

ARTICLE IV

REGISTRATION

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SECTION 4.01 REGISTRATION REQUIRED

- (A) Stationary Source Registration. The Agency regulates the classes of stationary sources and source categories listed in SRCAA Regulation I, Article IV, Section 4.04, under the authority of RCW 70.94.151. A stationary source listed in Section 4.04, whether publicly or privately owned, must register with the Agency, unless exempted under Article IV, Section 4.03.
- (B) Purpose. The registration program allows the Agency to maintain a current and accurate record of air contaminant sources. Information collected through registration is used to evaluate the effectiveness of air pollution control strategies and to verify source compliance with applicable air pollution requirements.
- (C) Registration Program Components.
 - (1) Initial registration and annual or other periodic reports from stationary source owner or operator.
 - (2) On-site inspections necessary to verify compliance with registration requirements.
 - (3) Data storage and retrieval systems necessary for support of the registration program.
 - (4) Emission inventory reports and emission reduction credits computed from information provided by source owner / operator under the registration requirements.
 - (5) Staff review, including engineering analysis for accuracy and current information provided by source under the registration program.
 - (6) Clerical, administrative, and other office support of the registration program.

SECTION 4.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION

- (A) Registration Required. The owner or operator of a stationary source must register the stationary source with the Agency annually. The owner or operator is responsible for timely submission of accurate and complete registration information and fees, except those stationary sources exempted under Section 4.03.

- (B) Registration Information. The owner or operator is responsible for notifying the Agency of the existence of the source. The owner or operator must register each emissions unit located at the stationary source, including quantifiable fugitive air emissions. The owner or operator must provide information as may be required by the Agency, 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 or operator must submit updated registration information at least annually as required by the Agency, using Agency prepared and furnished forms, unless the Agency approves in writing an alternative format or method of reporting. Submission must be received within forty-five (45) days of the issue date or request, unless the Agency specifies otherwise.
- (C) Signature. The owner or operator must sign each registration submission verifying the information on the form is complete and accurate.
- (D) Fees. The owner or operator must submit registration fees according to SRCAA Regulation I, Article X.
- (E) Reporting Requirements for Transfer, Business Name Change, or Change of Ownership.
 - (1) An owner or operator that changes the business name of a registered stationary source, assumes ownership of a registered stationary source, and/or assumes operational control of a registered stationary source, must report the changes to the Agency, on Agency prepared and furnished forms, within ninety (90) days of the change.
 - (2) Any liability for fee payment, including payment of delinquent fees and other penalties will survive any transfer of ownership and become the legal obligation of the new owner or operator.
- (F) Operation and Maintenance Plan. Emissions units and control equipment at registered stationary sources must be operated as designed and kept in good operating condition.
 - (1) Stationary sources must have an operation and maintenance plan for the emissions units and control equipment. The plan must include written operating instructions and maintenance schedules which follow manufacturer recommendations or good industrial practice. The plan must be available on-site within ninety (90) days of initial registration or within twelve (12) months from the effective date of Section 4.02 revisions (09/01/2020), whichever is later. The plan must be provided to the Agency upon request.
 - (2) Records demonstrating compliance with the plan must be kept for the most recent twenty-four (24) months. Records must be provided to the Agency upon request.
 - (3) Equipment with operation and maintenance requirements specified in a written Order of Approval from the Agency are exempt from the requirements of Section 4.02(F).

SECTION 4.03 REGISTRATION EXEMPTIONS

- (A) Exemptions.
- (1) Air Operating Permit Sources (AOP). Stationary sources subject to Chapter 173-401 WAC (air operating permit sources) and that meet requirements in SRCAA Regulation I, Article V are exempt from the registration requirements of Article IV, Section 4.02.
 - (2) Grain Handling Facilities:
 - (a) That handle less than or equal to ten (10) million bushels of grain annually. If registration has been made under the registration requirements in Section 4.02, and a registration fee paid, these facilities do not need to pay ongoing annual registration fees or meet other registration requirements as long as the stationary source continues to meet the criteria listed below (1. – 3.). The stationary source is subject to all other applicable requirements of Regulation I.
 1. Is properly classified as a grain warehouse or grain elevator (includes grain cleaning) under SIC code 5153 / NAICS 424510;
 2. 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
 3. Handles less than or equal to ten (10) million bushels of grain annually.
 - (b) That handles greater than ten (10) million bushels annually. If the licensed capacity increases to greater than ten (10) million bushels of grain annually, registration under Section 4.02 must be completed, and annual registration fee paid, prior to receiving grain from the first harvest season after the date of the increase in its licensed capacity. In addition, if required under Article V, a NOC Application must be filed and an Order of Approval issued by the Agency prior to increasing the licensed capacity of the stationary source to greater than ten (10) million bushels of grain annually.
 - (3) Portable Sources. Portable sources that locate temporarily at a site in Spokane County and have received an approved Permission to Operate under Article V, Section 5.08 are exempt from registration requirements under Section 4.02.
- (B) Exemption Documentation. The owner or operator of any source exempted from registration under Article IV must maintain documentation in order to verify that the source remains entitled to the exemption status and must present said documentation to an Agency authorized representative upon request. The owner or operator of any source that is exempted from registration must immediately:
- (1) Notify the Agency of the exceedance and register the facility upon discovery of exceeding de minimis levels given in Section 4.04; and
 - (2) Submit a NOC Application and receive an Order of Approval from the Agency per Article V.

- (C) Compliance with SRCAA Regulation I. A source with an exemption from registration under Article IV will not be construed as an exemption from any other provision of Regulation I.

SECTION 4.04 STATIONARY SOURCES AND SOURCE CATEGORIES SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION

- (A) Subject to Registration. The following stationary sources and source categories are subject to registration. Emission rates in SRCAA Regulation I, Article IV, Section 4.04 are based on uncontrolled PTE emissions, unless otherwise noted.
- (1) Stationary sources or source categories subject to state requirements:
 - (a) Any stationary source that qualifies as a new major stationary source, or a major modification (173-400-820 WAC).
 - (b) Any modification to a stationary source that requires an increase either in a facility-wide emission limit or a unit specific emission limit.
 - (c) Any stationary source with significant emissions as defined in WAC 173-400-810.
 - (d) 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 PTE (synthetic minor) through an order issued by the Agency.
 - (2) Any stationary sources or source categories:
 - (a) Required to obtain an Order of Approval under Regulation I, Article V.
 - (b) Subject to GOA under Article V and WAC 173-400-560.
 - (c) For which the Control Officer determines that emissions of the stationary source, including fugitive emissions, are likely to be injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property.
 - (3) Stationary sources with the following operations:
 - (a) Abrasive blasting operations, except portable blasting operations operating at a construction site, or at a site for less than thirty (30) days in any running twelve (12) month period and abrasive blasting operations that do not exhaust or release fugitive emissions to the ambient air.
 - (b) Acid production plants, including all acids listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC.
 - (c) Agricultural chemicals, manufacturing, mixing, packaging or other related air contaminant emitting operations (fertilizer concentrates, pesticides, etc.).
 - (d) Agricultural drying and dehydrating operations.
 - (e) Alumina processing operations.
 - (f) Ammonium sulfate manufacturing plants.
 - (g) Asphalt and asphalt products production operations (asphalt roofing and application equipment excluded).
 - (h) Brick and clay products manufacturing operations (tiles, ceramics, etc). Noncommercial operations are exempt.

- (i) Cattle feedlots with 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.
- (j) Chemical manufacturing operations.
- (k) Coffee roasting operations.
- (l) Composting operations except noncommercial agricultural and noncommercial residential composting activities.
- (m) Concrete production operations and ready mix plants.
- (n) Flexible polyurethane foam, polyester resin, and styrene production operations.
- (o) Flexible vinyl operations and urethane coating operations.
- (p) Fuel refining operations, blending operations, production operations, including alternative commercial fuel production facilities (e.g. ethanol, bio-diesel, etc.)
- (q) Gasoline and aviation gas storage and dispensing, including:
 1. Gasoline dispensing facilities, subject to Chapter 173-491 WAC, and aviation gas dispensing facilities with total gasoline storage capacities greater than 10,000 gallons; and
 2. Bulk gasoline, and aviation gas terminals, bulk gasoline and aviation gas plants, and gasoline and aviation gas loading terminals.
- (r) Grain handling; seed, pea, and lentil processing facilities. Registration shall be in accordance with Article IV, Section 4.03.
- (s) Hay cubing or pelletizing operations established at a dedicated collection and processing site.
- (t) Insulation manufacturing operations.
- (u) Metal casting facilities and foundries, ferrous.
- (v) Metal casting facilities and foundries, nonferrous.
- (w) Metal plating and anodizing operations.
- (x) Metallurgical processing operations.
- (y) Mills; grain, seed, feed and flour production, and related operations.
- (z) Mills; lumber, plywood, shake, shingle, woodchip, veneer operations, dry kilns, pulpwood insulating board, grass/stubble pressboard, pelletizing, or any combination thereof.
- (aa) Mills; wood products manufacturing operations (including, but not limited to, cabinet works, casket works, furniture, and wood by-products).
- (bb) Mineral processing (metallic and nonmetallic), including, but not limited to, rock crushing, sand and gravel mixing operations, except stand-alone rock, soil, or wood screening / conveying operations and blasting operations.
- (cc) Mineralogical processing operations.
- (dd) Natural gas transmission and distribution (SIC 4923 / NAICS 486210 and 221210, respectively).
- (ee) Paper manufacturing operations, except Kraft and sulfite pulp mills.
- (ff) Perchloroethylene dry cleaning operations.
- (gg) Pharmaceuticals production operations.

- (hh) Plastics and fiberglass fabrication, including gelcoat, polyester resin, or vinylester coating operations using more than 55 gals/yr of all materials containing volatile organic compounds or toxic air pollutants.
- (ii) Portland Cement production facilities.
- (jj) Refuse systems (SIC 4953 / NAICS 562213, 562212, 562211, and 562219, respectively), including municipal waste combustors; landfills with gas collection systems or flares; hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; and wastewater treatment plants other than POTWs.
- (kk) Rendering operations.
- (ll) Semiconductor manufacturing operations.
- (mm) Sewerage systems, POTWs with a rated capacity of more than one million gallons per day (SIC 4952 / NAICS 221320).
- (nn) Stump and wood grinding established at a dedicated collection and processing site.
- (oo) Surface coating, adhesive, and ink manufacturing operations.
- (pp) Surface coating operations:
 1. All motor vehicle or motor vehicle component surface coating operations; and
 2. General surface coating operations with PTE emissions greater than 100 lbs/yr or with PTE toxic air pollutant emissions that exceed any SQER listed in Chapter 173-460 WAC.
- (qq) Synthetic fiber production operations.
- (rr) Synthetic organic chemical manufacturing operations.
- (ss) Tire recapping operations.
- (tt) Wholesale meat/fish/poultry slaughter and packing plants.
- (4) Stationary sources with the following equipment:
 - (a) 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:
 1. 500,000 Btu/hr using coal or other solid fuels with less than or equal to 0.5% sulfur;
 2. 500,000 Btu/hr using used/waste oil, per the requirements of RCW 70.94.610;
 3. 1,000,000 Btu/hr using kerosene, #1, #2 fuel oil, or other liquid fuel, including alternative liquid fuels (i.e., biodiesel, biofuels, etc) except used/waste oil;
 4. 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; or
 5. 400,000 Btu/hr, wood, wood waste.
 - (b) Incinerators, including human and pet crematories, burn-out ovens, and other solid, liquid, and gaseous waste incinerators.
 - (c) Internal combustion engines
 1. Used for standby, back-up operations only, and rated at or above 500 bhp.

2. Stationary internal combustion engines, other than those used for standby or back-up operations, rated at 100 bhp or more and are integral to powering a stationary source. This includes but is not limited to, rock crushing, stump and woodwaste grinding, and hay cubing operations.
 - (d) Particulate control at materials handling and transfer facilities that generate fine particulate and exhaust more than 1,000 acfm to the ambient air. This may include pneumatic conveying, cyclones, baghouses, or industrial housekeeping vacuuming systems.
 - (e) Storage tanks within commercial or industrial facilities, with capacities greater than 20,000 gallons and storing organic liquids with a vapor pressure equal to or greater than 1.5 psia at 68° F.
- (5) Any stationary source or stationary source category not otherwise identified above, with uncontrolled emissions rates above those listed in (a) – (d):
- (a) Any single criteria pollutant, or its precursors, as defined in 40 CFR 51.165, exceeding emission rates of 0.5 tons/yr, or in the case of lead, emissions rates greater than or equal to 0.005 tons/yr;
 - (b) TAPs with emission rates exceeding the SQER established in Chapter 173-460 WAC;
 - (c) Combined air contaminants (criteria pollutants, VOCs, or TAPs) in excess of one (1.0) ton/yr; or
 - (d) Combined TAPs and VOC emissions greater than 0.5 tons/yr.
 - (e) The criteria in Section 4.04(A)(5)(a)-(d) applies to, but is not limited 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. Distilleries;
 5. Dry cleaning non-perchloroethylene operations;
 6. Evaporators;
 7. General surface coating operations that only use non-spray application methods (e.g., roller coat, brush coat, flow coat, or pre-packaged aerosol can);
 8. Graphic art systems including, but not limited to, lithographic and screen printing operations;
 9. Organic vapor collection systems within commercial or industrial facilities, including fume hoods;
 10. Ovens, furnaces, kilns and curing with emissions other than combustion emissions;
 11. Plasma or laser cutters;
 12. Soil and groundwater remediation operations;
 13. Sterilizing operations, including, but not limited to EtO and hydrogen peroxide, and other sterilizing operations;

14. Utilities, combination electric and gas, and other utility services (SIC 493 / NAICS 221111 through 221210, not in order given);
15. Welding, brazing, or soldering operations; or
16. Wood furniture stripping and treatment operations (commercial only).

SECTION 4.05 CLOSURE OF A STATIONARY SOURCE OR EMISSIONS UNIT(S)

- (A) Closed Source or Emission Unit. A stationary source or emissions unit(s) is considered closed when:
- (1) The owner or operator notifies the Agency using the Agency prepared and furnished notification form, within ninety (90) days after the owner or operator permanently stops or terminates processes that produce air contaminant emissions at a stationary source or emissions unit(s). Upon submittal of an Agency prepared and furnished notification form to the Agency, or receipt of a written notification from the Agency of closure, the registration status of the stationary source or emissions unit(s) becomes null and void.
 - (2) The owner or operator fails to pay registration fees within one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days of the original invoice date constitutes the closure of the stationary source.
 - (3) The Agency determines that the stationary source has gone out of business, but does not file the Agency prepared and furnished notification form.
- (B) Not Operated for Two or More Years. A stationary source or emissions unit(s) that has not operated for two (2) or more years is presumed to be closed. In such cases it is up to the owner or operator to rebut the presumption. Prior to two (2) years and except as provided in Section 4.05(A) above, whether a source is closed depends on the intention of the owner or operator at the time it ceased operation, based on the following factors:
- (1) The duration and cause of the cessation of operations;
 - (2) The maintenance or testing status of the stationary source or emissions unit(s);
 - (3) Whether a presence was maintained at the site during the cessation of operations; and
 - (4) The payment status of registration fees during the cessation of operations.
- (C) Process and Control Equipment Rendered Inoperable. In the event of the closure of a stationary source or emissions unit(s), the process and pollution control equipment may remain in place and on site, but must be rendered 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.)

- (D) Operation of Closed Source or Emissions Unit. It is unlawful for an owner or operator to continue operating a stationary source or emissions unit(s) that is considered closed.
- (E) Resume Operation of Closed Source or Emissions Unit. A stationary source or emissions unit(s) resuming operation after closure must file an NOC application and receive an Order of Approval by the Agency prior to operation.