

# ARTICLE IV

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## REGISTRATION

**ADOPTED: June 9, 1969**

**REVISED: January 4, 2018**

**EFFECTIVE: March 1, 2018**

### SECTION 4.01 REGISTRATION REQUIRED

The Authority regulates the classes of stationary sources, listed in Exhibit R, under the authority of RCW 70.94.151. A stationary source, listed in Exhibit R, whether publicly or privately owned, shall register with the Authority, unless exempted under Section 4.03 of this Article.

### SECTION 4.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

- A. Registration Responsibility. The owner, operator, or a designated agent of a stationary source, shall register said stationary source, except those stationary sources exempted under Section 4.03 of this Article, by obtaining proper forms from the Authority or using an alternative to forms when required by the Authority. The owner and operator of the stationary source are responsible for registration and for timely submitting accurate and complete registration information.
- B. Registration Information. The owner, operator, or designated agent shall register each emissions unit, including quantifiable fugitive air emissions, located at the stationary source. The owner, operator, or designated agent shall provide information to the Authority, as may be required by the Authority, concerning location, size, and height of air contaminant outlets, processes employed, nature of the air contaminant emission, and such other information, as is relevant to air pollution. The owner, operator, or designated agent shall submit updated registration information at least annually as required by the Authority, using forms provided by the Authority unless the Authority provides in writing an alternative format or requires an alternate method of reporting registration information. The forms provided by the Authority shall be completed and returned to the Authority within 45 days.
- C. Signature. The owner, operator, or the designated agent for such owner or operator shall sign each registration form unless the Authority provides in writing an alternative format or requires an alternate method of reporting registration

information verifying that the information on the form is to his or her knowledge, complete and accurate.

D. Reporting requirements for transfer or change of ownership of registered stationary sources.

1. The new owner or operator, that assumes ownership and/or operational control of a registered stationary source, shall report any change of ownership or change of operator to the Authority, within ninety (90) days of completing transfer of ownership and/or assuming operational control. The new owner or operator shall report the change on "Change of Ownership Forms" provided by the Authority. The report shall contain the following information:
  - a. Legal name of the company prior to transfer;
  - b. Site address;
  - c. Previous owner's name;
  - d. New legal name of company (if different)
  - e. New owner's name;
  - f. New owner's mailing address;
  - g. New owner's phone number;
  - h. Effective date of the transfer;
  - i. Description of the affected emission units; and
  - j. New owner's or responsible agent's signature.
2. Any liability for fee payment, including payment of delinquent fees and other penalties shall survive any transfer of ownership of a stationary source.

E. Reporting requirements for permanent shutdown of registered stationary sources.

1. The owner or operator shall file a "Source Closure Notification Form" with the Authority within ninety (90) days after the owner or operator determines that operations, producing air contaminant emissions, have permanently ceased. The report shall contain the following information:
  - a. Legal name of the company prior to closure or shutdown;

- b. Stationary source address;
  - c. Effective date of the stationary source closure or emissions unit shutdown;
  - d. Description of the affected emission units; and
  - e. Owner's or responsible agent's signature.
2. In the event of a permanent closure, process and pollution control equipment may remain in place and on site, but shall be configured such that the equipment or processes are incapable of generating emissions to the atmosphere (e.g. disconnection of power to equipment, mechanical positioning that inhibits processing; placing of padlocks on equipment to prevent operation).

F. New Sources.

1. The owner or operator of a stationary source shall file a *Notice of Construction and Application for Approval*, in accordance with Article V of this Regulation, prior to establishing any new or modified stationary source. An approved *Notice of Construction and Application for Approval* suffices to meet the initial requirement to register the stationary source. Registration information shall be updated annually thereafter.
2. Prior to re-opening a closed stationary source, or establishing a new source at a site for which the Authority has received a "Source Closure Notification Form", the proponent shall contact the Authority for a determination as to whether a *Notice of Construction and Application for Approval* must be filed with, and approved by, the Control Officer, per the requirements of Article V of this Regulation, prior to operation.

**SECTION 4.03 REGISTRATION EXEMPTIONS**

- A. Operating Permit Sources. Stationary sources subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC (air operating permit sources) are exempt from the registration requirements of this Article.
- B. Grain Handling Facilities that handle less than or equal to 10 million bushels of grain annually. If registration has been made and a registration fee has been paid for a stationary source that is properly classified as a grain warehouse or grain elevator under Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code 5153/NAICS 422510, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement, and that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture under Chapter 22.09 RCW or by the federal government for purposes similar to those of licensure under Chapter 22.09 RCW,

and that handles less than or equal to 10 million bushels of grain annually, registration or a registration fee shall not be required again unless the licensed capacity of the stationary source increases to greater than 10 million bushels of grain annually. The stationary source is subject to all other applicable requirements of this Regulation.

If the licensed capacity increases to greater than 10 million bushels of grain annually, registration shall be made, and a registration fee paid, prior to the date that the stationary source receives grain from the first harvest season that occurs after the increase in its licensed capacity. In addition, if required under Article V of this Regulation, a *Notice of Construction and Application for Approval* shall be filed with and approved by the Authority prior to increasing the licensed capacity of the stationary source to greater than 10 million bushels of grain annually.

- C. Dwellings of Four Families or Less. Fuel burning equipment that serves dwellings of four or less families is exempt from the registration requirements of this Article.

## **EXHIBIT R – STATIONARY SOURCE AND STATIONARY SOURCE CATEGORIES SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION**

**NOTE:** Emission rates in this Section are based on uncontrolled PTE emissions, unless otherwise noted.

1. Acid production plants, including all acids listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC.
2. Abrasive blasting operations, except portable blasting operations operating at a construction site, or at a site for less than 30 days in any running 12-month period and operations that are inside a building and any associated air pollution control equipment that exhausts inside of the building.
3. Agricultural chemicals, manufacturing, mixing, packaging and/or other related air contaminant emitting operations (fertilizer concentrates, pesticides, etc.).
4. Agricultural drying and dehydrating operations.
5. Alumina processing operations.
6. Ammonium sulfate manufacturing plants.
7. Any stationary source category that qualifies as construction, reconstruction or modification of an affected facility, within the meaning of 40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), effective the date listed in Article II, Section 2.13 of this Regulation; except Part AAA, (New Residential Wood Heaters). Ecology is responsible for

regulation of projects subject to BB (Kraft Pulp Mills) and Subpart S (Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants);

8.
  - a. Any stationary source that qualifies as a new or modified stationary source within the meaning of 40 CFR 61.02 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP), (effective the date listed in Article II, Section 2.13 of this Regulation); except for asbestos on roadways, asbestos demolition or renovation activities subject to 40 CFR 61.145 and;
  - b. Any stationary source that qualifies as a new stationary source within the meaning of 40 CFR 63.2 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (commonly referred to as MACT Standards), effective the date listed in Article II, Section 2.13 of this Regulation;
  - c. Any stationary source that qualifies as a new major stationary source, or a major modification;
  - d. Any modification to a stationary source that requires an increase either in a facility-wide emission limit or in a unit specific emission limit.
9. A stationary source listed in 9.e., below that:
  - a. emits any single criteria pollutant, or its precursors, as defined in 40 CFR § 51.852, exceeding emission rates of 0.5 tons per year, or in the case of lead, emissions rates greater than or equal to .005 tons per year, or
  - b. emits toxic air pollutants, as defined in Article I, Section 1.04 of this Regulation, with emission rates exceeding the small quantity emission rates established in WAC 173-460-080, or
  - c. emits combined air contaminants (criteria, VOCs, or TAPs) in excess of 1.0 ton per year, or
  - d. emits combined toxic air pollutant and volatile organic compound emissions greater than 0.5 tons per year.
  - e. The above criteria in 9.a. through 9.d. applies to the following stationary source categories:
    - 1) Bakeries,

- 2) Bed lining or undercoating production or application operations,
  - 3) Degreasers/solvent cleaners, not subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart T (Halogenated Solvent Cleaners); including, but not limited to, vapor, cold, open top and conveyORIZED cleaner,
  - 4) Evaporators,
  - 5) Graphic art systems including, but not limited to, lithographic and screen printing operations,
  - 6) Organic vapor collection systems within commercial or industrial facilities,
  - 7) Soil and groundwater remediation operations,
  - 8) Sterilizing operations, including, but not limited to EtO and hydrogen peroxide, and other sterilizing operations,
  - 9) Utilities, combination electric and gas, and other utility services (SIC 493/NAICS 221111 through 221210, not in order given),
  - 10) Wood furniture stripping and treatment operations (commercial only), and
  - 11) Any stationary source or stationary source category not otherwise identified in this exhibit.
  - 12) Marijuana processors.
10. Any stationary source with significant emissions as defined in Article I, Section 1.04 of this Regulation.
  11. Any stationary source required to obtain an approved *Notice of Construction and Application for Approval* under Article V of this Regulation.
  12. Any stationary source (including stationary sources that generate fugitive emissions) for which the Control Officer determines that registration is necessary in order to reduce the potential impact from the stationary source's air emissions on: the health, safety, and/or welfare of the public, or unreasonable interference with any other property owner's use and

enjoyment of his property, or damage to other property owner's property or business.

13. Any stationary source where the owner or operator has elected to avoid one or more requirements of the operating permit program established in Chapter 173-401 WAC, by limiting its potential-to-emit (synthetic minor) through an order issued by the Authority.
14. Any stationary source that is required to report periodically to demonstrate nonapplicability to requirements under Sections 111 or 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act.
15. Asphalt and asphalt products production operations (asphalt roofing and application equipment excluded).
16. Brick and clay products manufacturing operations (tiles, ceramics, etc). Noncommercial operations are exempt.
17. Bulk gasoline and aviation gas terminals, bulk gasoline and aviation gas plants, and gasoline and aviation gas loading terminals.
18. Cattle feedlots with operational facilities, which have an inventory of one thousand or more cattle in operation between June 1 and October 1, where vegetation forage growth is not sustained over the majority of the lot during the normal growing season.
19. Chemical manufacturing operations.
20. Coffee roasting operations.
21. Composting operations, including commercial, industrial and municipal, except noncommercial agricultural and noncommercial residential composting activities.
22. Concrete production operations and ready mix plants.
23. Dry cleaning operations, using solvents that emit toxic air pollutants or volatile organic compounds.
24. Materials handling and transfer facilities that generate fine particulate and that exhaust more than 1,000 acfm to the ambient air, which may include pneumatic conveying, cyclones, baghouses, and industrial housekeeping vacuuming systems that exhaust to the atmosphere.
25. Flexible polyurethane foam, polyester resin, and styrene production operations.

26. Flexible vinyl and urethane coating operations.
27. Fuel burning equipment, including but not limited to boilers, building and process heating units (external combustion) with per unit heat inputs greater than or equal to:
  - a. 500,000 Btu/hr using coal or other solid fuels with  $\leq 0.5\%$  sulfur;
  - b. 500,000 Btu/hr using used/waste oil, per the requirements of RCW 70.94.610;
  - c. 1,000,000 Btu/hr using kerosene, #1, #2 fuel oil, or other liquid fuel, except used/waste oil;
  - d. 4,000,000 Btu/hr using gaseous fuels, such as, natural gas, propane, methane, LPG, or butane, including but not limited to, boilers, dryers, heat treat ovens and deep fat fryers; and
  - e. 400,000 Btu/hr, wood, wood waste, or paper.
28. Gasoline dispensing facilities, subject to Chapter 173-491 WAC, and aviation gas dispensing facilities with total tank capacities greater than 10,000 gallons.
29. Grain handling; seed, pea and lentil processing facilities. Registration shall be in accordance with Section 4.03.B.
30. Hay cubing operations and pelletizers, established at a dedicated collection and processing site.
31. Incinerators; as defined in Section 1.04 of this Regulation, including human and pet crematories and other solid, liquid, and gaseous waste incinerators.
32. Insulation manufacturing operations.
33. Metal casting facilities and foundries, ferrous.
34. Metal casting facilities and foundries, nonferrous.
35. Metal plating and anodizing operations.
36. Metallic and nonmetallic mineral processing, including, but not limited to, rock crushing, sand and gravel mixing operations.



37. Metallurgical processing operations.
38. Mills; lumber, plywood, shake, shingle, woodchip, veneer operations, dry kilns, pulpwood insulating board, grass/stubble pressboard, pelletizing, or any combination thereof.
39. Mills; grain, seed, feed and flour production and related operations
40. Mills; wood products manufacturing operations (including, but not limited to, cabinet works, casket works, furniture and wood by-products).
41. Mineralogical processing operations.
42. Natural gas transmission and distribution (SIC 4923/NAICS 486210 and 221210, respectively).
43. Ovens/furnaces, kilns and curing, burnout, (including, but not limited to, ovens/furnaces that heat clean automotive parts, paint hooks, electric motors, etc.) except those that would otherwise be exempt under item 27.
44. Paper manufacturing operations, except Kraft and sulfite pulp mills.
45. Petroleum refineries.
46. Pharmaceuticals production operations.
47. Plastics and fiberglass fabrication, including gelcoat, polyester resin, or vinylester coating operations using more than 55 gallons per year of all materials containing volatile organic compounds or toxic air pollutants.
48. Refuse systems (SIC 4953/NAICS 562213, 562212, 562211, & 562219, respectively), including municipal waste combustors; landfills with gas collection systems and/or flares; hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; and wastewater treatment plants other than private and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs).
49. Rendering operations.
50. Sewerage systems, private and publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) with a rated capacity of more than 1 million gallons per day (SIC 4952/NAICS 221320).
51. Semiconductor manufacturing operations.
52. Internal combustion engines used for standby, back-up operations only, and rated at or above five hundred brake horsepower.

53. Stationary internal combustion engines, other than engines used for standby or back-up operations, that are rated at one hundred brake horsepower or more, that are integral to powering a stationary source or stationary source category, including but not limited to, rock crushing, stump and woodwaste grinding, and hay cubing operations.
54. Stump and woodwaste grinding established at a dedicated collection and processing site.
55. Storage tanks for organic liquids, within commercial or industrial facilities, with capacities greater than 20,000 gallons.
56. Surface coating, adhesive, and ink manufacturing operations.
57. Surface coating operations, including; automotive, metal, cans, pressure sensitive tape, labels, coils, wood, plastic, rubber, glass, paper, and other substrates.
58. Synthetic fiber production operations.
59. Synthetic organic chemical manufacturing operations.
60. Tire recapping operations.
61. Wholesale meat/fish/poultry slaughter and packing plants.
62. Startup of a new air contaminant source at a site where:
  - a. a previous air contaminant source was located; and
  - b. the nature of the business or pollutants of the new air contaminant source is different from the previous air contaminant source.
63. Marijuana producers.
64. Marijuana processors with direct processing of the marijuana plant and plant material (dry, cure, extract, compound, convert, package, and label usable marijuana and marijuana concentrates).