	0.025	(0.044)	(c)(25)(i)(A)
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	<p>445.732 [445B.2203 3]</p>	<p>1. Owners or operators of sources not otherwise included in NAC 445.729 to 445.737, inclusive, shall not cause or permit particulate matter to be discharged from any single source into the atmosphere in excess of the allowable emission shown in the following table:</p>	(c)(26)(i)(A)																		

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		Process weight rate kg/hr	Rate of emission kg/hr	Process weight rate kg/hr	Rate of emission kg/hr	
		100	.42	20,000	14.79	
		1,000	1.97	40,000	19.64	
		2,000	3.14	60,000	21.37	
		3,000	4.12	80,000	22.64	
		4,000	5.00	100,000	23.65	
		6,000	6.56	200,000	26.96	
		8,000	7.95	1,000,000	35.70	
		10,000	9.23	6,000,000	47.44	
		<p>When the process weight falls between two values in the table, the maximum weight discharged per hour must be determined by the use of the formulas contained in subsections 2 or 3.</p> <p>2. When the process weight rate is less than 30 tons (30,000 kg) per hour, the maximum allowable weight discharged per hour must be determined by using the following equation:  <math display="block">E = 4.10P^{0.67} (0.0193P^{0.67})</math></p> <p>3. When the process weight rate equals or exceeds 30 tons (30,000 kg) per hour, the maximum allowable weight discharged per hour must be determined by using the following equation:  <math display="block">E = 55P^{0.11} - 40 (11.78P^{0.11} - 18.14)</math></p> <p>4. For the purposes of subsections 2 and 3:            (a) "E" means the maximum rate of emission in pounds (kilograms) per hour.            (b) "P" means the process weight rate in tons (kilograms) per hour.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 7.2.1-7.2.3, eff. 11-7-75, NAC A 10-19-83]</p>				
	445.734 [445B.2203 7]	<p>Fugitive dust.</p> <p>1. No person may cause or permit the handling, transporting or storing of any material in a manner which allows or may allow controllable particulate matter to become airborne.</p> <p>2. In any area designated by the director, no person may cause or permit the construction, repair, demolition or use of unpaved or untreated areas without first applying any measures required by the director to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne.</p> <p>3. No person may disturb or cover 20 acres (8 hectares) or more of land or its topsoil, other than agricultural land, until he has obtained a registration certificate or operating permit for the purpose of clearing, excavating or leveling the land or an operating permit for the deposit of any foreign material to fill or cover the land.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 7.3.1 &amp; 7.3.2, eff. 11-7-75; S 7.3.3, eff. 11-7-75; A 12-15-77]</p>				(c)(25)(i)(A)
7.2.5		<p>The maximum allowable particulate matter weight discharged per hour for the specified single source discharge points at the Basic Refractory Division facility of Basic, Inc., at Gabbs will be determined by the use of the following equations:            (1) Kiln #1 maximum allowable emission 15.5 kg/hr (34 pounds/hr)</p>				(c)(22)(ii)

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		(2) Calcining (a) For process weight rates less than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per hour) $E = 1.37 \times 10^{-4} P^{1.12}$ ( $E = 0.64 P^{1.12}$ ) (b) For process weight rates equal to or greater than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per hour) $E = 11.70 P^{0.11} - 22.64$ ( $E = 54.55 P^{0.11} - 50$ )	
7.2.5.1		The maximum allowable weight of particulates which may be discharged per hour from the first barite grinding mill of Milchem Incorporated near Battle Mountain is the weight prescribed in paragraph (a) or the weight determined by the use of the equation in paragraph (b), whichever is less: (a) Emissions of 5.6 kilograms (12.4 pounds) per hour. (b) Emissions determined by the equation $E = 0.0084 P^{0.67}$ ( $E = 1.79 P^{0.67}$ ), where P = Process weight rate in kilograms (tons) per hour. E = Emission allowed in kilograms (pounds) per hour.	(c)(22)(ii)
7.2.9		The maximum particulate matter which may be discharged per hour from the limestone processing facility of Sierra Chemical Company's lime kiln in Lincoln County will be determined by the use of the following equation: For process weight rates less than 30,000 kilograms per hour (30 tons per year) $E = 1.7 \times 10^{-2} P^{0.67}$ ( $E = 3.57 P^{0.67}$ ) P = Process weight in kilograms (tons) per hour. E = Emission allowed in kilograms (pounds) per hour.	(c)(22)(ii)
	445.742 [445B.2204 ]	"Sulfur emission" defined. For purposes of NAC 445.742 to 445.748, inclusive, "sulfur emission" means the sulfur portion of the sulfur compounds emitted. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 8.2.2.4, eff. 11-7-75; renumbered as 8.2.4, 12-4-76; A and renumbered as 8.2.2, 12-15-77]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.743 [445B.2204 3]	Calculation of total feed sulfur. For the purposes of NAC 445.742 to 445.748, inclusive, total feed sulfur must be calculated as the aggregate sulfur content of all fuels and other feed materials whose products of combustion and gaseous byproducts are emitted to the atmosphere. When furnaces, sinter machines, sinter boxes, roasters, converters or other similar devices are used for converting ores, concentrates, residues or slag to the metal or the oxide of the metal either wholly or in part, the combined sulfur input of all units must be used to determine the allowable emission. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 8.1.5, eff. 11-7-75]	(c)(25)(i)(A)
8.1		Primary Non-Ferrous Smelters:	(c)(7)
8.1.1		No new industry shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of sulfur in excess of the allowable emission shown in Table 2:  TABLE 2  Total Feed Sulfur                      Allowable Sulfur Emission - Kg-hour Kg/Hour                                      Cu.              Zn.                      Pb.	(c)(11)

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Article #	NAC #																										
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>500.....</td> <td>50</td> <td>49</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,000.....</td> <td>100</td> <td>89</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5,000.....</td> <td>500</td> <td>348</td> <td>289</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10,000.....</td> <td>1,000</td> <td>628</td> <td>493</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20,000.....</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>1,132</td> <td>841</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40,000.....</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>2,040</td> <td>1,433</td> </tr> </table>	500.....	50	49	49	1,000.....	100	89	84	5,000.....	500	348	289	10,000.....	1,000	628	493	20,000.....	2,000	1,132	841	40,000.....	4,000	2,040	1,433	
500.....	50	49	49																								
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20,000.....	2,000	1,132	841																								
40,000.....	4,000	2,040	1,433																								
8.1.2		<p>The maximum allowable weight discharged per hour for new industry will be determined by use of the following equations:</p> <p>Copper smelters.....<math>Y = 0.1 X</math> (<math>Y = 0.1 X</math>)</p> <p>Zinc smelters..... <math>Y = 0.25 X^{0.85}</math> (<math>Y = 0.282 X^{0.85}</math>)</p> <p>Lead smelters.....<math>Y = 0.41 X^{0.77}</math> (<math>Y = 0.49 X^{0.77}</math>)</p> <p>X = Total feed sulfur, kg/hour (pounds/hour).</p> <p>Y = Allowable sulfur emission, kg/hour (pounds/hour)</p>	(c)(11)																								
8.1.4		No person to the maximum extent practicable by the utilization of best available engineering techniques as approved by the Director shall cause, suffer, allow or permit controllable fugitive sulfur oxide emissions to be discharged to the atmosphere other than through a stack or stack serving the smelter.	(c)(11)																								
8.2	[445B.2204 7]	Fuel Burning Equipment:	(b)																								
8.2.1	[445B.2204 7]	<p>No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of sulfur compounds caused by the combustion of fuel in excess of the quantity set forth in the following table:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Heat input, millions of British thermal units per hour</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum sulfur emission, pounds per hour</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1,000.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">105.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10, 000.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1050.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">100,000.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10500.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Heat input, millions of British thermal units per hour	Maximum sulfur emission, pounds per hour	10.....	7.	100.....	70.	1,000.....	105.	10, 000.....	1050.	100,000.....	10500.	(b)												
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8.2.1.1	[445B.2204 7]	<p>Where a source located on contiguous property has a total heat input of less than 63 million kg-cal (250 million BTU's) per hour the allowable emission shall be calculated by the use of the following equation:</p> <p><math>Y = 1.26 X</math> (<math>Y = .7 X</math>)</p> <p>X = Operating heat input in millions of kg-cal (BTU's) per hour</p> <p>Y = Allowable rate of sulfur emission in kg (pounds) per hour</p>	(c)(14)(vii)																								
8.2.1.2	[445B.2204 7]	<p>Where a source located on contiguous property has a total heat input equal to or greater than 63 million kg-cal (250 million BTU's) per hour, the allowable sulfur emission shall be calculated by the use of the following equations:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Liquid Fuel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Solid Fuel</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Combination Fuel</td> </tr> </table>	Liquid Fuel	Solid Fuel	Combination Fuel	(c)(14)(vii)																					
Liquid Fuel	Solid Fuel	Combination Fuel																									

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		$Y = 0.7 X \text{ (} Y = 0.4 X \text{)}$ $Y = 1.1 X \text{ (} Y = 0.6X \text{)}$ $Y = \frac{L(.7) + S(1.1)}{L + S}$ <p>X = Operating input in millions of kg-cal (BTU's) per hour  Y = Allowable rate of sulfur emissions in kg (pounds) per hour  L = Percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fuel  S = Percentage of total heat input derived from solid fuel</p>	
	445.746 [445B.2205, note error in equation, lbs is in parenthesis – should be kgs]	<p>Other sulfur emitting processes.</p> <p>1. No person may cause or permit the emission of sulfur compounds where the sulfur originates in the material being processed, excluding sulfur from all solid, liquid or gaseous fuel, in excess of the quantity determined by the following equation:  <math display="block">E = 0.271 P^{0.904} (0.292 P^{0.904})</math> When "E" is equal to or greater than 10 pounds (5 kilograms) per hour. When "E" is less than 10 pounds (5 kilograms) per hour, the gas stream concentration must not exceed 1,000 ppm by volume.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of subsection 1:  (a) "E" means the allowable sulfur emission in pounds (kilograms) per hour.  (b) "P" means the total feed sulfur in pounds (kilograms) per hour.</p> <p>3. When sulfur emissions are due to sulfur contributions from both the fuel and the material being processed, the allowable emissions must be the sum of those allowed by NAC 445.745 to 445.748, inclusive.</p> <p>4. Incinerators used solely for the control of odor by the combustion of noxious sulfur containing compounds are exempt from NAC 445.742 to 445.748, inclusive, and are governed by NAC 445.704 to 445.716, inclusive, and NAC 445.729 to 445.737, inclusive.  [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 8.3.1-8.4, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
8.3.4 [445B.220 53-repealed 9-18-03]		<p>This regulation applies to the # 1 Kiln of Basic Refractories' Gabbs Plant located in Air Quality Region 148, Basin 122 – Gabbs Valley.</p> <p>The allowable emission of sulfur must not be greater than 0.47 kilogram per million kilogram-calories (0.26 pound per million BTU).</p>	(c)(22)(ii)
5.1	[445B.2206 7]	The open burning of any combustible refuse, waste, garbage, oil fires, or for any salvage operations, except as specifically exempted, is prohibited.	(b)
5.2		Open burning exempted from these regulations shall consist of:	(b)
5.2.1		Open burning approved in advance by the control officer.	(b)
5.2.2		Open burning, concurred in by the control officer and authorized by an officer of the State or its political subdivisions, for the purpose of weed abatement, conservation, disease control, game or forest management, personnel training, or elimination of hazards.	(b)
5.2.3		Open burning for agricultural purposes and management except where prohibited by local ordinances or regulations.	(c)(11)

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5.2.4		Open burning at single family residences, unless prohibited by local ordinances or regulations, in all areas of the State <u>except</u> : in and within one mile of the boundaries of the following cities, towns, and areas: Babbitt, Battle Mountain, Caliente, Carlin, East Ely, Elko, Ely, Fallon, Fernley, Gabbs, Gardnerville, Gardnerville Ranchos, Genoa, Hawthorne, Johnson Lane, Lovelock, McGill, Minden, Tonopah, Topaz Ranch Estates, Virginia City, Weed Heights, Wells, Winnemucca, and Yerington; and on the Nevada side of the Tahoe Basin, in Carson City and in those portions of Douglas and Lyon Counties that are within one mile of the Carson City line.	(c)(14)
5.2.5		Open burning of small wood fires for recreational, educational, ceremonial heating or cooking purposes.	(b)
5.3		All open burning must be attended and controlled at all times to eliminate fire hazards.	(b)
	445.754 [445B.2207 ]	<p>Incinerator burning.</p> <p>1. Except as provided in subsection 6:</p> <p>(a) Burning in any incinerator other than the multiple chamber type or as approved by the director is prohibited.</p> <p>(b) Incinerator burning which produces, for periods totaling 1 minute in 1 hour, a visible emission which is of an opacity equal to or greater than 20 percent is prohibited.</p> <p>2. Incinerators used for the burning of pathological wastes, wet garbage or high moisture content material must be high temperature types with either grate or solid hearth construction, drying shelves for wet wastes and an auxiliary heating unit to ensure temperatures of 1400° F (760° C) for not less than 0.3 of a second. The hearth must be frequently cleaned at regular intervals to prevent buildup of residues and deposits.</p> <p>3. The rated burning capacity, operating and maintenance procedures approved by the director must be posted conspicuously at or near the incinerator.</p> <p>4. Allowable particulate emissions from incinerators of less than 2000 lb (900 kg) per hour rated burning capacity may not exceed 3 lb/ton (1.5 g/kg) of dry refuse charged.</p> <p>5. Allowable particulate emissions from incinerators rated at greater than 2000 lb (900 kg) per hour burning capacity must be calculated using the following equation: <math>E = 40.7 \times 10^{-5} C</math> For the purposes of this subsection, "E" means the maximum allowable rate of emission of particulate matter in pounds (kilograms) per hour and "C" means the rate of charge of dry refuse in pounds (kilograms) per hour.</p> <p>6. Single chamber incinerators at single-family residences, in all areas of the state, except in and within 1 mile of the boundaries of the following cities, towns and areas: Babbitt, Battle Mountain, Caliente, Carlin, East Ely, Elko, Ely, Fallon, Fernley, Gabbs, Gardnerville, Gardnerville Ranchos, Genoa, Hawthorne, Johnson Lane, Lovelock, McGill, Minden, Tonopah, Topaz Ranch Estates, Virginia City, Weed Heights, Wells, Winnemucca and Yerington; and on the Nevada side of the Tahoe Basin, in Carson City and in those portions of Douglas and Lyon counties that are within 1 mile of the Carson City line, unless otherwise prohibited by local ordinances or regulations, are exempt from the provisions of this section.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 6.1 &amp; 6.2, eff. 11-7-75; 6.3, eff. 11-7-75; A 3-31-77; 6.4-6.6.2, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445B.22083	<p>Construction, major modification or relocation of plants to generate electricity using steam produced by burning of fossil fuels.</p> <p>1. Except as otherwise provided in subsections 2 and 3, a person shall not make a major modification to an existing plant or construct a new plant to generate electricity using steam produced by the burning of fossil fuels within:</p> <p>(a) The Las Vegas Valley, Hydrographic Area 212;</p>	Approved September 7, 2004 69FR172, pp. 54006-54019

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		<p>(b) The El Dorado Valley, Hydrographic Area 167;  (c) The Ivanpah Valley, Hydrographic Areas 164 a and 164 b; or  (d) The city limits of Boulder City.</p> <p>2. Fossil fuel-fired power generating units Numbers 1, 2 and 3 at Clark Station and fossil fuel-fired power generating unit Number 1 at Sunrise Station may be relocated to the Ivanpah Valley and retain their operating permits if the emission units that are relocated use the best available control technology.</p> <p>3. If an emission unit is relocated to Ivanpah Valley:  (a) The previously used emission unit must be deactivated and removed from the previous site when the relocated unit begins operation.  (b) Any credit for reduced emission is not available as an offset credit.</p> <p>4. As used in this section, "major modification" has the meaning ascribed to it in 40 C.F.R. § 51.165, as incorporated by reference in NAC 445B.221.  (Added to NAC by Environmental Comm'n, eff. 9-4-92; A 3-29-94)—(Substituted in revision for NAC 445B.389)</p>	
	445.764	<p>Reduction of employees' pay because of use of system prohibited.  If the owner or operator of a source uses a supplemental or intermittent control system, or other control system designed to vary with atmospheric conditions, for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an order issued pursuant to § 113(d) or 119 which relates to primary nonferrous smelters in the Act, he may not temporarily reduce the pay of any of his employees because of his use of that system.  [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 14.1, eff. 8-17-81]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
16.3.1.2	<i>(Articles 16.3.2.1-16.3.3.3 apply to cement kilns)</i>	<p>For any input equal to or greater than 175 metric (193 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation: <math>E = 11.78P^{0.11} - 18.14</math> (<math>55P^{0.11} - 40</math>)  E = Allowable rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour.  P = Process weight rate in kilograms (tons) per hour.</p>	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.2		<p>Standard of Particulate Matter for Clinker Cooler  No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the quantities set forth below from any clinker cooler:</p>	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.2.1		<p>For any input less than 665 metric (773 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation: <math>E = 0.05 \times 10^{-3} P</math> (<math>0.05 \times 10^{-3} P</math>)  E = Maximum rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour  P = Input feed (dry basis) to the kiln in kilograms (pounds) per hour.</p>	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.2.2		<p>For any input equal to or greater than 665 metric (773 short) tons per hour of feed (dry basis) to the kiln, the emission shall be calculated by the following equation:  <math>E = 11.78P^{0.11} - 18.14</math> (<math>55P^{0.11} - 40</math>)  E = Allowable rate of emission in kilograms (pounds) per hour  P = Input feed (dry basis) to the kiln in kilograms (pounds) per hour.</p>	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.3		Standard for Opacity	(c)(14)(viii)

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16.3.3.1		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge from any kiln gases which exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.3.2		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge from any clinker cooler which exhibit greater than 10 percent opacity.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.3.3.3		On or after the date on which the performance test required by Article 2.6 is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provision of Article 16.3 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affect facility other than the kiln and clinker cooler any gases which exhibit 10% opacity or greater.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.1		Standard for Particulate Matter ( <i>Applies to Primary Lead Smelters</i> )	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.1.1		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace or sintering machine discharge end in excess of 50 mg/dscm (0.022gr/dscf).	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.1.2		All other particulate emission from the affected facility with the exception of those listed in 16.15.1.1 shall not be in excess of emissions set forth in Article 7 of these Regulations.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.2		Standard for Opacity ( <i>Applies to Primary Lead Smelters</i> )	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.2.1		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of visible emissions into the atmosphere from any blast furnace, dross reverberatory furnace, or sintering machine discharge end which exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.2.2		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of visible emissions into the atmosphere from any affected facility that uses a sulfuric acid plant to comply with the standard set forth in 16.15.3 which exhibits greater that 20 percent opacity.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.3		Standard for Sulfur ( <i>Applies to Primary Lead Smelters</i> )	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.3.1		No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the discharge of sulfur into the atmosphere from any sintering machine, electric smelting furnace, or converter in excess of 0.845 gm/m <sup>3</sup> .	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.3.2		All other portions of affected facility shall comply with the standards set forth in Article 8 of these regulations.	(c)(14)(viii)
16.15.4		Monitoring Operations ( <i>Applies to Primary Lead Smelters</i> ) This shall be done in accordance with Article 2 of these Regulations and 40 CFR 60.185.	(c)(14)(viii)
	445.808	<p>1. This section applies to those systems of the facilities described in subsection 2 which are used for crushing, screening, grinding, handling, transferring, concentrating, refining and storing crude barite.</p> <p>2. No owner or operator may cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the following:</p> <p>(a) IMCO Services' barite grinding mill in Battle Mountain in Air Quality Region 147, Humboldt River Basin, Basin 59, Lower Reese River Valley, for grinding barite ore, 0.06 pounds per short ton (0.03 kilograms per metric ton) of crude barite processed.</p> <p>(b) Dresser Industries barite grinding mill south of Battle Mountain in Air Quality Control Region 147, Humboldt River Basin, Basin 55, Carico Lake Valley:</p> <p>(1) For primary crushing of barite ore, 0.015 pounds per short ton (0.0075 kilograms per metric ton) of barite ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For secondary crushing or screening of barite ore, 0.035 pounds per short ton (0.0175 kilograms per metric ton) of</p>	(c)(26)(i)(A)



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		<p>barite ore processed.</p> <p>(c) Dresser Industries' barite grinding mill in Battle Mountain in Air Quality Control Region 147, Humboldt River Basin, Basin 59, Lower Reese River Valley:</p> <p>(1) For grinding barite ore, 0.06 pounds per short ton (0.03 kilograms per metric ton) of crude barite processed.</p> <p>(2) For bulk-loading barite ore, 0.18 pounds per short ton (0.09 kilograms per metric ton) of barite dispensed.</p> <p>3. No owner or operator may cause or permit a discharge with an opacity of greater than 20 percent from a barite grinding mill.</p> <p>4. The owner or operator of any barite grinding mill, as indicated on the permit, shall record the production rates and hours of operation of the mill and shall comply with all requirements for notification and recordkeeping in NAC 445.660 to 445.700 inclusive.</p> <p>5. All test methods and procedures in NAC 445.660 to 445.700, inclusive, and Appendix A, Reference Methods of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, apply to barite grinding mills.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 16.27, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 12-3-80; 8-17-81; 16.27.2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 8-17-81; 16.27.1.1-16.27.4 eff. 8-17-81; 16.27.4, eff. 1-25-79; NAC A 10-19-83]</p>	
	445.815	<p>1. This section applies to the systems of the facilities described in subsection 2 which are used for crushing, screening, grinding, handling, loading, transferring, drying and storing molybdenum.</p> <p>2. No operator may cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the following quantities:</p> <p>(a) At Anaconda's molybdenum processing plant in Air Quality Region 147, Basin 137A, Big Smoky Valley, Tonopah Flat:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding and handling molybdenum ore, 0.018 pounds per short ton (0.009 kg/metric ton) of molybdenum ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For drying molybdenum concentrate, 0.15 pounds per short ton (0.075 kg/metric ton) of molybdenum concentrate before processing.</p> <p>3. No owner or operator may cause or permit a discharge of particulate matter of greater than 20 percent opacity from a single source of a molybdenum processing plant.</p> <p>4. The owner or the operator of any molybdenum processing plant shall record the yearly production rate and hours of operation for each source of particulate matter to which an emission standard applies.</p> <p>5. All tests must be performed in accordance with Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. Part 60.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 16.28, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 16.28.1, eff. 1-25-79; 16.28.1.1 &amp; 16.28.1.2, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 16.28.2-16.28.4, eff. 1-25-79; NAC A 10-19-83]</p>	(c)(26)(i)(A)
	445.816	<p>1. This section applies to those systems of the facilities described in subsection 2 which are used for crushing, screening, grinding, handling, transferring, concentrating, refining and storing any precious metals or precious metal ore.</p> <p>2. No operator may permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of the following:</p> <p>(a) Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 137A, Big Smoky Valley, Tonopah Flat:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short</p>	(c)(26)(i)(A)

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		<p>ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(b) Silver King Mines' open pit and cyanide processing plant in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 179, Steptoe Valley:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(c) Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 148, Basin 103, Dayton Valley of the Carson River Basin:</p> <p>(1) For primary crushing of precious metal ore, 0.01 lb/short ton (0.005 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(2) For secondary crushing, screening, handling and transferring any precious metal ore within the secondary crushing system, 0.06 lb/short ton (0.03 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(d) Freeport Gold Company's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 44, North Fork area:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(e) Cyprus Mines Corporation's processing facilities for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 140B (mine), Monitor Valley (southern part), and Basin 137B, (processing plant), Smoky Valley (northern part):</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(f) Candelaria Partners' processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 119, Rhodes Salt Marsh Valley:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(g) Pinson Mining Company's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 66, Kelly Creek Valley of the Humboldt River Basin:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(3) For melting and refining furnaces for any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.50 lb/hr (0.23 kg/hr).</p>	

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		<p>(h) Amselco Minerals' processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 175, Long Valley:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(i) Houston International Minerals Corporation's processing plant for precious metal in Air Quality Control Region 147, Basin 109, East Walker Basin:</p> <p>(1) For crushing, screening, grinding, handling and transferring any precious metal or precious metal ores 0.04 lb/short ton (0.02 kg/metric ton) of precious metal ore processed.</p> <p>(2) For loading, transferring and storing any precious metal ore, 0.02 lb/short ton (0.01 kg/metric ton).</p> <p>(3) For melting and refining furnaces for any precious metal or precious metal ore, 0.5 lb/hr (0.23 kg/hr).</p> <p>3. No owner or operator may permit the discharge of particulate matter of greater than 20 percent opacity from a single source of a processing plant for precious metal.</p> <p>4. The owner and the operator of any processing plant for precious metal shall record the yearly production rate and hours of operation for each source of particulate matter to which an emission standard applies.</p> <p>5. All tests must be performed in accordance with Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. Part 60.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 16.26, eff. 1-25-79; A 8-28-79; 11-21-79; 12-20-79; 4-18-80; 16.26.1., eff. 1-25-79; 16.26.1.1, eff. 1-25-79; 8-28-79; 4-18-80; 16.26.1.2, eff. 1-25-79; A 4-18-80; 16.26.1.3-16.26.1.6, eff. 4-18-80; 16.26.1.7, eff. 4-18-80; A 8-17-81; 16.26.1.8; eff. 16.32.2, eff. 12-20-79; renumbered as 16.26.1.3, 4-18-80; NAC A 7-29-82; 10-19-83]</p>	
	445.843 [445B.2209 7]	<p>1. The table contained in this section lists the minimum standards of quality for ambient air. (SEE ATTACHMENT)</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 12.1-12.1.6, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as 12.1, 12-4-76; A 12-15-77; 8-28-79; 12.2-12.4, eff. 11-7-75; 12.5, eff 12-4-76; S 8-28-79; NAC A 10-19-83]</p>	(c)(26)(i)(A)
	445.844 [445B.2208 7]	<p>Odors.</p> <p>1. No person may discharge or cause to be discharged, from any source, any material or air contaminant which is or tends to be offensive to the senses, injurious or detrimental to health and safety, or which in any way interferes with or prevents the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.</p> <p>2. The director shall investigate an odor when 30 percent or more of a sample of the people exposed to it believe it to be objectionable in usual places of occupancy. The sample must be at least 20 people or 75 percent of those exposed if fewer than 20 people are exposed.</p> <p>3. The director shall deem the odor to be a violation if he is able to make two odor measurements within a period of 1 hour. These measurements must be separated by at least 15 minutes. An odor measurement consists of a detectable odor after the odorous air has been diluted with eight or more volumes of odor-free air.</p> <p>[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 10.1.1-10.1.3, eff. 11-7-75]</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)
	445.845 [445B.2209]	<p>Reduction of animal matter.</p> <p>1. The operation of any machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter is prohibited unless all</p>	(c)(25)(i)(A)

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	] ]	gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents are: (a) Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1400° F (760° C) for not less than 0.3 second; or (b) Processed in a manner determined by the director to be equally efficient. 2. This section does not apply to any machine, equipment or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. 10.2.1-10.2.2, eff. 11-7-75]	
	445.846 [445B.2209 3 (1), (3), and (4)]	1. Solvents or other volatile compounds such as paints, acids, alkalies, pesticides, fertilizers, and manure must be processed, stored, used, and transported in such a manner and by such means as to minimize the tendency to evaporate, leak, escape, or to be otherwise discharged into the ambient air causing or contributing to air pollution. If methods of control are available and feasible effectively to reduce the contribution to air pollution from evaporation, leakage, or discharge, as determined by the director, the installation and use of such control methods, devices or equipment for control is mandatory. 3. Any tank for the storage of any other petroleum or volatile organic compound which is constructed or extensively remodeled on or after November 7, 1975, must be equipped with a submerged fill pipe or the equivalent, as approved by the director, for the control of emissions. 4. All facilities for dock loading of products consisting of petroleum or other volatile organic compounds having a vapor pressure of 1.5 lb/square inch absolute (1,055 kg/square meter) or greater at loading pressure must have facilities for submerged filling by a submerged fill pipe or an acceptable equivalent, for the control of emissions. [Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. Art. 9, eff. 11-7-75; NAC A 10-19-83]	(c)(26)(i)(A)
9.2		Storage Containers Equal to or Greater than 150 Kiloliters (40,000 Gallons):	(c)(11)
9.2.1		No person shall place, store, or hold in any new reservoir, stationary tank, or other container any gasoline, petroleum distillate, or volatile organic compound having a vapor pressure of 1,055 kilograms per square meter (1.5 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater (under actual storage conditions) unless such tank, reservoir, or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices (see 9.2.1.1, 9.2.1.2) properly installed, in good working order, and in operation.	(c)(11)
9.2.1.1	[445B.2209 3 (2)]	A floating roof which consists of a pontoon type or double-deck roof which rests on the surface of the liquid contents and is equipped with a closure seal to close the space between the roof eave and tank wall; or a vapor balloon or a vapor dome, designed in accordance with accepted standards of the petroleum industry. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 7,734 kilograms per square meter (11 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater under actual conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.	(c)(11)
9.2.1.2		Other equipment proven to be of equal efficiency for preventing discharge of gases and vapors to the atmosphere.	(b)
13.1		General Provisions for the Review of New Sources	(c)(8)
13.1.1	[445B.308 (1)]	Prior to the issuance of any registration certificates in accordance with this Article the applicant shall submit to the Director an environmental evaluation and any other information the Director may deem necessary to make an independent air quality impact assessment.	(c)(16)(viii)
13.1.3		The Director shall not issue a registration certificate for any point source if:	(c)(18)(i)

Approved Reference:		State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:	Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD
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[445B.308 (2), (3), and (4)]		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The environmental evaluation submitted by the application shows or if the Director determines, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, that the point source: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Will prevent the attainment and maintenance of the State or national ambient air quality standards;</li> <li>b. Will cause a violation of the applicable control strategy contained in the approved Air Quality Implementation Plan; or</li> <li>c. Will cause a violation of 40 CFR Parts 60 and 61, New Source Performance Standards and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The source is located in any designated nonattainment area and: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The lowest achievable emission rate for each nonattainment pollutant from the source is not defined and adopted as an emission limitation for the source;</li> <li>b. Any other source within this state which is owned, operated or controlled by the applicant is not in compliance or on a schedule of compliance with these regulations and all other applicable emission limitations or variances as provided in NRS 445.506 to 445.521, inclusive;</li> <li>c. The total allowable emissions of each nonattainment pollutant from (1) the existing sources in the area, (2) those sources in the area which have received their respective registration certificates and (3) the proposed source will not be sufficiently less, by the time the proposed source is to commence operation, than the total emissions from (1) the existing sources and (2) those sources in the area which have received their respective registration certificates before the proposed source makes application for its registration certificate, so that reasonable further progress is achieved;</li> <li>d. The emissions from the source will cause or contribute to emission levels which exceed the allowance permitted for such a pollutant for the nonattainment area.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. In any attainment area the best available control technology is not defined and adopted as an emission limitation for the source.</li> </ol>	
REMOVE BACT			
13.1.4 [445B.308 (5)]		The Director may impose any reasonable conditions on his approval, including conditions requiring the source owner or operator to conduct ambient air quality monitoring at the facility site for a reasonable period to commencement of construction or modification, and for any specified period after the source has commenced operation.	(c)(8)
13.1.5 [445B.308 (6)]		Where a proposed source located on contiguous property is constructed or modified in increments which individually are not subject to review as provided in this Article, as such increments occurring since the effective date of this Article shall be added together for determining the applicability of this Article.	(c)(8)
13.1.6 [445B.308 (7)]		Approval and issuance of a registration certificate to any source construction or modification shall not affect the responsibilities of the owner or owners to comply with any other portion of the control strategy	(c)(8)
13.1.7 [445B.308 (8)]		Any source or proposed facility shall, upon written application to the Director, receive within thirty (30) days a written notice of his determination, either requiring the submittal of an environmental evaluation or exempting the source from such requirement.	(c)(8)

Approved Reference:		State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:	Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD
Article #	NAC #		
<i>Articles 13.2 - 13.2.9 were removed in March 2003 pursuant to (c)(16)(viii) of §52.1470 which requires that all references to complex sources be removed from 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.2, 13.2.1-13.5.3.</i>			
13.3		The following new single sources or modifications to an existing single source which would cause increases to existing single sources as specified below shall submit an evaluation with their application(s) for registration:	(c)(8)
13.3.1	[445B.310]	Any single source which can cause, allow or permit the emission of an air contaminant of greater than 23 kilograms (50 pounds) per hour.	(c)(8)
13.3.2		Any combination of single sources located at a single premise which can cause, allow or permit the emission of an air contaminant of greater than 23 kilograms (50 pounds) per hour	(c)(8)
13.3.3		Any single source, upon written notice from the Director.	(c)(8)
13.4		Environmental Evaluation:	(c)(8)
13.4.1	<i>3-03: ref to complex sources removed</i>	The environmental evaluation required for new or modified single as determined by this Article or as required by the Director, shall include the following:	(c)(16)(viii)
13.4.1.1		An environmental evaluation shall be a careful and detailed assessment of the environmental aspects of a proposed action.	(c)(8)
13.4.1.2	[445B.311]	An environmental evaluation shall contain adequate environmental safeguards to be implemented by the applicant to provide for the maintenance of acceptable air quality and shall consider: a. Ambient air concentrations before, during and after construction, empirically calculated with recognized methods as approved by the Director; or, in the case of existing ambient air concentrations, they may be measured with approved methods at approved site locations for not less than one year. Estimates shall be empirically determined for ambient air concentration immediately contiguous to the facility and at the point of predicted maximum concentration within the surrounding region. b. Diffusion models used to determine the location and estimated value of highest air contaminant concentration shall contain: 1. Assumptions and premises. 2. Evaluation at the recorded most adverse meteorological conditions in the last 100 years. 3. Evaluation at the recorded most adverse meteorological conditions in the last year. 4. Geographic area considered in the evaluation. 5. Dispersion equations. 6. Predicted contaminant buildup. 7. Location, type and amount of emissions. 8. Meteorological information. c. Alternate proposals which could be implemented as conditions of approval. d. Other probable environmental effects, before, during and after construction shall be considered in the narrative portion of the evaluation.	(c)(8)  Note: This is the rule effective 10-25-74.
<i>Articles 13.5, 13.5.1-13.5.3 were removed in March 2003 pursuant to (c)(16)(viii) of §52.1470, which requires that all references to complex sources be removed from 13.1.1, 13.1.2, 13.2, 13.2.1-13.5.3. The 13.5s were exceptions to Article 13.2, which was also removed because it dealt only with complex sources.</i>			

Approved Reference:		State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:	Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD
Article #	NAC #		
14		Supplementary Control Systems (SCS)	(c)(7)
14.1		Definition - Supplementary Control Strategy is designed to maintain air quality standards by using rapid curtailment of the rate of sulfur emissions during adverse meteorological conditions in order to prevent the occurrence of ground-level ambient air concentrations in violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards.	(c)(7)
14.1.1		Supplementary Control Systems (SCS) shall apply to all sources using available constant emission reduction technology to the maximum extent practicable, as contained in Article 8 of the Nevada Air Quality Regulations, which even with this technology, may not maintain the Ambient Air Quality Standards contained in Article 12.	(c)(7)
14.2		Guidelines - A Supplementary Control System program shall have the following capabilities.	(c)(7)
14.2.1		Continuous sampling of wind speed, wind direction, intermittent determination of atmospheric stability, and data and analyzing equipment approved by the Director shall be provided. The meteorological sampling sites shall be located at points where representative meteorological conditions are most likely to occur and these sites shall be designated by the Director.	(c)(7)
14.2.2		The capability of making predictions of meteorological variables with staff or under contract with a qualified meteorologist.	(c)(7)
14.2.3		Continuous ambient air quality monitoring equipment and analyzing equipment approved by the Director in one or more locations in the area affected by the source. The ambient air monitoring sites should be located at points which are both reasonably accessible and near the locations of predictive maximum concentrations and shall be designated by the Director.	(c)(7)
14.2.4		A technique to store and accumulate all applicable data on a continuous basis and make all information available to the Director upon written request.	(c)(7)
14.2.5		An operating predictive model capable of forecasting the ambient air quality in the vicinity of the source <u>which may</u> , at the discretion of the Director, include: (a) Meteorological inputs (1) Actual inputs (2) Predicted durations (b) Emission rates (c) Source data (d) Terrain factors (e) The time required to implement a control decision (f) The time before control decision affects ambient air quality	(c)(7)
14.2.6		In lieu of an operative predictive model when emission curtailment can occur within one hour, the Director may, at his discretion and after an administrative hearing, approve threshold values (measured concentration levels below Ambient Air Quality Standards and rate of change of concentrations that will serve as indicators to potential violation of Ambient Air Quality Standards) which shall be selected so that the appropriate control decision can be made in time to avoid violations of Ambient Air Quality Standards.	(c)(7)
14.2.7		The Director shall require threshold values with an operative predictive model.	(c)(7)
14.3		Implementation of Supplementary Control Systems.	(c)(7)

<b>Approved Reference:</b>		<b>State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:</b>	<b>Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD</b>
<b>Article #</b>	<b>NAC #</b>		
14.3.1		The Director shall be granted continuous access to inspect, test, and calibrate required meteorological equipment, ambient air monitoring equipment, data storing and accumulating equipment, and source discharge emission monitoring equipment and data	(c)(7)
14.3.2		The Director shall provide adequate communications to alert the source and the Director to the attainment of one or more predetermined or predicted pollutant levels requiring specified remedial action which determines degree of emission discharge limitation needed for each situation.	(c)(7)
14.3.3		All incidents that require remedial action will be reported to the Director within seventy-two (72) hours including information on pollutant levels, local meteorology, operations of the source at the time of the incident, curtailment response, and the results of the source's response on air quality and the predictability with the approved model.	(c)(7)
14.3.4		The source shall provide an approved schedule to affect rapid emission curtailment which identified a responsible person or persons on the site who are authorized to implement a curtailment of emission and who are qualified to appraise the source, upon the request of the Director, on the status of Supplementary Control Systems at any time.	(c)(7)
14.3.5		The source shall submit a quarterly report on Supplementary Control Systems, including an analysis of the systems effect on air quality standards and how curtailment responses to adverse dispersion conditions were realized. All quarterly reports submitted by the source shall be systematically evaluated by the Director to improve the reliability of the Supplementary Control System.	(c)(7)
14.3.6		When a predictive model is used, the ambient air quality data and predetermined threshold values will supplement and shall override decisions based on the model output. The model quarterly review operation shall be used to convert the initially approved model into an accurate prediction mechanism tailored to the specific plant and	(c)(7)
14.3.7		Where two or more sources are so situated that the emissions of each may contribute significantly to possible violations of the Ambient Air Quality Standards, the operations of a supplementary control system by such sources is authorized and such sources are to consult with each other and enter into contract for a coordinated Supplementary Control System that will meet the applicable Ambient Control Standards. Such a plan shall be in writing and shall be submitted for approval to the Director. The Director may reject a proposed plan in whole or in part and may conditionally approve it upon acceptance by the sources of specific modifications.	(c)(7)
14.3.8		The source or sources shall accept liability for measured violations of applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards at all sites used in the Supplementary Control System program and where ambient air quality is significantly affected by sources' emissions. Such acceptance must be in writing.	(c)(7)
14.3.9		Any other criteria may be required that the Director deems necessary to assure that applicable ambient air quality standards are not being exceeded.	(c)(7)
14.3.10		The Director may require that accurate records shall be kept of the SO <sub>2</sub> emissions by acceptable stack monitoring equipment or by other approved methods.	(c)(7)
14.3.11		The Director shall be immediately notified of all violations of the applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards.	(c)(7)
14.4		Application - An application for a Registration Certificate or Operating Permit using a Supplementary control System shall contain:	(c)(7)



<b>Approved Reference:</b>		<b>State Implementation Plan Text of Regulations and Articles:</b>	<b>Cite: 40 CFR § 52.1470 Subpart DD</b>
<b>Article #</b>	<b>NAC #</b>		
14.4.1		A plan for the development, operation, and scheduling of the implementation of a Supplementary Control System which is subject to approval by the Director through an administrative hearing.	(c)(7)
14.4.2		A comprehensive report of a thorough background study which demonstrates the capability of the Supplementary Control System to attain applicable Ambient Air Quality Standards. The report shall contain a study made by the applicant during a 120 day period when ambient air quality concentrations of SO <sub>2</sub> were expected to be the highest during the year when the study was conducted and shall include, but not be <u>limited</u> to, the following: (a) The continuous air monitoring equipment and meteorological equipment used, its basic reliability, accuracy, and procedure for repair, replacement or maintenance. (b) The monitoring station locations for both ambient air quality and meteorology and why they were chosen. (c) The diffusion model or models used, why the model or models were used, and an estimate of the frequency of emission curtailments that is required to attain Ambient Air Quality Standards. (d) The methods to vary the emission rate, the basis for the choice, and the time required to effect sufficient reduction in the emission rate to avoid violation of the Ambient Air Quality Standards. (e) The frequency, characteristics, time of occurrence and duration of meteorological conditions associated with any violation of the Ambient Air Quality Standards during the study period.	(c)(7)
14.4.3		A manual describing the source's Supplementary Control System program as stated in this Article.	(c)(7)
14.4.4		A schedule of emission rates which would result under the various production curtailments.	(c)(7)
14.4.5		Any other information the Director may require.	(c)(7)
14.4.5.1		The director may revoke continued use of a Supplementary Control System operating permit on the following grounds:	(c)(7)
14.5.1.1		If the source has not complied with the provisions of its Supplementary Control System program.	(c)(7)
14.5.1.2		If the Supplementary Control System program has failed to protect Ambient Air Quality Standards.	(c)(7)
14.5.1.3		If the source has not demonstrated good faith or effort in operating an effective program.	(c)(7)
14.5.1.4		If the Supplementary Control System program has not reduced the emission rate in accordance with stipulated control criteria	(c)(7)

# ATTACHMENT

## NAC 445.843 Standards of quality for ambient air.

1. The table contained in this section lists the minimum standards of quality for ambient air.

POLLUTANT	AVERAGING TIME	CONCENTRATION	METHOD <sup>4</sup>	NEVADA STANDARDS <sup>1</sup>		NATIONAL STANDARDS <sup>2</sup>	
				PRIMARY <sup>3,5</sup>	SECONDARY <sup>3,6</sup>	PRIMARY <sup>3,5</sup>	SECONDARY <sup>3,6</sup>
Ozone	1 hour	235 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.12 ppm)	Chemiluminescent	235 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.12 ppm)	Same as primary		Chemiluminescent
Ozone-Lake Tahoe Basin, #90	1 hour	195 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.10 ppm)					
Carbon monoxide below 5,000 mean sea level	8 hour	10,000 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (9 ppm)	Nondispersive infrared	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (9 ppm)	Same as primary		Nondispersive infrared
		at or above 5,000 mean sea level					
Carbon monoxide at any elevation	1 hour	40,000 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (35 ppm)					
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.05 ppm)	Chemiluminescent	100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.05 ppm)	Same as primary		Chemiluminescent
Sulfur dioxide	Annual Arithmetic Mean	80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.03 ppm)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	80 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.03 ppm)	Same as primary		Pararosaniline method
	24 hour	365 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.14 ppm)		365 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.14 ppm)			
	3 hour	1,300 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.5 ppm)		None	1,300 µg/m <sup>3</sup> (0.5 ppm)		
Suspended Particulate Matter	Annual Geometric Mean	75 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	High Volume Sampling	75 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as primary		High Volume Sampling
	24 hour	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>		260 µg/m <sup>3</sup>			
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly Arithmetic Mean	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	High Volume Sampling, Acid Extraction and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as primary		High Volume Sampling, Acid Extraction and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry
Visibility	Observation	In sufficient amount to reduce the prevailing visibility <sup>8</sup> to less than 30 miles when humidity is less than 70%	Observer or camera	--	--		--
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	112 µg/m <sup>3</sup> <sup>9</sup> (0.08 ppm)	Cadmium Hydroxide Stractan Method	--	--		--

### Notes:

1. These standards must not be exceeded in areas where the general public has access.

2. These standards, other than for ozone and those based on annual average or annual geometric means, must not be exceeded more than once per year. The ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above the standard is equal to or less than one.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was adopted and are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of mercury. All measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 mm of Hg (1,013.2 millibars); ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent procedure which can be shown to the satisfaction of the staff of the division of environmental protection to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National primary standards are the levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. Each state must attain the primary standards no later than 3 years after that state's implementation plan is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.
6. National secondary standards are the levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Each state must attain the secondary standards within a "reasonable time" after implementation plan is approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.
7. Reference method as described by the Environmental Protection Agency. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a consistent relationship to the reference method and must be approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.
8. For the purposes of this section, prevailing visibility means the greatest visibility which is attained or surpassed around at least half of the horizon circle, but not necessarily in continuous sectors.
9. The ambient air quality standard for hydrogen sulfide does not include naturally occurring background concentrations.
  2. All values are corrected to reference conditions.
  3. As used in this section:
    - (a) "Ug/m<sup>3</sup>" means micrograms per cubic meter.
    - (b) "Ppm" means part per million by volume.
  4. These standards of quality for ambient air are minimum goals and it is the intent of the state environmental commission in this section to protect the existing quality of Nevada's air to the extent that it is economically and technically feasible.  
[Environmental Comm'n, Air Quality Reg. §§ 12.1-12.1.6, eff. 11-7-75; A and renumbered as § 12.1, 12-4-76; A 12-15-77; 8-28-79; §§ 12.2-12.4, eff. 11-7-75; § 12.5, eff. 12-4-76; A 8-28-79]—(NAC A 10-19-83)