



ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF MONTANA



17.8.822 AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

- (1) Any application for a permit pursuant to this subchapter shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the emissions from the major stationary source or major modification would affect.
- (2) For a major stationary source, the analysis shall address each pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in a significant amount.
- (3) For a major modification, the analysis shall address each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.
- (4) With respect to any such pollutant for which no national ambient air quality standard exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the department determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.
- (5) With respect to any such pollutant (other than nonmethane hydrocarbons) for which such a standard does exist, the analysis shall contain continuous air quality monitoring data gathered for purposes of determining whether emissions of that pollutant would cause or contribute to a violation of the standard or any maximum allowable increase.
- (6) The continuous air monitoring data that is required under this rule shall have been gathered over a period of one year and shall represent the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the department determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one year (but not to be less than four months) , the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.
- (7) The owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification of volatile organic compounds who satisfies all conditions of subchapter 9 may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as required under (1) .
- (8) The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall, after construction of the stationary source or modification, conduct such ambient monitoring as the department determines is necessary to determine the effect emissions from the stationary source or modification may have, or are having, on air quality in any area.
- (9) Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM-2.5 in an area, unless the applicant demonstrates that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in the area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM-2.5 concentrations.

- (10) Volatile organic compounds and ammonia are presumed not to be precursors to PM-2.5 unless emissions of volatile organic compounds or ammonia from sources in the area are a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM-2.5 concentrations.
- (11) PM-2.5 emissions and PM-10 emissions include gaseous emissions from a source or activity that condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures.
- (12) Applicability determinations for PM-2.5 made prior to January 1, 2011, without accounting for condensable particulate matter, are not subject to (11).

Authorizing statute(s): 75-2-111, 75-2-203, MCA

Implementing statute(s): 75-2-202, 75-2-203, 75-2-204, MCA

History: NEW, 1993 MAR p. 2919, Eff. 12/10/93; TRANS, from DHES, 1996 MAR p. 2285; AMD, 2004 MAR p. 724, Eff. 4/9/04; AMD, 2009 MAR p. 1784, Eff. 10/16/09; AMD, 2011 MAR p. 2134, Eff. 10/14/11.