

<h1>Regulatory Analysis Form</h1> <p>(Completed by Promulgating Agency)</p> <p>(All Comments submitted on this regulation will appear on IRRC's website)</p>		<div style="border: 2px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p><b>INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION</b></p> <p><b>RECEIVED</b></p> <p><b>FEB 25 2019</b></p> <p>Independent Regulatory Review Commission</p> </div>	
<p><b>(1) Agency</b> Environmental Protection</p>			
<p><b>(2) Agency Number:</b> 7 <b>Identification Number:</b> 551</p>		<p><b>IRRC Number:</b>  3225.</p>	
<p><b>(3) PA Code Cite:</b> 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127</p>			
<p><b>(4) Short Title:</b> Additional Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program</p>			
<p><b>(5) Agency Contacts (List Telephone Number and Email Address):</b>                  Primary Contact: Laura Edinger, 783-8727, ledinger@pa.gov                  Secondary Contact: Jessica Shirley, 783-8727, jessshirley@pa.gov</p>			
<p><b>(6) Type of Rulemaking (check applicable box):</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proposed Regulation  <input type="checkbox"/> Final Regulation  <input type="checkbox"/> Final Omitted Regulation</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Certification Regulation  <input type="checkbox"/> Certification by the Governor  <input type="checkbox"/> Certification by the Attorney General</p>	
<p><b>(7) Briefly explain the regulation in clear and nontechnical language. (100 words or less)</b></p> <p>This proposed rulemaking would amend 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 (relating to general provisions) and 127, Subchapter E (relating to new source review) to incorporate Federal requirements regulating precursor emissions to the formation of fine particulate matter. The proposed rulemaking would also revise the application submission options for the use of general plan approvals and operating permits for portable sources in 25 Pa. Code § 127.641(c). This proposed rulemaking will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval as a revision to the Commonwealth's State Implementation Plan (SIP) following promulgation of the final-form regulation.</p>			
<p><b>(8) State the statutory authority for the regulation. Include <u>specific</u> statutory citation.</b></p> <p>This proposed rulemaking is authorized under section 5(a)(1) of the Air Pollution Control Act (APCA) (35 P.S. § 4005(a)(1)), which grants the Environmental Quality Board (Board) the authority to adopt rules and regulations for the prevention, control, reduction and abatement of air pollution in this Commonwealth. Section 5(a)(8) of the APCA (35 P.S. § 4005(a)(8)) also grants the Board the authority to adopt rules and regulations designed to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C.A. § 7401 et seq.).</p>			
<p><b>(9) Is the regulation mandated by any federal or state law or court order, or federal regulation? Are there any relevant state or federal court decisions? If yes, cite the specific law, case or regulation as well as any deadlines for action.</b></p> <p>Yes. EPA published a final rule that requires states with nonattainment areas for particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) to amend their nonattainment new source review (NNSR) regulations to include emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.</p>			

See *Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements*, 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016). The Federal regulation at 40 CFR 51.1003(a) requires all moderate nonattainment area elements to be submitted to EPA for SIP approval by no later than 18 months from the date of designation. The designations were effective on April 15, 2015. See 80 FR 2206, 18535. Accordingly, the required elements were due to EPA for SIP approval on October 15, 2016.

This proposed rulemaking amends the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 121 definition of “Regulated NSR pollutant,” and the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 Subchapter E NNSR permitting regulations to include the PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor emissions provisions under the SIP Requirements Rule.

On April 6, 2018, EPA published a notice of finding of failure to submit (FFS) SIP revisions for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS), effective May 7, 2018. See 83 FR 14759. EPA's FFS included a determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program for Allegheny, Delaware and Lebanon Counties, since emissions of VOCs and ammonia are not currently regulated as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. In addition, the following required SIP elements were not submitted for Allegheny County: emissions inventory, control strategy, attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress, qualitative milestones and contingency measures. Allegheny County Health Department will develop the SIP for Allegheny County, because it is an approved local air pollution control agency under section 12(b) of the APCA. 35 P.S. § 4012(b). See also 25 Pa. Code Chapter 133 (Local Air Pollution Agencies). In accordance with section 179 of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509), a mandatory 18-month sanction clock began on May 7, 2018, the effective date of the FFS. See Question 10 for more details.

If the EPA Administrator finds that a state has failed to submit an acceptable implementation plan or has failed to implement the requirements of an approved plan, sanctions will be imposed, though sanctions cannot be imposed until 18 months after the Administrator makes the determination, and sanctions cannot be imposed if a deficiency has been corrected within the 18-month period.

Therefore, to stop the sanction clock and correct the deficiency that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program, because the Commonwealth's existing NSR program does not include VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors, one of the following must occur:

- 1) The Commonwealth submits an updated NNSR regulation that addresses VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors as a SIP revision, which EPA determines to be technically and administratively complete; or
- 2) The Commonwealth submits a SIP revision for each area, and EPA fully approves and redesignates the area from nonattainment to attainment. Once an area is redesignated as attainment, NNSR would no longer apply.

Section 179 of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509) authorizes the EPA to use two types of sanctions: 1) imposing what are called “2:1 offsets” on new or modified sources of emissions; and 2) withholding of certain Federal highway funds. Under section 179 of the CAA and its implementing regulations, the Administrator first imposes “2:1 offsets” sanctions for new or modified major stationary sources in the nonattainment area, and then, if the deficiency has not been corrected within 6 months, also applies Federal highway funding sanctions. See 40 CFR 52.31 (relating to selection of sequence of mandatory sanctions for findings made pursuant to section 179 of the Clean Air Act). Therefore, if the deficiency is not corrected, EPA will impose mandatory “2:1 offsets” sanctions beginning November 7, 2019, and highway fund sanctions, beginning May 7, 2020. The Commonwealth receives approximately \$1.7 billion in Federal

transportation funding annually, which would be at risk if the Commonwealth does not implement one of the options listed above. See 40 CFR § 52.31(d).

The Department is working on both options to correct the deficiency and stop the sanctions clock. The Department believes that there is sufficient time to develop, submit, and approve one or both of these options by November 7, 2019.

**(10) State why the regulation is needed. Explain the compelling public interest that justifies the regulation. Describe who will benefit from the regulation. Quantify the benefits as completely as possible and approximate the number of people who will benefit.**

Implementation of the proposed requirements for NNSR for PM<sub>2.5</sub> would benefit the health and welfare of the approximately 12 million human residents of this Commonwealth. The health effects associated with exposure to elevated levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> are significant. Epidemiological studies have shown a significant correlation between elevated PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels and premature mortality. Other important effects associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure include aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular disease (as indicated by increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits, absences from school or work, and restricted activity days), lung disease, decreased lung function, asthma attacks, and certain cardiovascular problems. Individuals particularly sensitive to PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure include older adults, people with heart and lung disease, and children. Environmental effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> pollution include visibility impairment, soiling and materials damage.

On July 18, 1997, EPA revised the NAAQS for particulate matter (PM) to add new standards for fine particles, using PM<sub>2.5</sub> as the indicator. EPA set the health-based (primary) and welfare-based (secondary) PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual standard at a level of 15 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and the 24-hour standard at a level of 65  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . See 62 FR 38652. Subsequently, on October 17, 2006, EPA revised the primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to 35  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  from 65  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . See 71 FR 61236. On January 15, 2013, EPA lowered the health-based (primary) PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual standard from 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 12  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . See 78 FR 3086.

On January 15, 2015, EPA designated five areas in Pennsylvania as moderate nonattainment areas for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS, based on air quality monitoring data from 2011-2013. See 80 FR 2206. The nonattainment areas were the Allegheny County Area, Allentown Area (Lehigh and Northampton Counties), Delaware County Area, Johnstown Area (Cambria County and partial Indiana County), and Lebanon County Area.

On April 7, 2015, EPA issued updated designations, based on complete, quality-assured, and certified monitoring data from 2012-2014, which reduced the number of nonattainment areas in Pennsylvania to three: the Allegheny County Area, the Delaware County Area, and the Lebanon County Area. See 80 FR 18535, 18549.

Section 189(a)(2)(B) of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7513a(a)(2)(B)) required Pennsylvania to develop a revision to the SIP by October 15, 2016, to demonstrate how the three Pennsylvania nonattainment areas will attain the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS as expeditiously as practicable but no later than 18 months from the effective date of designations.

On April 1, 2016, the Department sent a letter to EPA, certifying that its 2015 air quality data had been submitted and quality assured. On December 13, 2016, EPA determined that the Delaware County nonattainment area attained the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS based on 2013-2015 complete, quality-assured, and certified air quality data that shows that the area is monitoring attainment ("Clean Data

Determination”). See 81 FR 89868. This final action suspended the requirements for the Commonwealth to submit an attainment demonstration and associated reasonably available control measures, reasonable further progress plans, contingency measures and other planning SIP revisions related to the Delaware County Area’s attainment of the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS for so long as the area continues to attain the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.

On May 17, 2017, the Department sent a letter to EPA, certifying that its 2016 air quality data had been submitted and quality assured. On November 2, 2017, EPA issued a Clean Data Determination for the Lebanon County nonattainment area, as the area attained the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS based on 2014-2016 complete, quality-assured, and certified air quality data that shows that the area is monitoring attainment. This final action suspended the requirements for the Commonwealth to submit an attainment demonstration and associated reasonably available control measures, reasonable further progress plans, contingency measures and other planning SIP revisions related to the Lebanon County Area’s attainment of the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS for so long as the area continues to attain the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.

Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7502(c)(3)) requires a comprehensive emissions inventory, which is not suspended by the Clean Data Determinations. The Department submitted emissions inventories for the Delaware County and Lebanon County nonattainment areas on May 5, 2017 and September 25, 2017, respectively. On July 3, 2018, EPA published a final rule that approved both Delaware County and Lebanon County emissions inventories. See 83 FR 31064.

On April 6, 2018, EPA published a FFS for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS, effective May 7, 2018. See 83 FR 14759. EPA’s FFS included a determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program for Allegheny, Delaware and Lebanon Counties, since emissions of VOCs and ammonia are not currently regulated as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. In addition, the FFS included a determination that the following required SIP elements were not submitted for Allegheny County: emissions inventory, control strategy, attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress, qualitative milestones and contingency measures. As previously discussed, the Allegheny County Health Department is developing a SIP revision to address these required SIP elements. In accordance with section 179 of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509), a mandatory 18-month sanction clock began on May 7, 2018, the effective date of the FFS. (See Question 9 for more information.)

The health-based primary standard is designed to protect human health from elevated levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, which have been linked to premature mortality and other important health effects. The secondary standard is designed to protect against major environmental effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> such as visibility impairment, soiling, and materials damage.

The proposed rulemaking would help assure that the citizens of this Commonwealth will benefit from reduced emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors from regulated sources. Attaining and maintaining levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> below the health- and welfare-based NAAQS is important to reduce premature mortality and other health and environmental effects associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure.

The addition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> significant impact levels (SILs) will mitigate the effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in nonattainment areas affected by PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from attainment areas.

This proposed rulemaking would amend § 127.641(c) to provide the regulated community with additional ways to submit applications to use portable source general plan approvals and operating permits, which currently requires that applications to use portable source general plan approvals and operating permits be hand delivered or transmitted by certified mail return receipt requested. Allowing for additional flexibility

would provide additional options for the regulated community to submit applications that may be faster and cheaper than what is currently available.

Obligations under the CAA: Section 109(b) of the CAA provides that the Administrator of the EPA must set NAAQS for air pollutants at levels that protect public health and the environment. 42 U.S.C.A. § 7409(b). Section 109(d) of the CAA provides that the NAAQS be reviewed at periodic intervals to ensure the standards reflect the latest scientific knowledge on the effects of air pollutants. 42 U.S.C.A. § 7409(d).

Anticipated emission reductions: The Department does not anticipate any immediate emission reductions since this proposed rulemaking is only applicable to the owners and operators of new major sources of ammonia and VOC or existing major sources of ammonia and VOC to which there is a major modification. The proposed rulemaking may result in a reduction of ammonia that would have otherwise been emitted through the application of Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) and Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs). This proposed rulemaking will not result in any additional reduction in VOC emissions since the owner or operator of a facility subject to the VOC portion of this regulation would already be subject to NNSR for VOC emissions as ozone precursors.

The proposed rulemaking, once promulgated and submitted to EPA as a SIP revision, would avoid the economic sanctions that EPA would impose on Pennsylvania. The "2:1 offsets" sanction would be burdensome not only to owners and operators subject to the proposed rulemaking, but also to any owner or operator subject to the existing NNSR requirements. The 2:1 offset sanction would be a financial burden to affected owners and operators as they must buy two times the amount of ERCs they would otherwise require, and the price of each ton of ERC would be expected to increase since the supply would not be increased. The second EPA sanction, the highway funding sanction, would put an economic burden directly on the Commonwealth since approximately \$1.7 billion in Federal transportation funding is received annually. Under Section 179(b)(1) of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. 7509(b)(1)), once EPA imposes highway sanctions, the Secretary of Transportation may not approve or award any grants in the sanctioned area, with the exception of grants or projects for the purposes of safety, congressionally-authorized activities, or air quality improvement.

This proposed rulemaking is necessary to avoid the mandatory sanctions EPA would impose on Pennsylvania in accordance with section 179 of the CAA (as discussed in Question 9). This proposed rulemaking is reasonably necessary to attain and maintain the PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS in this Commonwealth, and, if promulgated as a final-form regulation, will be submitted to EPA as a revision to the SIP.

**(11) Are there any provisions that are more stringent than federal standards? If yes, identify the specific provisions and the compelling Pennsylvania interest that demands stronger regulations.**

No. The proposed amendments would not be more stringent than the Federal regulations of 40 CFR 50.13; 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix A; 40 CFR 51.165; 40 CFR 51.1000-51.1016; 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S; and 40 CFR 93.153.

**(12) How does this regulation compare with those of the other states? How will this affect Pennsylvania's ability to compete with other states?**

The proposed rulemaking is based on Federal requirements and guidance.

EPA issued an implementation rule which defines a major facility as having the potential to emit: 100 tons per year (TPY) of emissions of VOC or ammonia, or both, in a moderate PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area and 70 TPY of VOC or ammonia emissions, or both, in a serious PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. See *Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)*, 73 FR

28321 (May 16, 2008) [Implementation Rule]. EPA's Implementation Rule also established a VOC significance threshold of 40 TPY. The Implementation Rule requires states to determine the ammonia significance threshold and the VOC and ammonia offset ratio.

This proposed rulemaking amends the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 121 definitions of "Major facility" and "Significant," and the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 Subchapter E NNSR permitting regulations related to the VOC and ammonia offset ratio provisions under the Implementation Rule.

Pennsylvania was one of four states with areas designated as nonattainment for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. Information is provided below for the other three states with nonattainment areas for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS: California, Idaho, and Ohio.

**Idaho:** The state of Idaho was listed in the April 6, 2018, finding of failure to submit for the West Silver Valley nonattainment area. Idaho has not proposed a SIP revision to correct the required SIP elements to EPA. Therefore, Idaho does not have a comparable rule to the proposed rulemaking.

**Ohio:** On July 18, 2018, EPA approved Ohio's determination that VOC and ammonia are insignificant sources of PM<sub>2.5</sub> as a SIP revision. See 83 FR 33844. Therefore, Ohio does not have a comparable rule to the proposed rulemaking.

**California:** The state of California was listed in EPA's April 6, 2018, finding of failure to submit required SIP elements for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. California has four areas that were designated as nonattainment areas for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS. Details on each of the four areas are provided below.

***Los Angeles-South Coast Air Basin:*** This nonattainment area falls under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). On November 4, 2016, SCAQMD amended their NNSR program to include ammonia and VOC as precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> (SCAQMD Rule 1325). As part of the rulemaking, SCAQMD added a significance threshold for ammonia of 40 TPY, which is the same significance threshold in this proposed rulemaking. SCAQMD also included an offset ratio for VOC and ammonia of 1:1, which is the same offset ratio in this proposed rulemaking. On May 8, 2017, the California Air Resource Board (CARB) submitted a SIP revision to EPA with the amendments to SCAQMD Rule 1325. On August 8, 2018, EPA proposed a conditional approval of the SIP revision. See 83 FR 39012. The Department reviewed the technical data associated with the SCAQMD rule and adopts it as its own technical review as part of this proposed rulemaking.

***Imperial County:*** This nonattainment area falls under the jurisdiction of the Imperial County Air Quality Management District (ICAQMD). On April 27, 2018, CARB released a staff report on a draft SIP revision for the ICAQMD. Within this draft SIP revision, it was determined that VOC and ammonia are insignificant sources of PM<sub>2.5</sub>. EPA has not yet taken final action on this SIP revision. Therefore, ICAQMD does not have a comparable rule to the proposed rulemaking.

***San Joaquin Valley Air Basin:*** This nonattainment area falls under the jurisdiction of the San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Management District (SJVAQMD). SJVAQMD proposed that VOC and ammonia should not be precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. On August 31, 2016, EPA agreed with the SJVAQMD assessment on VOC, but disagreed with the determination for ammonia. See 81 FR 59876. In July 2018, CARB released a draft SIP revision for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS that included a precursor demonstration that ammonia is not a significant contributor to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. EPA has not taken action on this SIP revision. Therefore, SJVAQMD does not have a comparable rule to the proposed rulemaking.

*Plumas County*: This nonattainment area falls under the jurisdiction of the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (NSAQMD). NSAQMD determined that VOC and ammonia are not significant contributors to PM<sub>2.5</sub>. On February 28, 2017, CARB submitted the NSAQMD determination as a SIP revision to EPA. On December 27, 2017, EPA proposed approval of the SIP revision. See 82 FR 61203. On April 2, 2018, EPA issued a final action to approve the NSAQMD determination. See 83 FR 13871. Therefore, NSAQMD does not have a comparable rule to the proposed rulemaking.

The proposed rulemaking includes SILs of 1.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 0.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> which conform with the EPA guidance document for SILs entitled, *Guidance on Significant Impact Levels for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program*, EPA memorandum, April 17, 2018, Peter Tsigotis, Director, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27711. The addition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> SILs will mitigate the effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in attainment areas affected by PM<sub>2.5</sub> emission from nonattainment areas. The SILs are necessary to make sure that attainment is maintained in these attainment areas.

The proposed rulemaking is consistent with Federal requirements, guidance, and the SCAQMD regulation. This consistency will ensure that Pennsylvania will not be at a competitive disadvantage.

**(13) Will the regulation affect any other regulations of the promulgating agency or other state agencies? If yes, explain and provide specific citations.**

No other regulations are affected by this proposed rulemaking.

**(14) Describe the communications with and solicitation of input from the public, any advisory council/group, small businesses and groups representing small businesses in the development and drafting of the regulation. List the specific persons and/or groups who were involved. ("Small business" is defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012.)**

The proposed rulemaking was presented to the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (SBCAC) on July 25, 2018, and to the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) on August 2, 2018. Neither committee expressed concerns, and both committees voted unanimously to concur with the Department's recommendation to present the proposed rulemaking to the Board for consideration for publication as a proposed rulemaking.

On August 21, 2018, the proposed rulemaking was presented to the Citizens Advisory Council's (CAC) Policy and Regulatory Oversight (PRO) Committee. The PRO Committee requested that clarity be provided in 25 Pa. Code § 121.1 under the definition of "major facility" to indicate that the proposed rulemaking language of "Seventy TPY of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs or ammonia in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>" means 70 TPY for each pollutant individually and not combined. The Department agreed and revised the definition to provide the requested clarification. On September 18, 2018, the full CAC concurred with the Department's recommendation to move the proposed rulemaking forward to the Board for consideration.

**(15) Identify the types and number of persons, businesses, small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012) and organizations which will be affected by the regulation. How are they affected?**

This proposed rulemaking would apply to owners and operators of new or modified major facilities with emissions of VOCs or ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas or that are located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas and would have a significant impact to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. It

is not expected that any facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas will have a significant impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas.

Department databases, including Environmental Facility Application Compliance Tracking System (eFACTS), and Air Information Management System (AIMS), were reviewed to gather information about potentially affected facilities. Within the PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas, there are 17 facilities that have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both. The owners and operators of these facilities would be subject to the proposed rulemaking if major modifications occur at the affected facilities. See Question 16 for the list of facilities.

The Department's analysis of potentially affected entities relied on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for the subject industry sectors. The NAICS codes were used to determine the size standard for each business in accordance with the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) Small Business Size Regulations under 13 CFR Chapter 1, Part 121 (relating to small business size regulations). The small business size standard for most of these NAICS categories was based on number of employees and ranged from 500 to 1,500 employees; that is, the business could have as many as 500 to 1,500 employees and be considered a small business. In a few instances the small business size standard for the affected NAICS code was annual product sales in the millions of dollars. The Department determined that of these 17 potentially subject facilities, 2 facilities (12%) are small businesses that would potentially be subject to the proposed rulemaking, while 15 facilities were determined to not be small businesses. The owner and operator of a facility in these industry sectors may be classified as a small business under the Federal Small Business Size Regulations under 13 CFR Chapter 1, Part 121, while still having the potential to emit sufficient PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor emissions of VOC, ammonia, or both, to be subject to the proposed rulemaking. A new facility would be affected by the proposed rulemaking if the facility has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both.

Owners and operators of facilities that become subject to the VOC portion of this regulation would not incur any additional costs. Since the entire Commonwealth is located within the Ozone Transport Region, all counties are considered to be nonattainment for ozone. The emission thresholds for major facility and significant modification for VOC as an ozone precursor are the same or less than those for VOC as a PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor. As such, the owners and operators are currently, and would remain, subject to NNSR for VOCs. The LAER and alternate sites, sizes, and processes analyses would already be required for VOCs. In addition, no additional ERCs would be required since the ERCs are on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, not a standard-by-standard basis. ERC requirements are met for a given pollutant even where the same pollutant is subject to NSR in multiple paths, as long as the most stringent requirements for ERC generation location and offset ratios are met. The preamble to EPA's Implementation Rule confirmed this by stating the following:

*Two commenters requested that we make clear in the final rule that an increase in precursor emissions need only be offset once, even if the increase triggers nonattainment NSR under, for example, both the ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> programs. We agree with these commenters and are clarifying that a precursor emissions increase only needs to be offset once. A permit applicant will not, for example, need to obtain two sets of offsets for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions if NO<sub>x</sub> is regulated as a precursor both for ozone and PM<sub>2.5</sub> in the area. The NO<sub>x</sub> precursor emissions need only be offset once in accordance with the applicable ratio. To the extent a higher ratio applies for ozone under subpart 2, the applicant would have to obtain offsets at the higher ratio. However, when the offset ratios are the same, both requirements can be met with a single set of NO<sub>x</sub> offsets. 73 FR at 28338*

Owners and operators of facilities that become subject to the ammonia portion of this regulation would be required to perform LAER and alternate sites, sizes, and processes analyses. Additionally, they would be required to obtain ammonia ERCs. Currently, there are no ammonia ERCs in the ERC registry. Therefore, an owner or operator would most like comply through the purchase and use of other precursor ERCs and make a demonstration for interprecursor trading.

Should an owner or operator become subject to the ammonia portion of the proposed rulemaking, it is probable that the owner or operator would also be subject to existing NNSR provisions for oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and/or VOC. The owner or operator would already be required to perform LAER and alternate sites, sizes, and processes analyses under the existing regulations. Additionally, NOx and VOC ERCs purchased and used as emission offsets could be used for ammonia ERCs through interprecursor trading.

Owners and operators of portable sources would be affected when submitting applications to the Department for a general plan approval or operating permit. Currently, these applications are required to be either hand delivered or transmitted by certified mail return receipt requested. The proposed rulemaking would remove the language on specific requirements and replace it with the ability to submit applications to the Department by any means.

**(16) List the persons, groups or entities, including small businesses, which will be required to comply with the regulation. Approximate the number that will be required to comply.**

As noted in the response to Question (15), this proposed rulemaking would apply to owners and operators of new or modified major facilities with emissions of VOCs or ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas or that are located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas and would have a significant impact to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. It is not expected that any facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas will have a significant impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas. No new facilities are known to be constructed, or planned to be constructed, within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas that will emit major amounts of VOCs or ammonia. Existing facilities that currently have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both will only become subject to the proposed regulation if there is a major modification for VOCs, ammonia, or both at the facility. The Department is not aware of any upcoming major modifications at these facilities. The identified facilities are listed below.

County	Facility	Pollutant
Allegheny	ALLEGHENY ENERGY SUPPLY/SPRINGDALE	Ammonia
Allegheny	USS/CLAIRTON WORKS	Ammonia and VOC
Allegheny	ATI FLAT ROLLED PRODUCTS/BRACKENRIDGE	VOC
Allegheny	EASTMAN CHEM RESINS INC/JEFFERSON SITE	VOC
Allegheny	NEVILLE CHEM CO/PGH	VOC
Allegheny	PPG IND INC/SPRINGDALE	VOC
Allegheny	US STEEL CORP/IRVIN PLT	VOC
Delaware	DELAWARE CNTY REG WA/ WESTERN REG TRMT PLT	Ammonia
Delaware	BOEING CO PHILA/ RIDLEY PARK PA FAC	VOC
Delaware	BRASKEM AMER INC/MARCUS HOOK	VOC
Delaware	CONGOLEUM CORP/TRAINER PLT	VOC
Delaware	LAUREL PIPELINE CO LP/BOOTHWYN BREAKOUT STATION	VOC
Delaware	MONROE ENERGY LLC/TRAINER	VOC
Delaware	SPMT / MARCUS HOOK IND COMPLEX	VOC
Delaware	SUNOCO PARTNERS MKT & TERM LP/TANK FARM 2	VOC

Delaware	SUNOCO PARTNERS MKT & TERM LP/TWIN OAKS TERM	VOC
Lebanon	BEMIS PKG INC/LEBANON	VOC

Of these facilities, Neville Chemical Company in Allegheny County and Congoleum Corporation in Delaware County are identified as small businesses.

**(17) Identify the financial, economic and social impact of the regulation on individuals, small businesses, businesses and labor communities and other public and private organizations. Evaluate the benefits expected as a result of the regulation.**

This proposed rulemaking would only have a direct financial impact on the regulated community and any business engaged in the manufacturing or distribution of control equipment for VOC and ammonia emissions. Other businesses who have generated ERCs may benefit financially through the sale of those ERCs to affected owners and operators.

Economic and social impact would be demonstrated by reduced levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in nonattainment areas of this Commonwealth. Effectiveness would also be demonstrated through reduced incidence of respiratory and cardiovascular disease (as indicated by reduced hospital admissions, emergency room visits, absences from school and work, and restricted activity days) and reduced incidence of lung disease, decreased lung function, asthma attacks and certain cardiovascular problems. Other indicators of effectiveness would be improved visibility, decreased soiling and decreased materials damage.

**(18) Explain how the benefits of the regulation outweigh any cost and adverse effects.**

It is not anticipated that any additional costs to the regulated community will be incurred as a result of these proposed amendments. Any costs to the industry to comply with this proposed rulemaking would be outweighed by the health and welfare benefits and economic benefits of this proposed rulemaking. The health and welfare benefits are from the reduction of the emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere and subsequent formation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> by the imposition of LAER, which reduce human and animal exposure to harmful fine particulate pollution.

**(19) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to the regulated community associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.**

Owners and operators of facilities that become subject to the VOC portion of this regulation would not incur any additional costs.

The cost of complying with the requirements in the proposed rulemaking would primarily affect owners and operators of facilities that become subject to the ammonia portion of this regulation, as they would be required to perform LAER and alternate sites, sizes, and processes analyses. Additionally, they would be required to obtain ammonia ERCs. Currently, there are no ammonia ERCs in the ERC registry. Therefore, an owner or operator would most like comply through the purchase and use of other precursor ERCs and make a demonstration for interprecursor trading.

Should an owner or operator become subject to the ammonia portion of the proposed rulemaking, it is probable that the owner or operator would also be subject to existing NNSR provisions for NO<sub>x</sub> and/or VOC. The owner or operator would already be required to perform LAER and alternate sites, sizes, and processes analyses under the existing regulations. Additionally, NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC ERCs purchased and used as emission offsets could be used for ammonia ERCs through interprecursor trading.

Depending on the delivery method chosen by the regulated community, the submittal of portable source general plan approvals and operating permits applications may be cheaper than what is currently available.

New legal, accounting or consulting procedures would not be required.

Please also see the response to Question 15 for more detail.

**(20) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to local governments associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.**

It is not anticipated that any additional costs to local governments will be incurred as a result of this proposed rulemaking.

**(21) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to state government associated with the implementation of the regulation, including any legal, accounting, or consulting procedures which may be required. Explain how the dollar estimates were derived.**

It is not anticipated that any additional costs to state government will be incurred as a result of this proposed rulemaking.

**(22) For each of the groups and entities identified in items (19)-(21) above, submit a statement of legal, accounting or consulting procedures and additional reporting, recordkeeping or other paperwork, including copies of forms or reports, which will be required for implementation of the regulation and an explanation of measures which have been taken to minimize these requirements.**

No additional legal, accounting, or consulting procedures are expected for the groups identified in items (19)-(21) above.

**(22a) Are forms required for implementation of the regulation?**

There are no forms required for implementation of the regulation.

**(22b) If forms are required for implementation of the regulation, attach copies of the forms here. If your agency uses electronic forms, provide links to each form or a detailed description of the information required to be reported. Failure to attach forms, provide links, or provide a detailed description of the information to be reported will constitute a faulty delivery of the regulation.**

N/A

**(23) In the table below, provide an estimate of the fiscal savings and costs associated with implementation and compliance for the regulated community, local government, and state government for the current year and five subsequent years.**

	<b>Current FY Year 18/19</b>	<b>FY+1 Year 19/20</b>	<b>FY+2 Year 20/21</b>	<b>FY+3 Year 21/22</b>	<b>FY+4 Year 22/23</b>	<b>FY+5 Year 23/24</b>
<b>SAVINGS:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Regulated Community</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Local Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>State Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Savings</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>COSTS:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Regulated Community</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Local Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>State Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Costs</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>REVENUE LOSSES:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>Regulated Community</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Local Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>State Government</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Revenue Losses</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**(23a) Provide the past three year expenditure history for programs affected by the regulation.**

<b>Program</b>	<b>FY-3 (15/16)</b>	<b>FY-2 (16/17)</b>	<b>FY-1 (17/18)</b>	<b>Current FY (18/19)</b>
Environmental Program Management (161-10382)	\$28,277,000	\$26,885,000	\$29,413,000	\$30,932,000
Clean Air Fund Major Emission Facilities (215-20077)	\$17,373,000	\$16,931,000	\$16,358,000	\$17,878,000
Clean Air Fund Mobile and Area Facilities (233-20084)	\$10,142,000	\$8,228,000	\$8,078,000	\$9,369,000

**(24) For any regulation that may have an adverse impact on small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012), provide an economic impact statement that includes the following:**

**(a) An identification and estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the regulation.**

This proposed rulemaking would apply to owners and operators of new or modified major facilities with emissions of VOCs or ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas or that are located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas and would have a significant impact to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. It is not expected that any facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas will have a significant impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas.

Within the PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas, there are 17 facilities that have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both, as discussed in Question 16. No small businesses within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas are major facilities for ammonia. Two small businesses have been identified that have facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas and those facilities are major for VOC: Neville Chemical Company in Allegheny County and Congoleum Corporation in Delaware County. These businesses would only become subject to the proposed rulemaking if there is a major modification of VOC at the facility. In this case, since the owners and operators would already be subject to the existing NNSR provisions, there would be no additional burden placed onto these small businesses.

**(b) The projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other administrative costs required for compliance with the proposed regulation, including the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record.**

The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for owners and operators of affected small businesses would not change from what is already required. Depending on the delivery method chosen by the regulated community, the submittal of portable source general permit applications may be cheaper than what is currently available. There are no further legal, accounting or consulting procedures established in the proposed rulemaking.

**(c) A statement of probable effect on impacted small businesses.**

Neither of the small businesses identified in Questions 16 and 24(a) are expected to be subject to the proposed rulemaking since there is no indication of a major modification that will be taking place at either small business.

**(d) A description of any less intrusive or less costly alternative methods of achieving the purpose of the proposed regulation.**

There are no less intrusive or less costly alternative regulatory provisions available.

**(25) List any special provisions which have been developed to meet the particular needs of affected groups or persons including, but not limited to, minorities, the elderly, small businesses, and farmers.**

No special provisions were developed. The proposed rulemaking was developed to satisfy the State Implementation Plan Requirements as promulgated by EPA. EPA's Implementation Rule does not allow for the development of special provisions.

**(26) Include a description of any alternative regulatory provisions which have been considered and rejected and a statement that the least burdensome acceptable alternative has been selected.**

No alternative regulatory provisions were considered. The proposed rulemaking is the least burdensome allowed by EPA's Implementation Rule.

**(27) In conducting a regulatory flexibility analysis, explain whether regulatory methods were considered that will minimize any adverse impact on small businesses (as defined in Section 3 of the Regulatory Review Act, Act 76 of 2012), including:**

**(a) The establishment of less stringent compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.**

Less stringent compliance or reporting requirements are not available for small businesses. The small businesses that would be subject to this rule would already be subject to the existing NNSR regulations. The recordkeeping and reporting requirements for owners and operators of affected small businesses would not change from what is already required.

**(b) The establishment of less stringent schedules or deadlines for compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.**

Establishment of a less stringent compliance schedule or deadline for small businesses is not possible. Existing facilities that currently have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both will only become subject to the proposed regulation if there is a major modification for VOCs, ammonia, or both at the facility. The proposed rulemaking does not amend the current regulatory recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

**(c) The consolidation or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements for small businesses.**

The proposed rulemaking does not amend the current regulatory recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

**(d) The establishment of performing standards for small businesses to replace design or operational standards required in the regulation.**

The standards included in the proposed rulemaking are required by EPA's Implementation Rule. The SILs are based on EPA guidance; neither has a provision to allow a different type of standard.

**(e) The exemption of small businesses from all or any part of the requirements contained in the regulation.**

The owners and operators of small businesses may not be exempted from the proposed requirements because the proposed rulemaking was developed to satisfy the SIP Requirements Rule as promulgated by EPA. The small businesses that would be subject to this proposed rule would already be subject to the existing NNSR regulations.

**(28) If data is the basis for this regulation, please provide a description of the data, explain in detail how the data was obtained, and how it meets the acceptability standard for empirical, replicable and testable data that is supported by documentation, statistics, reports, studies or research. Please submit data or supporting materials with the regulatory package. If the material exceeds 50 pages, please provide it in a searchable electronic format or provide a list of citations and internet links that, where possible, can be accessed in a searchable format in lieu of the actual material. If other data was considered but not used, please explain why that data was determined not to be acceptable.**

The Commonwealth's SIP must include VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors in its NNSR regulations. The basis for this regulation are the Federal requirements and guidance, as well as SCAQMD's Rule 1325, as described in Questions 9 and 12, above.

The Department reviewed the information provided by EPA in its SIP Requirements and Implementation Rules, and believes that the data used meet the acceptability standard for empirical, replicable, and testable data. Additionally, according to EPA's Scientific Integrity Policy, at [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-02/documents/scientific\\_integrity\\_policy\\_2012.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-02/documents/scientific_integrity_policy_2012.pdf), EPA adheres to the 2002 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Information Quality Guidelines, the 2005 OMB Information Quality Bulletin for Peer Review, EPA's Quality Policy (CIO 2106) for assuring the collection and use of sound, scientific data and information, EPA's Peer Review Handbook for internal and external review of scientific products, and EPA's Information Quality Guidelines for maximizing the transparency, integrity and utility of information published on the Agency's website.

The following list provides more complete citations for sources referenced in this Regulatory Analysis Form:

*Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements*, 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016).

*Guidance on Significant Impact Levels for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program*, April 17, 2018, EPA memorandum, Peter Tsigotis, Director, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27711.

*Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)*, 73 FR 28321 (May 16, 2008).

North American Industry Classification Standards, <http://www.naics.com/>.

*Regulatory Impact Analysis of the Final Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter*, December 2012, EPA-452/R-12-005, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, <https://www3.epa.gov/ttnecas1/regdata/RIAs/finalria.pdf>.

*Revisions to California State Implementation Plan; South Coast Air Quality Management District; Stationary Source Permits*, 83 FR 39012 (August 8, 2018).

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Regulation XIII - New Source Review, Rule 1325, Amended November 4, 2016, <http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/rule-book/reg-xiii/rule-1325.pdf?sfvrsn=4>.

**(29) Include a schedule for review of the regulation including:**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A. The length of the public comment period:   | <u>60+ days</u>        |
| B. The date or dates on which any public meetings or hearings will be held:                   | <u>Quarter 2, 2019</u> |
| C. The expected date of delivery of the final-form regulation:                                | <u>Quarter 4, 2019</u> |
| D. The expected effective date of the final-form regulation:                                  | <u>Quarter 4, 2019</u> |
| E. The expected date by which compliance with the final-form regulation will be required:     | <u>Quarter 4, 2019</u> |
| F. The expected date by which required permits, licenses or other approvals must be obtained: | <u>N/A</u>             |

**(30) Describe the plan developed for evaluating the continuing effectiveness of the regulations after its implementation.**

The Board is not establishing a sunset date for this proposed regulation, since it is needed for the Department to carry out its statutory authority. The Department will closely monitor this proposed regulation after promulgation as a final-form regulation for its effectiveness and recommend updates to the Board as necessary.

FACE SHEET  
FOR FILING DOCUMENTS  
WITH THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE  
BUREAU

(Pursuant to Commonwealth Documents Law)



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Copy below is hereby approved as to form and legality.  
Attorney General

By:

*Ang M. Elbert*  
(Deputy Attorney General)

DATE OF APPROVAL

JAN 31 2019

Check if applicable  
Copy not approved. Objections attached.

Copy below is hereby certified to be true and  
correct copy of a document issued, prescribed or  
promulgated by:

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

(AGENCY)

DOCUMENT/FISCAL NOTE NO. 7-551

DATE OF ADOPTION DECEMBER 18, 2018

BY

*Patrick McDonnell*

TITLE PATRICK MCDONNELL  
CHAIRPERSON

EXECUTIVE OFFICER CHAIRPERSON OR SECRETARY

Copy below is hereby approved as to form and legality  
Executive or Independent Agencies

BY

*Manisa G. Z. Lohr*

JAN 02 2019

DATE OF APPROVAL

(Deputy General Counsel)  
~~(Chief Counsel - Independent Agency)~~  
(Strike inapplicable title)

Check if applicable. No Attorney General Approval  
or objection within 30 days after submission.

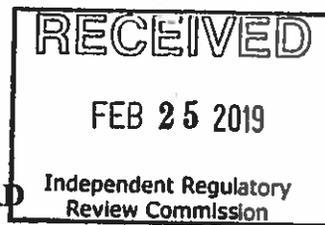
NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

Additional Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter in the  
Nonattainment New Source Review Program

25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127





**PROPOSED RULEMAKING  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD  
[25 PA. CODE CH. 121 and 127]**

**Additional Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter  
in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program**

The Environmental Quality Board (Board) proposes to amend Chapters 121 (relating to general provisions) and 127, Subchapters E and H (relating to new source review and general plan approvals and operating permits, respectively), to read as set forth in Annex A. This proposed rulemaking would incorporate recently promulgated Federal requirements for the regulation of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as precursor emissions to the formation of fine particulate matter, which is particulate matter less than and equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The proposed rulemaking would also revise the application submission options for the use of general plan approvals and operating permits for portable sources in 25 Pa. Code § 127.641(c).

This proposed rulemaking is necessary to address a mandatory 18-month sanction clock, in accordance with section 179 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509), following the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the nonattainment new source review (NNSR) permit program, because its existing NNSR program does not include emissions of VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. To stop the sanction clock, the Commonwealth will need to submit this proposed rulemaking to EPA, for EPA's technical and administrative review, by November 7, 2019.

This proposed rulemaking is given under Board order at its meeting of December 18, 2018.

*A. Effective Date*

This proposed rulemaking will be effective upon final-form publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

*B. Contact Persons*

For further information, contact Virendra Trivedi, Chief, Division of Permits, Bureau of Air Quality, Rachel Carson State Office Building, P.O. Box 8468, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468, (717) 783-9476; or Elizabeth Davis, Assistant Counsel, Bureau of Regulatory Counsel, Rachel Carson State Office Building, P.O. Box 8464, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8464, (717) 787-7060. Information regarding submitting comments on this proposed rulemaking appears in Section J of this preamble. Persons with a disability may use the Pennsylvania AT&T Relay Service, (800) 654-5984 (TDD users) or (800) 654-5988 (voice users). This proposed rulemaking is available on the Department of Environmental Protection's (Department) web site at [www.dep.pa.gov](http://www.dep.pa.gov) (select "Public Participation Center," then "Environmental Quality Board.")

### *C. Statutory Authority*

The proposed rulemaking is authorized under section 5(a)(1) of the Air Pollution Control Act (APCA) (35 P.S. § 4005(a)(1)), which grants the Board the authority to adopt rules and regulations for the prevention, control, reduction and abatement of air pollution in this Commonwealth. Section 5(a)(8) of the APCA also grants the Board the authority to adopt rules and regulations designed to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 7401—7671q).

### *D. Background and Purpose*

On July 18, 1997, EPA revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for particulate matter (PM) to add new standards for fine particles, using PM<sub>2.5</sub> as the indicator. EPA set the health-based (primary) and welfare-based (secondary) PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual standard at a level of 15 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and the 24-hour standard at a level of 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. See 62 FR 38652. Subsequently, on October 17, 2006, EPA revised the primary and secondary 24-hour NAAQS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup> from 65 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. See 71 FR 61236. On January 15, 2013, the EPA lowered the health-based (primary) PM<sub>2.5</sub> annual standard from 15 µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. See 78 FR 3086.

On January 15, 2015, EPA designated five areas in Pennsylvania as moderate nonattainment areas for the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS, based on air quality monitoring data from 2011-2013. See 80 FR 2206. The nonattainment areas were the Allegheny County Area, Allentown Area (Lehigh and Northampton Counties), Delaware County Area, Johnstown Area (Cambria County and partial Indiana County), and Lebanon County Area.

On April 7, 2015, EPA issued updated designations, based on complete, quality-assured, and certified monitoring data from 2012-2014, which reduced the number of nonattainment areas in Pennsylvania to three: the Allegheny County Area, the Delaware County Area, and the Lebanon County Area. See 80 FR 18535, 18549.

EPA subsequently determined that two of these areas – Delaware and Lebanon – attained the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS based on complete, quality-assured, and certified air quality data that shows that the area is monitoring attainment (Clean Data Determination). See 81 FR 89868 (December 13, 2016) and 82 FR 50851 (November 2, 2017) respectively. These final actions suspended the requirements for the Commonwealth to submit an attainment demonstration and associated reasonably available control measures, reasonable further progress plans, contingency measures and other planning SIP revisions related to the areas' attainment of the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS for so long as these areas continues to attain the 2012 annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS.

Section 172(c)(3) of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7502(c)(3)) requires a comprehensive emissions inventory, which is not suspended by the Clean Data Determinations. The Department submitted emissions inventories for the Delaware County and Lebanon County nonattainment areas on May 5, 2017 and September 25, 2017, respectively. On July 3, 2018, EPA published a final rule that approved both Delaware County and Lebanon County emissions inventories. See 83 FR 31064.

EPA published its SIP Requirements Rule, which requires states with nonattainment areas for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to amend their NNSR regulations to include emissions of VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. See *Fine Particulate Matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards: State Implementation Plan Requirements*, 81 FR 58010 (August 24, 2016). Section 189(a)(2)(B) of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7513a(a)(2)(B)) and its implementing regulations at 40 CFR 51.1003(a) requires all moderate nonattainment area elements to be submitted to EPA for SIP approval no later than 18 months from the date of designation. The designations were effective on April 15, 2015. See 80 FR 2206, 18535. Accordingly, the required elements were due to EPA for SIP approval on October 15, 2016. The Clean Data Determinations for the Delaware and Lebanon County Areas do not relieve the Commonwealth of its responsibilities to develop this SIP revision for the NNSR permit program.

This proposed rulemaking amends the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 121 definition of “Regulated NSR pollutant,” and the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 Subchapter E NNSR permitting regulations to include the PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor emissions provisions under the SIP Requirements Rule.

Consistent with EPA’s August 24, 2016, SIP Requirements Rule, EPA issued its Implementation Rule which defines a major facility as having the potential to emit: 100 tons per year (TPY) of emissions of VOC or ammonia, or both, in a moderate PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area and 70 TPY of VOC or ammonia emissions, or both, in a serious PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. See *Implementation of the New Source Review (NSR) Program for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)*, 73 FR 28321 (May 16, 2008). EPA’s Implementation Rule also established a VOC significance threshold of 40 TPY. The Implementation Rule requires states to determine the ammonia significance threshold and the VOC and ammonia offset ratio. The Clean Data Determinations for the Delaware and Lebanon County Areas does not relieve the Commonwealth of its responsibilities to develop this SIP revision for the NNSR permit program.

This proposed rulemaking amends the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 121 definitions of “Major facility” and “Significant,” and the 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127 Subchapter E NNSR permitting regulations related to the VOC and ammonia offset ratio provisions under the Implementation Rule. On November 4, 2016, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) amended its NNSR program to include ammonia and VOC as precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> (SCAQMD Rule 1325). As part of that rulemaking, SCAQMD added a significance threshold for ammonia of 40 TPY, which is the same significance threshold in this proposed rulemaking. SCAQMD also included an offset ratio for VOC and ammonia of 1:1, which is the same offset ratio in this proposed rulemaking. On May 8, 2017, the California Air Resource Board submitted a SIP revision to EPA with the amendments to SCAQMD Rule 1325. On August 8, 2018, EPA proposed a conditional approval of the SIP revision. See 83 FR 39012.

The Department believes that SCAQMD’s technical rationale that 40 TPY for ammonia is conservative because NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, with an established 40 TPY threshold, have a greater influence in the formation of secondary ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> than ammonia emissions is technically sound. See *Proposed Amended Rule 1302- Definitions and Proposed Amended Rule 1325- Federal PM<sub>2.5</sub> New Source Review Program*, Final Staff Report, November 2016, Mike

Laybourn, Air Quality Specialist, South Coast Air Quality Management District. The Department adopts that rationale as its own for this proposed rulemaking.

This proposed rulemaking includes significant impact levels (SILs) of 1.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for 24-hour  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  and 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for annual  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  which conform with the EPA guidance document for SILs entitled, *Guidance on Significant Impact Levels for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program*, EPA memorandum, April 17, 2018, Peter Tsirigotis, Director, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27711.

The addition of  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  SILs will mitigate the effects of  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  in nonattainment areas affected by  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  emissions from attainment areas. A SIL defines the level of ambient air impact that is considered a "significant contribution" to air quality. If the modeled maximum ambient impacts of a new source or modification are below the SILs, the source: (1) is presumed not to cause or contribute significantly to a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment or NAAQS violation, and (2) is not required to perform the multiple-source, cumulative impacts assessments that are otherwise required under PSD.

On April 6, 2018, EPA published a notice of finding of failure to submit (FFS) SIP revisions for the 2012 annual  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  NAAQS, effective May 7, 2018. See 83 FR 14759. EPA's FFS included a determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program for Allegheny, Delaware and Lebanon Counties because emissions of VOCs and ammonia are not currently regulated as  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  precursors. In addition, the FFS included a determination that the following required SIP elements were not submitted for Allegheny County: emissions inventory, control strategy, attainment demonstration, reasonable further progress, qualitative milestones and contingency measures. Because the Allegheny County Health Department is an approved local air pollution control agency, under section 12(b) of the APCA, 35 P.S. § 4012(b), it is developing its own SIP revision to address these required SIP elements, which the Department will submit to EPA. In accordance with section 179 of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509), a mandatory 18-month sanction clock began on May 7, 2018, the effective date of the FFS.

Therefore, to stop the sanction clock and correct the deficiency that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program, because the Commonwealth's existing NNSR program does not include VOC and ammonia as  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  precursors, one of the following must occur by November 7, 2019:

- 1) The Commonwealth submits an updated NNSR regulation that addresses VOC and ammonia as  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  precursors as a SIP revision, which EPA determines to be technically and administratively complete; or
- 2) The Commonwealth submits a SIP revision for each area, and EPA fully approves and redesignates the area from nonattainment to attainment. Once an area is redesignated as attainment, NNSR would no longer apply.

The Department is currently working on both options to correct the deficiency to ensure that the sanction clock stops by November 7, 2019. Section 179 of the CAA (42 U.S.C.A. § 7509) authorizes EPA to use two types of sanctions: 1) imposing what are called "2:1 offsets" on new or modified sources of emissions; and 2) withholding of certain Federal highway funds. Under

section 179 of the CAA and its implementing regulations, the Administrator first imposes “2:1 offsets” sanctions for new or modified major stationary sources in the nonattainment area, and then, if the deficiency has not been corrected within 6 months, also applies Federal highway funding sanctions. See 40 CFR 52.31 (relating to selection of sequence of mandatory sanctions for findings made pursuant to section 179 of the Clean Air Act). Therefore, if the deficiency is not corrected, EPA will impose mandatory “2:1 offsets” sanctions beginning November 7, 2019, and highway fund sanctions, beginning May 7, 2020. The Commonwealth receives approximately \$1.7 billion in Federal transportation funding annually, which would be at risk if the Commonwealth does not implement one of the options listed above.

This proposed rulemaking would also revise the application submission options for the use of general plan approvals and operating permits for portable sources in 25 Pa. Code § 127.641(c). Currently applications may only be delivered through hand delivery or certified mail return receipt requested. The proposed change would remove these options thereby allowing delivery by any means.

This proposed rulemaking would help assure that the citizens of this Commonwealth benefit from reduced emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors from regulated sources. Attaining and maintaining levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> below the health- and welfare-based NAAQS is important to reduce premature mortality and other health and environmental effects associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure.

The proposed rulemaking was presented to the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (SBCAC) on July 25, 2018, and to the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC) on August 2, 2018. Neither committee expressed concerns, and both committees voted unanimously to concur with the Department’s recommendation to present the proposed rulemaking to the Board for consideration.

On August 21, 2018, the proposed rulemaking was presented to the Citizens Advisory Council’s (CAC) Policy and Regulatory Oversight (PRO) Committee. The PRO Committee requested that clarity be provided in 25 Pa. Code § 121.1 under the definition of “major facility” to indicate that the proposed rulemaking language of “Seventy TPY of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs or ammonia in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>” means 70 TPY for each pollutant individually and not combined. The Department agreed and revised the definition to provide the requested clarification. On September 18, 2018, the full CAC concurred with the Department’s recommendation to move the proposed rulemaking forward to the Board for consideration.

#### *E. Summary of Regulatory Requirements*

The proposed rulemaking would amend the existing definitions of “major facility,” “regulated NSR pollutant” and “significant,” under section 121.1 (relating to definitions) to include the requirements for PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors of VOC and ammonia.

Section 127.202 (relating to effective date) is proposed to be amended to include references to PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. In addition, other minor editorial changes are proposed for this section.

Section 127.203 is proposed to be amended to include annual and 24-hour significance levels for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.

Section 127.210 is proposed to be amended to include offset ratios for VOCs and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.

This proposed rulemaking would amend 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter H (relating to general plan approvals and operating permits) to provide the regulated community with flexibility in submitting applications to use portable source general permits. Currently, 25 Pa. Code § 127.641(c) requires these applications to be either hand delivered or transmitted by certified mail return receipt requested. The amendment would remove these limited options and allow submission by any means.

#### *F. Benefits, Costs and Compliance*

##### *Benefits*

As noted in Section D of this preamble, overall, the citizens of this Commonwealth will benefit from reduced emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors from regulated sources. Attaining and maintaining levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> below the health- and welfare-based NAAQS is important to reduce premature mortality and other health and environmental effects associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure. Reductions in ambient levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> would also promote improved animal health and welfare, improved visibility, decreased soiling and materials damage, and decreased damage to plants and trees. Also, regarding portable source general plan approvals and operating permits, allowing for additional flexibility would provide additional options for the regulated community to submit applications that may be faster and less expensive than what is currently available.

##### *Compliance costs*

This proposed rulemaking would apply to owners and operators of new or modified major facilities with emissions of VOCs or ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas or that are located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas and would have a significant impact to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. The significant impact is determined by the proposed SIL of 1.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 0.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for annual PM<sub>2.5</sub>. It is not expected that any facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas will have a significant impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas. No new facilities are known to be constructed, or planned to be constructed, within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas that will emit major amounts of VOCs or ammonia. There are 17 facilities that have the potential to emit 100 tons per year or greater of emissions of VOCs, ammonia, or both. The owners and operators of these facilities would be subject to the proposed rulemaking if major modifications occur at the affected facilities for VOCs, ammonia, or both at the facility. The Department is not aware of any upcoming major modifications at these facilities.

In addition, owners and operators of portable sources would be affected when submitting applications to the Department for a general plan approval or operating permit. Currently, these applications are required to be either hand delivered or transmitted by certified mail return

receipt requested. The proposed rulemaking would remove the language on specific requirements and replace it with the ability to submit applications to the Department by any means.

#### *Compliance assistance plan*

The Department plans to educate and assist the public and regulated community in understanding the proposed requirements and how to comply with them. This would be accomplished through the Department's ongoing compliance assistance program. The Department would also work with the Small Business Assistance Program to aid the facilities less able to handle matters with their in-house staff.

#### *Paperwork requirements*

There are no additional paperwork requirements associated with this proposed rulemaking with which industry would need to comply.

#### *G. Pollution Prevention*

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 13101—13109) established a National policy that promotes pollution prevention as the preferred means for achieving state environmental protection goals. The Department encourages pollution prevention, which is the reduction or elimination of pollution at its source, through the substitution of environmentally friendly materials, more efficient use of raw materials and the incorporation of energy efficiency strategies. Pollution prevention practices can provide greater environmental protection with greater efficiency because they can result in significant cost savings to facilities that permanently achieve or move beyond compliance.

This proposed rulemaking would help assure that the citizens of this Commonwealth will benefit from reduced emissions of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors from regulated sources. Attaining and maintaining levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> below the health- and welfare-based NAAQS is important to reduce premature mortality and other health and environmental effects associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure. Reduced levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> would promote improved visibility, decreased soiling, and decreased materials damage.

#### *H. Sunset Review*

The Board is not establishing a sunset date for this proposed regulation, since it is needed for the Department to carry out its statutory authority. The Department will closely monitor this proposed regulation after promulgation as a final-form rulemaking in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* for its effectiveness and recommend updates to the Board as necessary.

#### *I. Regulatory Review*

Under section 5(a) of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. § 745.5(a)), on February 25, 2019, the Department submitted a copy of this proposed rulemaking and a copy of a Regulatory Analysis

Form to the Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC) and to the Chairpersons of the House and Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committees. In addition to submitting the proposed amendments, the Department has provided IRRC and the Committees with a copy of a detailed Regulatory Analysis Form prepared by the Department. A copy of this material is available to the public upon request.

Under section 5(g) of the Regulatory Review Act, IRRC may convey any comments, recommendations or objections to the proposed rulemaking within 30 days of the close of the public comment period. The comments, recommendations or objections must specify the regulatory review criteria which have not been met. The Regulatory Review Act specifies detailed procedures for review, prior to final publication of the rulemaking by the Department, the General Assembly and the Governor.

#### *J. Public Comments*

Interested persons are invited to submit to the Board written comments, suggestions, support or objections regarding this proposed rulemaking. Comments, suggestions, support or objections must be received by the Board by May 20, 2019.

Comments may be submitted to the Board online, by e-mail, by mail or express mail as follows.

Comments may be submitted to the Board by accessing the Board's online comment system at <http://www.ahs.dep.pa.gov/eComment>.

Comments may be submitted to the Board by e-mail at [RegComments@pa.gov](mailto:RegComments@pa.gov). A subject heading of this proposed rulemaking and a return name and address must be included in each transmission.

If an acknowledgement of comments submitted online or by e-mail is not received by the sender within 2 working days, the comments should be retransmitted to the Board to ensure receipt. Comments submitted by facsimile will not be accepted.

Written comments should be mailed to the Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 8477, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8477. Express mail should be sent to the Environmental Quality Board, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 16th Floor, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301.

#### *K. Public Hearings*

The Board will hold three public hearings for the purpose of accepting comments on this proposed rulemaking. The hearings will be held at 1 p.m. on the following dates:

April 16, 2019 Department of Environmental Protection  
Southcentral Regional Office  
Susquehanna Room A  
909 Elmerton Avenue  
Harrisburg, PA 17110

April 17, 2019 Department of Environmental Protection  
Southwest Regional Office  
Waterfront Conference Room A  
400 Waterfront Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

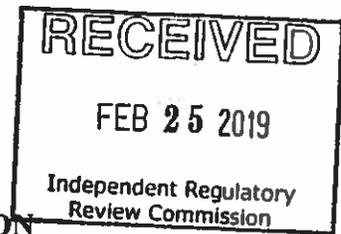
April 18, 2019 Department of Environmental Protection  
Southeast Regional Office  
Delaware River Room  
2 East Main Street  
Norristown, PA 19401

Persons wishing to present testimony at a hearing are requested to contact the Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 8477, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8477, (717) 787-4526 at least 1 week in advance of the hearing to reserve a time to present testimony. Oral testimony is limited to 5 minutes for each witness. Witnesses are requested to submit three written copies of their oral testimony to the hearing chairperson at the hearing. Organizations are limited to designating one witness to present testimony on their behalf at each hearing.

Persons in need of accommodations as provided for in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 should contact the Board at (717) 787-4526 or through the Pennsylvania AT&T Relay Service at (800) 654-5984 (TDD) or (800) 654-5988 (voice users) to discuss how the Board may accommodate their needs.

Patrick McDonnell,  
*Chairperson*





**PROPOSED RULEMAKING**  
**Annex A**  
**TITLE 25. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**PART I. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
**Subpart C. PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**ARTICLE III. AIR RESOURCES**

**CHAPTER 121. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**§ 121. 1. Definitions.**

The definitions in section 3 of the act (35 P. S. § 4003) apply to this article. In addition, the following words and terms, when used in this article, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

\* \* \* \* \*

*Major facility—*

(i) A facility which emits or has the potential to emit 100 TPY or more of a regulated NSR pollutant, except that lower emissions thresholds apply as follows:

(A) Fifty TPY of VOCs in a serious nonattainment area for ozone.

(B) Fifty TPY of VOCs in an area within an ozone transport region except for a severe or extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(C) Twenty-five TPY of VOCs in a severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(D) Ten TPY of VOCs in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(E) Seventy TPY of PM-10 in a serious nonattainment area for PM-10.

(F) Fifty TPY of CO in a serious nonattainment area for CO.

**(G) Seventy TPY of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.**

**(H) Seventy TPY of NO<sub>x</sub> in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.**

**(I) Seventy TPY of SO<sub>2</sub> in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.**

**(J) Seventy TPY of VOCs in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.**

**(K) Seventy TPY of ammonia in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.**

(ii) For the purposes of applying the requirements of Chapter 127, Subchapter E to the owner or operator of a facility located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region which emits or has the potential to emit NO<sub>x</sub>, as follows:

(A) One hundred TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in an ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal, basic or moderate.

(B) One hundred TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in an ozone nonattainment area classified as a transitional, submarginal, or incomplete or no data area, when the area is located in an ozone transport region.

(C) One hundred TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in an area designated under section 107(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C.A. § 7407(d)) as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone that is located in an ozone transport region.

(D) Fifty TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in a serious nonattainment area for ozone.

(E) Twenty-five TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in a severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(F) Ten TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(iii) A physical change that occurs at a facility which does not exceed the major facility thresholds specified in Chapter 127, Subchapter E is considered a major facility if the change constitutes a major facility by itself.

(iv) A facility which is major for VOCs or NO<sub>x</sub> is considered major for ozone.

(v) Notwithstanding the provisions under subparagraphs (i) and (ii), a facility which emits or has the potential to emit 25 TPY or more of NO<sub>x</sub> or VOC and is located in Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery or Philadelphia County.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Regulated NSR pollutant—*

(i) NO<sub>x</sub> or VOCs.

(ii) A pollutant for which the EPA has promulgated a NAAQS.

(iii) A pollutant that is a constituent or precursor of a pollutant listed under subparagraph (i) or (ii), if the constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of regulation of the pollutant listed under subparagraph (i) or (ii). Precursors identified by the Administrator of the EPA for purposes of NSR are the following:

(A) VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub> are precursors to ozone in all ozone nonattainment areas.

(B) SO<sub>2</sub> [is a precursor], VOCs and ammonia are precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in all PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas.

(C) Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas unless the Department demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the EPA or the Administrator of the EPA determines that NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from a source in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

(iv) PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM-10 emissions, including gaseous emissions from a facility or activity that condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures, as specified in § 127.201(g) (relating to general requirements).

\* \* \* \* \*

*Significant—*

(i) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a facility to emit one of the following pollutants at a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed the following emissions rates except as specified in subparagraphs (ii)—(v):

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Emissions Rate</i>
Carbon monoxide (CO):	100 TPY
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ):	40 TPY
Sulfur oxides (SO <sub>x</sub> ):	40 TPY
Ozone:	40 TPY of VOCs or 40 TPY of NO <sub>x</sub>
Lead:	0.6 TPY
PM-10:	15 TPY
PM <sub>2.5</sub> :	10 TPY of PM <sub>2.5</sub> ; 40 TPY of SO <sub>2</sub> ; <u>40 TPY of VOCs; 40 TPY of ammonia</u> ; 40 TPY of NO <sub>x</sub> , unless the Department demonstrates to the EPA's satisfaction or the EPA determines that the NO <sub>x</sub> emissions are not a significant contributor to PM <sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment in the area.

(ii) The emissions rate that is significant for VOCs in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area is 25 TPY.

(iii) For purposes of applying Chapter 127, Subchapter E to the owner or operator of modifications at a major facility located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region that emits or has the potential to emit NO<sub>x</sub>, the emissions rate that is significant and other requirements for VOCs in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) apply to NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

(iv) The emissions rate that is significant for CO in a serious nonattainment area is 50 TPY if the EPA has determined that the affected facility contributes significantly to CO levels in that area.

(v) The emissions rate that is significant for VOCs in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone is any amount above zero.

\* \* \* \* \*

**CHAPTER 127. CONSTRUCTION, MODIFICATION, REACTIVATION  
AND OPERATION OF SOURCES**

**Subchapter E. NEW SOURCE REVIEW**

**§ 127.202. Effective date.**

(a) The special permit requirements in this subchapter apply to an owner or operator of a facility to which a plan approval [will be] is issued by the Department after May 19, 2007, except the special permit requirements for precursors to PM<sub>2.5</sub>, which [will] apply as follows:

(1) NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> after September 3, 2011.

(2) VOCs and ammonia after \_\_\_\_\_

(Editor's Note: The blank refers to the effective date of adoption of this proposed rulemaking when published as a final-form rulemaking).

(b) For SO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM-10, lead and CO, this subchapter applies until a given nonattainment area is redesignated as an unclassifiable or attainment area. After a redesignation, special permit conditions remain effective until the Department approves a permit modification request and modifies the permit.

**§ 127.203. Facilities subject to special permit requirements.**

(a) This subchapter applies to the construction of a new major facility or modification at an existing major facility located in a nonattainment area, an ozone transport region or an attainment or unclassifiable area which impacts a nonattainment area in excess of the following significance levels:

Pollutant	Averaging time				
	Annual	24 (hours)	8 (hours)	3 (hours)	1 (hours)
SO <sub>2</sub>	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	-
PM-10	1.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-

CO	-	-	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Lead	-	0.1 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	<b>0.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	-	-	-
	*	*	*	*	*

**§ 127.210. Offset ratios.**

(a) The emissions offset ratios for NSR purposes and ERC transactions subject to the requirements of this subchapter must be in an amount equal to or greater than the ratios specified in the following table:

*Required Emission Offsets For Existing Sources, Expressed in Tons per Year*

<i>Pollutant/Area</i>	<i>Flue Emissions</i>	<i>Fugitive Emissions</i>
PM-10 and SO <sub>x</sub>	1.3:1	5:1
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Ozone Classification Areas		
Severe Areas	1.3:1	1.3:1
Serious Areas	1.2:1	1.3:1
Moderate Areas	1.15:1	1.3:1
Marginal/Incomplete Data Areas	1.15:1	1.3:1
Transport Region	1.15:1	1.3:1
NO <sub>x</sub>		
Ozone Classification Areas		
Severe Areas	1.3:1	1.3:1
Serious Areas	1.2:1	1.2:1
Moderate Areas	1.15:1	1.15:1
Marginal/Incomplete Data Areas	1.15:1	1.15:1
Transport Region	1.15:1	1.15:1
Carbon Monoxide		
Primary Nonattainment Areas	1.1:1	1.1:1
Lead	1.1:1	1.1:1
PM <sub>2.5</sub>		
PM <sub>2.5</sub> Nonattainment Area		
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	1:1	1:1
PM <sub>2.5</sub> Precursors		
SO <sub>2</sub>	1:1	1:1

NO <sub>x</sub>	1:1	1:1
VOCs	1:1	1:1
<b>Ammonia</b>	<b>1:1</b>	<b>1:1</b>

(b) In complying with the emissions offset requirements of this subchapter, the emission offsets obtained shall be of the same NSR regulated pollutant unless interpollutant offsetting is authorized for a particular pollutant in accordance with subsection (c).

(c) The Department may, based on a technical assessment, establish interpollutant trading ratios for offsetting PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions or PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursor emissions in a specific nonattainment area or geographic area in this Commonwealth. The interpollutant trading ratios shall be subject to public review and comment for at least 30 days prior to submission to the EPA for approval as a SIP revision.

(d) If the EPA promulgates PM<sub>2.5</sub> interpollutant trading ratios in 40 CFR Part 51 (relating to requirements for preparation, adoption, and submittal of implementation plans), the ratios will be adopted and incorporated by reference.

## **Subchapter H. GENERAL PLAN APPROVALS AND OPERATING PERMITS**

### **USE OF PLAN APPROVALS AND OPERATING PERMITS FOR PORTABLE SOURCES**

#### **§ 127.641. Application for use of plan approvals and operating permits for portable sources.**

(a) A source proposing to use a plan approval or an operating permit for a portable source shall notify the Department on a form provided by the Department and receive prior written approval from the Department prior to operating under the plan approval and operating permit for portable sources.

(b) For applications for sources operating at multiple temporary locations the following apply:

(1) A separate application form and fee may be required to be submitted for each location.

(2) The applicant shall notify the Department and the municipality where the operation shall take place in advance of each change in location.

(c) The application required by this section shall be **[either hand delivered or transmitted by certified mail return receipt requested] submitted to the Department.**

(d) The Department will take action on the application within 30 days of receipt.

# Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee

to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

PO Box 8468

Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468

July 25, 2018

Honorable Patrick McDonnell  
Secretary  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Rachel Carson State Office Building  
P.O. Box 2063  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063



Re: Proposed Rulemaking to Amend 25 Pa. Code Chapter 127, Subchapter E to Adopt Additional Requirements for Fine Particulate Matter in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program (25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127)

Dear Secretary McDonnell:

On July 25, 2018, the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (Committee) discussed the proposed rulemaking to incorporate Federal requirements issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on August 24, 2016, for the regulation of precursor emissions to the formation of particulate matter less than and equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The EPA's final rule requires states with nonattainment areas for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to amend their new source review (NSR) regulations to include emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.

The proposed amendments would amend Chapter 127, Subchapter E to limit the emissions of VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors for new major sources or major sources being modified in certain counties of this Commonwealth that are designated as nonattainment for the PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This proposed rulemaking would also add PM<sub>2.5</sub> significant impact levels (SIL) to conform with the EPA guidance for SILs published on April 17, 2018, in the Memorandum from Peter Tsigotis, Guidance on Significant Impact Levels for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program. Amendments to Chapter 121 would be made to support the amendments to Chapter 127, Subchapter E. The proposed rulemaking would also provide for the electronic submission of general permit applications for portable sources under Chapter 127, Subchapter H (relating to general plan approvals and operating permits).

The Committee appreciates the Department's presentation regarding this proposed rulemaking. The proposed rulemaking does not appear to impact small businesses. The Committee considers this presentation for information only and does not have comments on the proposed rulemaking.

The Committee voted 4-0-0 to concur with the Department's recommendation to present the proposed rulemaking amendments to the Environmental Quality Board for consideration for adoption and publication as a proposed rulemaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dale I. Kaplan". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Dale I. Kaplan  
Chair

Hon. Patrick McDonnell

2

July 25, 2018

cc: Krishnan Ramamurthy, Director, PA DEP BAQ  
Susan Hoyle, PA DEP BAQ  
Susan Foster, PA DEP BAQ  
Nancy Herb, PA DEP BAQ

# Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee

to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

PO Box 8468

Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468

August 6, 2018

Honorable Patrick McDonnell  
Secretary  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Rachel Carson State Office Building  
P.O. Box 2063  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-2063



Re: Proposed Rulemaking to Amend 25 Pa. Code Chapter 121 and Chapter 127, Subchapter E to Adopt Additional Requirements for Fine Particulate Matter in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program and Chapter 127, Subchapter H to Provide for Electronic Submission of General Permit Applications for Portable Sources (25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127)

Dear Secretary McDonnell:

On July 25, 2018, the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (Committee) discussed the proposed rulemaking to incorporate Federal requirements issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on August 24, 2016, for the regulation of precursor emissions to the formation of particulate matter less than and equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The EPA's final rule requires states with nonattainment areas for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to amend their new source review (NSR) regulations to include emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.

The proposed amendments would amend Chapter 127, Subchapter E to limit the emissions of VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors for new major sources or major sources being modified in certain counties of this Commonwealth that are designated as nonattainment for the PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). This proposed rulemaking would also add PM<sub>2.5</sub> significant impact levels (SIL) to conform with the EPA guidance for SILs published on April 17, 2018, in the Memorandum from Peter Tsirigotis, Guidance on Significant Impact Levels for Ozone and Fine Particles in the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting Program. Amendments to Chapter 121 would be made to support the amendments to Chapter 127, Subchapter E. The proposed rulemaking would also provide for the electronic submission of general permit applications for portable sources under Chapter 127, Subchapter H (relating to general plan approvals and operating permits).

The Committee voted 14-0-0 (yes/no/abstain) to concur with the Department's recommendation to present the proposed rulemaking amendments to the Environmental Quality Board for consideration for adoption and publication as a proposed rulemaking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patrick K. O'Neill". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Patrick K. O'Neill Esq.  
Chair

cc: Krishnan Ramamurthy, Director, PA DEP BAQ  
Kirit Dalal, PA DEP BAQ  
Susan Hoyle, PA DEP BAQ



# Citizens Advisory Council

to the Department of Environmental Protection

P.O. Box 8459 • Rachel Carson State Office Building  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8459 • 717-787-8171 • Fax 717-705-4980

September 19, 2018



Krishnan Ramamurthy  
Director  
Bureau of Air Quality  
P.O. Box 8468  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468

Dear Mr. Ramamurthy:

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 7.6 of the Air Pollution Control Act, on August 21, 2018, staff from the Bureau of Air Quality briefed the Citizens Advisory Council's (Council) Policy and Regulatory Oversight Committee (Committee) on the draft proposed rulemaking for PM<sub>2.5</sub> Precursors. PM<sub>2.5</sub> is shorthand for particulate matter less than and equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter. The proposed rulemaking would amend 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127 to comply with EPA's PM<sub>2.5</sub> rule that requires states to amend their new source review (NSR) regulations to include emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors in certain counties of this Commonwealth that are designated as nonattainment for the PM<sub>2.5</sub> National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). The draft proposed rulemaking also proposes significant impact levels (SIL) for PM<sub>2.5</sub> and proposes offset ratios for emissions of VOCs and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.

On the recommendation of the Committee, Council voted at their September 18, 2018, meeting to support the advancement of the above-referenced proposed rulemaking to the Environmental Quality Board for action with the following comments:

1. The Council recommends that the revised definition of "major facility" in the draft proposed rulemaking be clarified to reflect what was explained to the Council, that the 70 tons per year threshold is determined for each listed pollutant separately, not by adding the amounts of various listed pollutants together.
2. The Council recommends that a technical justification for the ammonia emissions rate threshold be included in the Preamble to the proposed rulemaking.

*Allegheny County*  
Cynthia Carrow  
John J. Walliser, Esq

*Bedford County*  
William Fink

*Chester County*  
Donald S. Welsh

*Cumberland County*  
Duane Mowery  
James Welty  
R. Timothy Weston, Esq

*Delaware County*  
James A. Schmid

*Fayette County*  
John R. Over, Jr.

*Greene County*  
Terry L. Dayton

*Indiana County*  
John St. Clair

*Philadelphia County*  
David Dunphy  
Jerome Shabazz

*Tioga County*  
Thimdeus K. Stevens

*Washington County*  
Mark Caskey

Council appreciates the Bureau's cooperation in providing detailed briefings on air rulemakings. If you have any questions regarding Council's action on the above-referenced rulemaking, please contact me at 717.787.8171 or by email at [ksalador@pa.gov](mailto:ksalador@pa.gov).

Sincerely,



Keith J. Salador  
Executive Director  
Citizens Advisory Council

cc: Kirit Dalal  
John Krueger  
Randy Bordner  
Susan Hoyle  
Laura Edinger

February 25, 2019

David Sumner  
Executive Director  
Independent Regulatory Review Commission  
333 Market Street, 14th Floor  
Harrisburg, PA 17120



Re: Proposed Rulemaking: Additional Requirements for Control of Fine Particulate Matter in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program (#7-551)

Dear Mr. Sumner:

Pursuant to Section 5(a) of the Regulatory Review Act, please find enclosed a copy of a proposed rulemaking for review by the Independent Regulatory Review Commission (Commission). This proposal is scheduled for publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on March 16, 2019, with a 64-day public comment period. The Environmental Quality Board (Board) adopted this proposal on December 18, 2018.

The enclosed proposed rulemaking would amend 25 Pa. Code Chapters 121 and 127 to incorporate the federal requirement to include emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. On August 24, 2016, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a final rule requiring states with nonattainment areas for PM<sub>2.5</sub> to amend their nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) regulations to include emissions of VOC and ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors. Pennsylvania currently has three areas designated as nonattainment for PM<sub>2.5</sub> – Delaware, Lebanon, and Allegheny counties.

The federal regulation at 40 CFR 51.1003(a) requires all moderate nonattainment area elements to be submitted to EPA for State Implementation Plan (SIP) approval by no later than 18 months following the date of designation. The designations were effective on April 15, 2015, and the Commonwealth's SIP was due to EPA for approval on October 15, 2016. On April 6, 2018, EPA published a notice of finding of failure to submit SIP revisions for the 2012 annual Fine Particulate Matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), effective May 7, 2018. In accordance with section 179 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), a mandatory 18-month sanction clock began on May 7, 2018. EPA's finding of failure to submit included a determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program because emissions of VOC and ammonia are not currently regulated as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors.

This proposed rulemaking is necessary to address the mandatory 18-month sanction clock following EPA's determination that Pennsylvania has not met its obligations for the NNSR permit program. To stop the sanction clock, the Commonwealth will need to submit this rulemaking in its final-form to EPA as a SIP revision for EPA's technical and administrative



review. The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) may also submit and receive EPA approval for SIP revisions that demonstrate how Pennsylvania will maintain attainment of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS for 10 years (Maintenance Plan) for Delaware, Lebanon, and Allegheny counties and for Redesignation Requests to redesignate the PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas as attainment, by November 7, 2019. The Department is concurrently sending the Redesignation requests and SIP revisions to EPA for approval.

Consistent with EPA's SIP Requirements Rule, EPA issued an Implementation Rule, defining a major facility as having the potential to emit 100 tons per year (TPY) of emissions of VOC or ammonia, or both, in a moderate PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area and 70 TPY of VOC or ammonia emissions, or both, in a serious PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. The Implementation Rule also established a VOC significance threshold of 40 TPY. States are required to determine the ammonia significance threshold and the VOC and ammonia offset ratio. This proposed rulemaking follows the significance thresholds conditionally approved by EPA for California in August 2018. California's South Coast Air Quality Management District amended its NNSR program to add a significance threshold for ammonia of 40 TPY and an offset ratio for VOC and ammonia of 1:1.

The proposed rulemaking also includes significant impact levels (SILs) of 1.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 0.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for annual PM<sub>2.5</sub>, which conform with the EPA guidance for SILs. The addition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> SILs will mitigate the impact of PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from attainment areas. An SIL defines the level of ambient air impact that is considered a "significant contribution" to air quality. If the modeled maximum ambient impacts of a new source or modification are below the SIL, the source: (1) is presumed not to cause or contribute significantly to a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment or NAAQS violation, and (2) is not required to perform the multiple-source, cumulative impacts assessments that are otherwise required under PSD.

This proposed rulemaking would apply to owners and operators of new or modified major facilities with emissions of VOC or ammonia as PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas or that are located within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas and would have a significant impact to a PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment area. The significant impact is determined by the proposed SIL of 1.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for 24-hour PM<sub>2.5</sub> and 0.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup> for annual PM<sub>2.5</sub>. If a facility located in an attainment area is found to have a significant impact on a nonattainment area, then the facility is subject to NNSR. However, it is not expected that any facilities within PM<sub>2.5</sub> attainment areas will have a significant impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas. No new facilities are known to be constructed, or planned to be constructed, within PM<sub>2.5</sub> nonattainment areas that will emit major amounts of VOCs or ammonia.

There are 17 existing facilities, in Allegheny, Delaware and Lebanon Counties, that currently have the potential to emit 100 TPY or greater of emissions of VOC, ammonia, or both, and that will only become subject to the proposed regulation if there is a major modification for VOCs, ammonia, or both, at the facility. The Department is not aware of any plans for major modifications or new facilities.



This proposed rulemaking would only have a financial impact on the regulated community and any business engaged in the manufacturing or distribution of control equipment for VOC and ammonia emissions. Other businesses that have generated Emission Reduction Credits (ERCs) may benefit financially through the sale of ERCs to affected owners and operators.

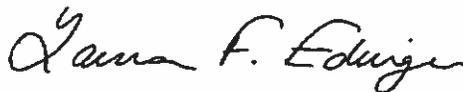
Any costs to the industry to comply with this proposed rulemaking would be outweighed by health, welfare, and economic benefits. By reducing levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in nonattainment areas, this proposed rulemaking will reduce incidences of respiratory and cardiovascular disease (as indicated by reduced hospital admissions, emergency room visits, absences from school and work, and restricted activity days) and lung disease, decreased lung function, asthma attacks and certain cardiovascular problems.

The Department worked with the Air Quality Technical Advisory Committee (AQTAC), the Small Business Compliance Advisory Committee (SBCAC), and the Citizens Advisory Council (CAC) during the development of this proposed rulemaking. The members of AQTAC and SBCAC voted unanimously to concur with the Department's recommendation to present the proposed rulemaking to the Board for consideration, on July 25, 2018 and August 2, 2018, respectively. The Department conferred with CAC's Policy and Regulatory Oversight (PRO) Committee, on August 21, 2018, and the members requested the Department clarify the definition of "major facility" to indicate that the language "Seventy TPY of PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs or ammonia in a serious nonattainment area for PM<sub>2.5</sub>" means 70 TPY for each pollutant individually and not combined. The Department provided the clarification. On the recommendation of that Committee, the members of CAC concurred, on September 18, 2018, with the Department's recommendation to move the proposed rulemaking forward to the Board for consideration.

As set forth in the Regulatory Review Act, the Department will consider any comments and recommendations made by the Commission, as well as the House and Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committees and public commenters, prior to final adoption of this rulemaking.

Please contact me by e-mail at [ledinger@pa.gov](mailto:ledinger@pa.gov) or by telephone at 717.783.8727 if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,



Laura Edinger  
Regulatory Coordinator

Enclosures



**TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO  
 THE REGULATORY REVIEW ACT**

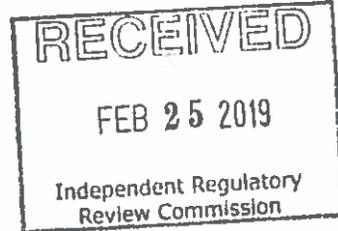
I.D. NUMBER: 7- 551

SUBJECT: Additional Requirements For Control of Fine Particulate Matter in the Nonattainment New Source Review Program

AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**TYPE OF REGULATION**

- Proposed Regulation
- Final Regulation
- Final Regulation with Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Omitted
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Attorney General
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Governor
- Delivery of Tolled Regulation
  - a.  With Revisions
  - b.  Without Revisions



**FILING OF REGULATION**

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESIGNATION
<u>2/25/19</u>	<u>Regina K. Deppen</u>	Majority Chair, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES & ENERGY <u>Representative Daryl Metcalfe</u>
<u>2/25/19</u>	<u>Richard [Signature]</u>	Minority Chair, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES & ENERGY <u>Representative Greg Vitali</u>
<u>2/25/19</u>	<u>Patti [Signature]</u>	Majority Chair, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES & ENERGY <u>Senator Gene Yaw</u>
<u>2/25/19</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	Minority Chair, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES & ENERGY <u>Senator John Yudichak</u>
<u>2/25/19</u>	<u>Cheryl [Signature]</u>	INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION <u>David Sumner</u>
<u>2.25.19</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	ATTORNEY GENERAL (for Final Omitted only)  LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU (for Proposed only)

