

SECTION .0600 - MONITORING: RECORDKEEPING: REPORTING

15A NCAC 02D .0601 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

(a) The purpose of this Section is to set forth the requirements of the Commission for monitoring air pollution emissions and filing reports covering their discharge into the outdoor atmosphere of the state.

(b) This Section shall apply to all persons subject to the provisions of Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter.

(c) Monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting may also be required by other rules including 15A NCAC 02D .0524, .0536, .1110, or .1111.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1984; June 18, 1976;
Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule is
effective, whichever is sooner;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1994;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0602 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) "Applicable requirement" means any rule, standard, or requirement established in Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter or Article 21 of the North Carolina General Statutes.
- (2) "Calendar quarter" means:
 - (a) the time period from January 1 through March 31;
 - (b) the time period from April 1 through June 30;
 - (c) the time period from July 1 through September 30; or
 - (d) the time period from October 1 through December 31.
- (3) "Capacity factor" means the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for a defined time period considered to the capacity rating of the machine or equipment.
- (4) "Distillate oils" means fuel oil, including recycled oil, that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D-396, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils."
- (5) "Emission standard" means a State rule or federal regulation setting forth:
 - (a) an allowable rate of emissions, level of opacity, or prescribing equipment;
 - (b) fuel specifications;
 - (c) workplace standards; or
 - (d) material usage that result in control of air pollution emissions.
- (6) "Excess emissions" means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of an emission standard.
- (7) "Fossil fuel-fired steam generator" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
- (8) "Good operation and maintenance" means minimizing air pollutant emissions from air pollution control equipment, reducing equipment malfunctions, and ensuring continued compliance with State rules, federal regulations, and permit requirements.
- (9) "Nitric acid plant" means any facility producing nitric acid 30 to 70 percent in strength by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.
- (10) "Permit condition" means:
 - (a) a condition set to comply with or to avoid any applicable requirement; or
 - (b) a condition set to maintain compliance with toxic air pollutant acceptable ambient levels or ambient air quality standards.
- (11) "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate oils, residual oils, lubricants, or other products through the distillation of petroleum or through the redistillation, cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.
- (12) "Residual oils" means crude oil, fuel oil that does not comply with the specifications according to the definition of distillate oil, or all fuel oil numbers 4, 5, and 6, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials in ASTM D-396, "Standard Specification for Fuel Oils."
- (13) "Sulfuric acid plant" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is used primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1984; June 18, 1976;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0603 SOURCES COVERED BY NATIONAL STANDARDS

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.68;
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. November 1, 1982; June 1, 1980; June 18, 1976;
Repealed Eff. July 1, 1984.

15A NCAC 02D .0604 EXCEPTIONS TO MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Unless a rule specifies otherwise, during a period of monitoring system malfunction the owner or operator of a source shall not be required to monitor or report emissions if the owner or operator of the source shows that the malfunction was unavoidable, is being repaired as expeditiously as practicable, and no applicable requirements are violated. The owner or operator of the source shall, upon request of the Director, provide documentation of continuous monitoring system performance when system repairs or adjustments have been made. Malfunctions of the monitoring system that result from inadequate or poor operation and maintenance practices shall not be exempted from monitoring and reporting requirements. Operation and maintenance practices may be specified by the manufacturer, federal regulation, Rule, or a permit condition.

(b) The owner or operator of a source that operates less than 30 days per 12-month period shall not be required to monitor emissions from that source unless Subchapters 02D and 02Q of this Chapter specifies otherwise. However, the owner or operator shall maintain records to document that the source was operated less than 30 days per 12-month period.

(c) The owner or operator of a source exempted from needing a permit by 15A NCAC 02Q .0102 shall not be required to monitor emissions from that source unless;

- (1) required by a specific rule in Subchapters 02D and 02Q of this Chapter, or
- (2) required as a part of an enforcement settlement.

However, the owner or operator shall maintain records to document that the source qualifies for the permit exemption.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66;143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1988; July 1, 1984; June 18, 1976;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0605 GENERAL RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

(a) The owner or operator of a source subject to a requirement of this Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter shall maintain:

- (1) records detailing all malfunctions pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0535;
- (2) records of all testing conducted pursuant to rules in Subchapter 02D;
- (3) records of all monitoring conducted pursuant to Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter,
- (4) records detailing activities relating to any compliance schedule in this Subchapter; and
- (5) for unpermitted sources, records necessary to determine compliance with rules in Subchapters 02D or .02Q of this Chapter.

(b) The permit shall specify:

- (1) the type of monitoring required and the frequency of the monitoring;
- (2) the type of records to be maintained; and
- (3) the type of reports to be submitted and the frequency of submitting these reports, as necessary to determine compliance with rules in Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter or with an emission standard or permit condition.

(c) If the Director has evidence that a source is violating an emission standard or permit condition, the Director may require the owner or operator of any source subject to the requirements in Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter to submit to the Director any information necessary to determine the compliance status of the source.

(d) The owner or operator of a source of excess emissions that last for more than four hours and that results from a malfunction, a breakdown of process or control equipment, or any other abnormal conditions shall report excess emissions in accordance with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0535.

(e) Copies of all records and reports generated in response to the requirements pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0600 shall be retained by the owner or operator for a period of two years after the date that the record was made or the report submitted, except that the retention period shall be extended if necessary to comply with other State or federal requirements.

(f) All records and reports generated in response to the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0600 shall be made available to personnel of the Division for inspection.

(g) The owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0600 shall comply with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0600 at his or her own cost.

(h) No person shall falsify any information required by a rule in Subchapter 02D or a permit issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q. No person shall knowingly submit any falsified information required by a rule in Subchapter 02D or a permit issued pursuant to Subchapter 02Q of this Chapter.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215-65; 143-215.66; 143-215.1078(a)(4); Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. January 1, 2007; April 1, 1999; July 1, 1984; June 18, 1976; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0606 SOURCES COVERED BY APPENDIX P OF 40 CFR PART 51

(a) The following sources shall be monitored as described in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P:

- (1) fossil fuel-fired steam generators;
- (2) nitric acid plants;
- (3) sulfuric acid plants; and
- (4) petroleum refineries.

Sources covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0524 shall be exempt from this Rule.

(b) The monitoring systems required by Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall meet the minimum specifications described in Paragraphs 3.3 through 3.8 of Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51.

(c) The excess emissions recorded by the monitoring systems required to be installed by this Rule shall be reported no later than 30 days after the end of the quarter to the Division in the manner described in Paragraphs 4 and 5.1 through 5.3.3 of Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51 except that a six-minute time period shall be an appropriate alternative opacity averaging period as described in Paragraph 4.2 of Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51. The owner or operator of any source subject to this Rule that is required to monitor emissions of sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides pursuant to any other State rule or federal regulation with continuous emission monitoring systems, shall monitor compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard in 15A NCAC 02D .0516, shall monitor the nitrogen oxide emission standard in 15A NCAC 02D .0519 or 15A NCAC 02D .1400 with a continuous emission monitoring system. Compliance with sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emission standards shall be determined by averaging hourly continuous emission monitoring system values over a 24-hour block period beginning at midnight. To compute the 24-hour block average, the average hourly values shall be added and the sum shall be divided by 24. With the exception of opacity monitoring, a minimum of four data points containing one data point in each of the 15-minute quadrants of the hour shall be required to determine a valid hour value unless the continuous emission monitoring system is installed to meet the provisions of 40 CFR Part 75. If a continuous emission monitoring system is installed that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, the minimum number of data points shall be determined by 40 CFR Part 75.

(d) For emissions of sulfur dioxide, fuel analysis may be used in place of a continuous emissions monitoring system if the source is not required to monitor emissions of sulfur dioxide using a continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to another State rule or federal regulation. If fuel analysis is used as an alternative method to determine emissions of sulfur dioxide, the test methods described in 15A NCAC 02D .2600 shall be used except that gross or composite samples, gross caloric value, moisture content, and sulfur content shall be determined per shipment. Alternatively, gross or composite samples, gross caloric value, moisture content, and sulfur content may be determined by sampling the fuel as fired if the owner or operator demonstrates that sampling as fired provides a more accurate estimate of sulfur dioxide emissions than sampling each shipment. If sulfur dioxide emissions are determined by sampling fuel as fired, then a fuel sample shall be taken every four hours. These four-hour samples shall be composited into a daily sample, and the daily sample shall be composited into a weekly sample. This weekly sample shall be analyzed using the procedures in 15A NCAC 02D .2600. The sulfur dioxide emission rate shall also be determined using fuel analysis data. Sulfur retention credit shall be granted and used for computing sulfur dioxide emission rates if a source, on a case-by-case basis, quantitatively and empirically demonstrates the sulfur retention.

(e) If a referenced portion of Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51 speaks of the "state" or "state plan," the requirements described in Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51 shall apply to those sources to which the requirements pertain.

(f) The owner or operator of the source shall conduct a daily zero and span check of the continuous opacity monitoring system and continuous emission monitoring system following the manufacturer's recommendations and shall comply with the requirements 15A NCAC 02D .0613.

(g) The owner or operator of the source may request to use a different procedure or methodology than that required by this Rule if one of the conditions identified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 3.9 exists. The person requesting to use a different procedure or methodology shall submit the request to the Director along with a description of the different procedure or methodology proposed to be used, an explanation of why the procedure or methodology required by this Rule will not work, and a showing that the proposed procedure or methodology is equivalent to the procedure or methodology being replaced. The Director shall approve the use of this procedure or methodology if one of the conditions identified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 3.9 exists, the procedure or methodology required by this Rule will not work, and that the proposed procedure or methodology is equivalent to the procedure or methodology that it will replace.

(h) The owner or operator of the source shall report to the Director no later than 30 days following the end of the quarter the following information:

- (1) for fuel analysis per shipment:

- (A) the quantity and type of fuels burned;
 - (B) the BTU value;
 - (C) the sulfur content in percent by weight; and
 - (D) the calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates expressed in the same units as the applicable standard.
- (2) for continuous monitoring of emissions:
- (A) the daily calculated sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emission rates expressed in the same units as the applicable standard for each day; and
 - (B) other information required by Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51.
- (i) If emission testing for compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard is required, the testing shall be done according to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 6, 6C, or other approved methods in 15A NCAC 02D .2600.
- (j) If emission testing for compliance with the nitrogen oxide emission standard is required, the testing shall be done according to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 7, 7E, or other approved methods in 15A NCAC 02D .2600.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4); Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; January 1, 2005; April 1, 2003; April 1, 1999; May 1, 1985; July 1, 1983; December 1, 1976; June 18, 1976; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0607 LARGE WOOD AND WOOD-FOSSIL FUEL COMBINATION UNITS

(a) This Rule shall apply to wood-fired steam generator units with a heat input from wood fuels, or the sum of the heat inputs from wood fuels and liquid or solid fossil fuels for generators not covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0524 or .0606, that exceeds 250 million Btu per hour and with an annual average capacity factor greater than 30 percent as demonstrated to the Director by the owner or operator of the source.

(b) The owner or operator of a wood-fired steam generator unit governed by this Rule shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate, as specified in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 1, opacity continuous emission monitoring systems on all stacks discharging the flue gases from one or more steam generator units governed by this Rule.

(c) The owner or operator of the source shall conduct a daily zero and span check of the opacity continuous emission monitoring system following the manufacturer's recommendations and shall comply with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0613.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1999; July 1, 1984; June 18, 1976;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0608 OTHER LARGE COAL OR RESIDUAL OIL BURNERS

(a) The owner or operator of a fuel burning unit shall determine sulfur dioxide emissions into the ambient air if the unit:

- (1) burns coal or residual oil;
- (2) is not required to monitor sulfur dioxide emissions by 15A NCAC 02D .0524 or 02D .0606;
- (3) has a total heat input of more than 250 million Btu per hour from coal and residual oil; and
- (4) has an annual average capacity factor greater than 30 percent as determined from the three most recent calendar year reports to the Federal Power Commission or as otherwise demonstrated by the owner or operator. If the unit has not been in existence for three calendar years, its three-calendar-year average capacity factor shall be determined by estimating its annual capacity factors for enough future years to allow a three-calendar-year average capacity factor to be computed. If this three-calendar-year average capacity factor exceeds 30 percent, the unit shall be monitored. If this three-calendar-year average capacity factor does not exceed 30 percent, the unit is not required to be monitored.

(b) Once the unit is being monitored in accordance with Paragraph (a) of this Rule, it shall continue to be monitored until its most recent three-calendar-year average capacity factor does not exceed 25 percent. If the unit is not being monitored in accordance with Subparagraph (a) of this Rule, it need not be monitored until its most recent three-calendar-year average capacity factor exceeds 35 percent.

(c) If units required to be monitored have a common exhaust or if units required to be monitored have a common exhaust with units not required to be monitored, then the common exhaust may be monitored and the sulfur dioxide emissions is not required to be apportioned among the units with the common exhaust.

(d) The owner or operator of the source shall determine sulfur dioxide emissions by:

- (1) an instrument for continuous monitoring and recording of sulfur dioxide emissions; or
- (2) analyses of representative samples of fuels to determine Btu value and percent sulfur content.

(e) The owner or operator of a source subject to this Rule that is required to monitor emissions of sulfur dioxide pursuant to any State rule or federal regulation with continuous emission monitoring systems shall monitor compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard in 15A NCAC 02D .0516 with a continuous emission monitoring system. Compliance with sulfur dioxide emission standards shall be determined by averaging hourly continuous emission monitoring system values over a 24-hour block period beginning at midnight. To compute the 24-hour block average, the average hourly values are added and the sum shall be divided by 24. With the exception of opacity monitoring, a minimum of four data points, containing one data point in each of the 15-minute quadrants of the hour is required to determine a valid hour value unless the continuous emission monitoring system is installed that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75. If a continuous emission monitoring system is installed that meets the requirements of 40 CFR Part 75, the minimum number of data points shall be determined by 40 CFR Part 75.

(f) For emissions of sulfur dioxide, fuel analysis may be used in place of a continuous emissions monitoring system if the source is not required to monitor emissions of sulfur dioxide using a continuous emissions monitoring system pursuant to a State rule or federal regulation. If fuel analysis is used as an alternative method to determine emissions of sulfur dioxide, then:

- (1) for coal, the test methods described in 15A NCAC 02D .2600 shall be used except that gross or composite samples, gross caloric value, moisture content, and sulfur content shall be determined per shipment. Alternatively, gross or composite samples, gross caloric value, moisture content, and sulfur content may be determined by sampling the fuel as fired if the owner or operator demonstrates that sampling as fired provides a more accurate estimate of sulfur dioxide emissions than sampling each shipment. If sulfur dioxide emissions are determined by sampling fuel as fired, then a fuel sample shall be taken every four hours. These four-hour samples shall be composited into a daily sample and the daily sample shall be composited into a weekly sample. This weekly sample shall be analyzed using the procedures in 15A NCAC 02D .2600. The sulfur dioxide emission rate shall also be determined using fuel analysis data. Sulfur retention credit shall be granted and used for computing sulfur dioxide emission rates if a source, on a case-by-case basis, quantitatively and empirically demonstrates the sulfur retention.
- (2) for residual oil, the test methods described in 15A NCAC 02D .2600 shall be used except that sulfur content shall be determined per shipment. Alternatively, gross or composite samples, gross caloric value, moisture content, and sulfur content may be determined sampling the fuel as fired if the owner or operator demonstrates that by sampling as fired provides a more accurate estimate of sulfur dioxide emissions than sampling each shipment. If sulfur dioxide emissions are determined by sampling fuel as fired, then a fuel sample shall be taken every four hours. These four-hour

samples shall be composited into a daily sample and the daily sample shall be composited into a weekly sample. This weekly sample shall be analyzed using the procedures in Section .2600 of this Subchapter. Residual oil shall be collected in accordance with ASTM D4177 or D4057.

(g) The owner or operator of the source may request to use a different procedure or methodology than that required by this Rule if one of the conditions identified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 3.9 exists. The person requesting to use a different procedure or methodology shall submit the request to the Director along with a description of the different procedure or methodology proposed to be used, an explanation of why the procedure or methodology required by this Rule will not work, and a showing that the proposed procedure or methodology is equivalent to the procedure or methodology being replaced. The Director shall approve the use of this procedure or methodology if he or she finds that one of the conditions identified in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Section 3.9 exists, that the procedure or methodology required by this Rule will not work, and that the proposed procedure or methodology is equivalent to the procedure or methodology that it will replace.

(h) The owner or operator of the source shall report to the Director no later than 30 days following the end of the quarter the following information:

- (1) for fuel analysis per shipment:
 - (A) the quantity and type of fuels burned;
 - (B) the Btu value;
 - (C) the sulfur content in percent by weight; and
 - (D) the calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates expressed in the same units as the applicable standard.
- (2) for continuous monitoring of emissions:
 - (A) the daily calculated sulfur dioxide emission rates expressed in the same units as the applicable standard for each day; and
 - (B) other information required by Appendix P of 40 CFR Part 51.

(i) The owner or operator of the source shall conduct a daily zero and span check of the continuous emission monitoring system, following the manufacturer's recommendations, and shall comply with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0613.

(j) If emission testing for compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission standard is required, the testing shall be done according to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 6, 6C, or other approved methods in 15A NCAC 02D .2600.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4); Eff. June 18, 1976; Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; January 1, 2005; April 1, 2003; April 1, 1999; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1988; July 1, 1984; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0609 MONITORING CONDITION IN PERMIT

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.68;
Eff. June 18, 1976;
Repealed Eff. January 1, 1985.

15A NCAC 02D .0610 FEDERAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(a) This Rule shall apply to sources subject to monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements contained in:

- (1) 40 CFR Part 60, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS);
- (2) 40 CFR Part 61, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP);
- (3) 40 CFR Part 63, Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) or Generally Available Control Technology (GACT);
- (4) 40 CFR Part 75, Acid Rain; or
- (5) 40 CFR Part 97, Cross State Air Pollution Rule CSAPR.

(b) An air pollutant from sources governed pursuant to Paragraph (a) of this Rule for which monitoring is not required by Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall comply with the requirements set forth in 15A NCAC 02D .0611 if the pollutant from this source is subject to an emission standard.

(c) Sources that are not subject to any monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting requirements set forth in Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall comply with the requirements in 15A NCAC 02D .0611.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. June 18, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1984;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0611 MONITORING EMISSIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES

(a) This Rule shall apply to sources of air pollutants, including toxic air pollutants, from sources that are not covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0606, .0607, .0608, or .0610(a).

(b) The owner or operator of a source shall maintain records of production rates, throughputs, material usage, and other process operational information necessary to determine compliance with the facility's permit and all applicable requirements. The Director shall specify in the facility's permit, pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0605, the types of records that the owner or operator shall maintain.

(c) If the records maintained under Paragraph (b) of this Rule are inadequate to determine compliance with the facility's permit and all applicable requirements, the Director may require the owner or operator to use monitoring instruments, and if monitoring instruments are necessary to demonstrate compliance with rules in Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter or with an emission standard or permit condition, the owner or operator of a source shall:

- (1) install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in accordance with applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, process and control equipment monitoring instruments or procedures necessary to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in Subchapters 02D and 02Q of this Chapter;
- (2) comply with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0613; and
- (3) maintain, in writing, data and reports of any monitoring instruments or procedures necessary to comply with Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph that will document the compliance status of the sources or control equipment.

(d) If monitoring instruments are necessary to demonstrate good operation and maintenance, the owner or operator of a source shall:

- (1) install, calibrate, operate, and maintain, in accordance with applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B, process and control equipment monitoring instruments or procedures necessary to demonstrate good operation and maintenance;
- (2) comply with the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0613 unless otherwise specified in any other applicable State rule or federal regulation, including 40 CFR Part 75 and 40 CFR 60.13. The Director shall determine that compliance with the quality assurance provisions of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, is adequate if the data demonstrates that good operation and maintenance is being achieved; and
- (3) maintain, in writing, data and reports of any monitoring instruments or procedures necessary to comply with Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph that will document that good operation and maintenance is being achieved.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4); Eff. April 1, 1999; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0612 ALTERNATIVE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES

(a) Except as set forth in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, the owner or operator of a source may petition the Director to allow monitoring or data reporting procedures varying from those prescribed by Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter.

(b) This Rule shall not apply to monitoring or reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 62, 63, 75, or 97.

(c) To petition to use alternative monitoring or data reporting procedures in place of those procedures in Rules 15A NCAC 02D .0606, .0607, or .0608 or Sections 15A NCAC 02D .0900, .1200, or .1400, the owner or operator of the source shall submit a written petition to the Director containing the following:

- (1) the name and address of the company and the name and telephone number of a responsible official, as defined by 15A NCAC 02Q .0303;
- (2) a description of the sources at the facility to which the petition applies;
- (3) identification of the rule or rules for which the alternative is sought;
- (4) the basis or reason that alternative monitoring and reporting procedure is more desirable than those prescribed by the rule;
- (5) a proposal of alternative monitoring and reporting procedure;
- (6) a demonstration that the alternative procedure is at least as accurate as that prescribed by the rule;
- (7) a showing that one or more of the following conditions exist:
 - (A) a continuous monitoring system or other device prescribed by the rule would not provide accurate determinations of emissions;
 - (B) the emissions from two or more sources of different design and operating characteristics are combined before release to the atmosphere or the emissions are released to the atmosphere, through more than one point;
 - (C) the requirements prescribed by the rule would impose an extreme economic burden on the source owner or operator. The determination of an extreme economic burden shall be made on the basis of whether meeting the requirements prescribed by the rule would produce serious hardship without equal or greater benefit to the public;
 - (D) the monitoring systems prescribed by the rule cannot be installed because of physical limitations at the facility. The determination of such limitations shall be made on the basis of whether meeting the requirements prescribed by this Rule would necessitate reconstruction of the facility; or
 - (E) the alternative monitoring or reporting procedure is more accurate and precise than that prescribed by the rule;
- (8) any other information that the petitioner believes would be helpful to the Director in evaluating the application.

(d) The Director may require the petitioner to submit other information that is necessary to evaluate the proposed monitoring or reporting procedures.

(e) The Director may approve the petition for alternative monitoring and reporting procedures if:

- (1) the petition is submitted in accordance with this Rule and contains all the information required by Paragraph (c) of this Rule;
- (2) the petition satisfies the showing required by Subparagraph (c)(7) of this Rule;
- (3) the proposed alternative monitoring or data reporting procedures provide information of sufficient quality to determine the amount of emissions or the adequacy of the emission control device or practice, such that the compliance status of the source can be determined by reviewing this information; and
- (4) the facility is in compliance with, or under a schedule for compliance with, all applicable air quality rules.

(f) If monitoring or reporting requirements that differ from those specified in the appropriate rule in Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter are approved by the Director, the permit shall contain a condition stating such monitoring or reporting requirements.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4); Eff. April 1, 1999; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.

15A NCAC 02D .0613 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM

(a) Any owner or operator of a facility required to operate a monitoring device by this Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter shall develop and implement a quality assurance program for the monitoring device.

(b) The Director shall require the owner or operator of a facility required to operate a monitoring device by Subchapters 02D or 02Q of this Chapter to submit a description of the quality assurance program if:

- (1) the maximum actual emission rate is more than 75 percent of the applicable emission standard;
- (2) the facility has violated an emission standard or a permit condition; or
- (3) the facility has failed to obtain quality assured data.

A description of the quality assurance program shall be submitted to the Director within 60 days upon receipt of request.

(c) Except for gaseous continuous emission monitoring systems, the quality assurance program required by Paragraph (a) or (b) of this Rule shall include, if applicable:

- (1) procedures and frequencies for calibration;
- (2) standards traceability;
- (3) operational checks;
- (4) maintenance;
- (5) auditing;
- (6) data validation; and
- (7) a schedule for implementing the quality assurance program.

Continuous opacity monitoring systems may satisfy the requirements of Paragraph (a) of this Rule by complying with 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix M, Method 203, as proposed in 57 FR 46114, or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, Procedure 3. Except for opacity monitors and gaseous continuous emission monitoring systems, a manufacturer's recommended quality assurance procedure may be used as a quality assurance program if it includes the applicable requirements in Subparagraphs (c)(1) through (c)(7) of this Paragraph.

(d) Owners or operators that operate continuous emission monitoring systems for a gaseous pollutant may satisfy the requirements of Paragraphs (a) or (b) of this Rule by developing and implementing a written quality assurance program containing information required by 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F, Section 3, Quality Assurance Procedures.

(e) The owner or operator of a facility shall certify all opacity and gaseous continuous emission monitoring systems following applicable performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, within 60 days of monitor installation unless otherwise specified in permit or any other applicable rules. The owner or operator of a facility required to install an opacity or gaseous continuous emission monitoring systems shall notify the Director at least 60 days before installation unless otherwise specified in permit or in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 63, or 75. The notification shall include plans or schematic diagrams of the proposed monitor location.

(f) Quality assurance programs for ambient monitors shall comply with the requirements in 40 CFR Part 58.

(g) A description of the quality assurance program shall be available on-site for inspection within 30 days of monitor certification.

(h) The Director shall approve the quality assurance program within 30 days of submittal if he or she finds that the quality assurance program will assure that the precision and accuracy of the data for the pollutants being measured are within the design limits of the instruments being used. If the Director finds that the proposed quality assurance program does not meet the requirements of this Paragraph, he or she shall notify the owner or operator of the facility of any deficiencies in the proposed quality assurance program. The owner or operator shall have 30 days after receiving written notification from the Director to correct the deficiencies.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. April 1, 1999;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0614 COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING

(a) General Applicability. Except as set forth in Paragraph (b) of this Rule, the requirements of this Paragraph shall apply to a pollutant-specific emissions unit at a facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0500 if the unit:

- (1) is subject to an emission limitation or standard for the applicable regulated air pollutant, or a surrogate thereof, other than an emission limitation or standard that is exempt pursuant to Subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule;
- (2) uses a control device to achieve compliance with any such emission limitation or standard; and
- (3) has potential pre-control device emissions of the applicable regulated air pollutant that are equal to or greater than 100 percent of the amount, in tons per year, required for a source to be classified as a major source. For purposes of this Subparagraph, "potential pre-control device emissions" means the same as "potential to emit" as defined in 15A NCAC 02Q .0103, except that emission reductions achieved by the applicable control device shall not be taken into account.

(b) The following exemptions to this Rule shall apply.

- (1) Exempt emission limitations or standards. The requirements of this Rule shall not apply to any of the following emission limitations or standards:
 - (A) emission limitations or standards proposed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency after November 15, 1990, pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act;
 - (B) stratospheric ozone protection requirements pursuant to Title VI of the federal Clean Air Act;
 - (C) Acid Rain Program requirements pursuant to sections 404, 405, 406, 407(a), 407(b), or 410 of the federal Clean Air Act;
 - (D) emission limitations or standards or other applicable requirements that apply solely under an emissions trading program approved under the rules of Subchapters 02D and 02Q of this Chapter and that are incorporated in a permit issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0500;
 - (E) an emissions cap that is approved pursuant to the rules of Subchapters 02D and 02Q of this Chapter and incorporated in a permit issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0500; or
 - (F) emission limitations or standards for which a permit issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0500 specifies a continuous compliance determination method, as defined in 40 CFR 64.1. This exemption shall not apply if the applicable compliance method includes an assumed control device emission reduction factor that could be affected by the actual operation and maintenance of the control device, such as a surface coating line controlled by an incinerator for which continuous compliance is determined by calculating emissions on the basis of coating records and an assumed control device efficiency factor based on an initial performance test. In this example, 15A NCAC 02D .0614 would apply to the control device and capture system, but not to the remaining elements of the coating line, such as raw material usage.
- (2) Exemption for backup utility power emissions units. The requirements of this Rule shall not apply to a utility unit, as defined in 40 CFR 72.2, that is municipally-owned if the owner or operator provides documentation in a permit application submitted pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0500 that:
 - (A) the utility unit is exempt from all monitoring requirements in 40 CFR Part 75, including the appendices thereto;
 - (B) the utility unit is operated for the sole purpose of providing electricity during periods of peak electrical demand or emergency situations and will be operated consistent with that purpose throughout the permit term. The owner or operator shall provide historical operating data and relevant contractual obligations to document that this criterion is satisfied; and
 - (C) the actual emissions from the utility unit, based on the average annual emissions over the last three calendar years of operation, or such shorter time period that is available for units with fewer than three years of operation, are less than 50 tons per year and are expected to remain so.

(c) For the purposes of this Rule, the definitions in 40 CFR 64.1 shall apply with the following exceptions:

- (1) "Applicable requirement" and "regulated air pollutant" shall have the same definition as in 15A NCAC 02Q .0103.

- (2) "Part 70 or 71 permit application" means an application, or any supplement to a previously submitted application, submitted by the owner or operator to obtain a permit under 15A NCAC 02Q .0500.
 - (3) "Part 70 or 71 permit" means a permit issued under 15A NCAC 02Q .0500.
 - (4) "Permitting authority" means the Division of Air Quality.
- (d) The owner or operator subject to the requirements of this rule shall comply with these requirements:
- (1) 40 CFR 64.3, Monitoring Design Criteria;
 - (2) 40 CFR 64.4, Submittal Requirements;
 - (3) 40 CFR 64.5, Deadlines for Submittals;
 - (4) 40 CFR 64.7, Operation of Approved Monitoring; and
 - (5) 40 CFR 64.9, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
- (e) The Division shall follow the procedures and requirements in 40 CFR Part 64.6, Approval of Monitoring, in reviewing and approving or disapproving monitoring plans and programs submitted under this Rule.
- (f) Based on the result of a determination made pursuant to 40 CFR 64.7(d)(2), the Director may require the owner or operator to develop and implement a quality improvement plan. If a quality improvement plan is required, the quality improvement plan shall be developed and implemented according to the procedures and requirements of 40 CFR 64.8, Quality Improvement Plan (QIP) Requirements.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(3); 143-215.65; 143-215.66; 143-215.107(a)(4);
Eff. April 1, 1999;
Amended Eff. January 1, 2009;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2019.*

15A NCAC 02D .0615 DELEGATION

The Director may delegate his administrative and approval functions under this Section to the Deputy Director, regional air quality supervisor, or any supervisor in the Permitting, Ambient Monitoring, or Technical Services Section of the Division as he considers appropriate.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.3(a)(4);
Eff. April 1, 1999.