

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
AIR QUALITY DIVISION
STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

Monitoring Regulations

CHAPTER 7

Section 3. **Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM).**

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this section:

“Exceedance” shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

“Excursion” shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this part, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

“Greenhouse gases (GHGs)” means the air pollutant defined as the aggregate group of six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Definition of greenhouse gases consistent with federal definition is added.
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“Inherent process equipment” means equipment that is necessary for the proper or safe functioning of the process, or material recovery equipment that the owner or operator documents is installed and operated primarily for purposes other than compliance with air pollution regulations. Equipment that must be operated at an efficiency higher than that achieved during normal process operations in order to comply with the applicable emission limitation or standard is not inherent process equipment. For the purposes of this part, inherent process equipment is not considered a control device.

“Major source” means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons under common control) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and that is described in paragraphs (i), (ii), or (iii) of this definition. For the purpose of defining “major source”, a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources on contiguous or adjacent properties

belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

(i) A major source under section 112 of the Act, which is defined as:

(A) For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as the EPA may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such units or stations are major sources; or

(B) For radionuclides, “major source” shall have the meaning specified by the EPA by rule.

(ii) A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in section 302 of the Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by the rule by the EPA), except that a source that meets this definition for only GHGs and no other air pollutant shall not be required to comply with the provisions of this section unless, on or after July 1, 2011, the stationary source emits or has the potential to emit 100,000 tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (as defined in this section) and 100 tpy of GHGs on a mass basis. Emissions of air pollutants regulated solely due to section 112(r) of the Act shall not be considered in determining whether a source is a “major source” for purposes of Chapter 6, Section 3 applicability. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

Sources that emit 100,000 tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions and 100 tpy GHGs on a mass basis must address GHGs under the operating permit program. The two methods (CO₂ equivalent and mass-based) produce different totals. The TPY CO₂ equivalent measurement involves multiplying the mass of each of GHGs by separate global warming potential factors to create a metric that better represents the impact of the combined GHGs; it is not a true mass number. EPA also used the traditional straight mass-based total of the GHGs as an additional threshold to determine major source status because all other pollutants follow the mass-based approach.

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(A) Stationary sources listed in Chapter 6, Section 4(a)(i)(a) of the WAQSR; or

(B) Any other stationary source category, which as of August 7, 1980 is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

(iii) A major stationary source as defined in part D of Title I of the Act (in reference to sources located in nonattainment areas).

“*Stationary source*” means any building, structure, facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated air pollutant or any pollutant listed under section 112(b) of the Act.

“tpy CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e)” shall represent an amount of GHGs emitted, and shall be computed by multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas’s associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to Subpart A of 40 CFR part 98--Global Warming Potentials, and summing the resultant value for each to compute a tpy CO₂e. Prior to July 21, 2014, the mass of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide shall not include carbon dioxide emissions resulting from the combustion or decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material originating from plants, animals, or micro-organisms (including products, by-products, residues and waste from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the non-fossilized and biodegradable organic fractions of industrial and municipal wastes, including gases and liquids recovered from the decomposition of non-fossilized and biodegradable organic material). Table A-1 to Subpart A of 40 CFR part 98 is adopted by reference from the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), revised and published as of July 1, 2011, not including any later amendments. Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations are available for public inspection and copies can be obtained at cost from the Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Air Quality, 122 W. 25th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002. Copies of the CFRs can also be obtained at cost from Government Institutes, 15200 NBN Way, Building B, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214.

This definition describes the process for calculating the CO₂ equivalent totals. This process creates a number that takes into effect the combined impact of each of the six GHGs. They all have different global warming potentials. This number is consistent with the total used in the GHG Reporting Rule and other guidance. This definition also includes a deferral for regulating GHGs from biodegradable organic materials until 2014. Finally, language is included that allows the Division to adopt by reference the subparts from the Code of Federal Regulations cited above.

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(b) Applicability.

(i) General Applicability. Except for backup utility units that are exempt under paragraph (ii)(B) of this subsection (b), the requirements of this part shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a major source that is required to obtain a Chapter 6, Section 3, operating permit if the unit satisfies all of the following criteria: