

Kentucky's Permitting/Registration Thresholds

Nothing is required (no registration or permit) if a source's Potential to Emit (PTE) is:

- <2 tpy of a HAP;
- <5 tpy of combined HAPs;
- <10 tpy of a RAP; and
- The source is not subject to a NSPS or NESHAP

Registration is required if a source's PTE is:

- ≥ 2 but < 10 tpy of a HAP
- ≥ 5 but < 25 of combined HAPs;
- ≥ 10 but < 25 tpy of a RAP subject to an AR that does not specify the MOC;
- ≥ 10 but < 100 tpy of a RAP subject to an AR that specifies the MOC:
- ≥ 10 but < 100 tpy of a RAP that is not subject to an AR; or
- If the source is subject to a NSPS or NESHAP.

A state origin permit is required if a source's PTE is:

- < 10 tpy of a HAP;
- < 25 tpy of combined HAPs; and
- ≥ 25 but <100 tpy of a RAP subject to an AR that does not specify the MOC.

A Title V permit is required if a source's PTE is:

- ≥ 10 tpy of a HAP;
- ≥ 25 tpy of combined HAPs; or
- ≥ 100 tpy of a RAP; and
- The source's PTE is not limited below these thresholds by a permit (conditional major) or prohibitory rule.

Abbreviations:

- PTE means potential to emit, i.e., the maximum amount of a pollutant that a source is physically capable of emitting, or is legally allowed to emit, whichever is less
- HAP means hazardous air pollutant
- RAP means regulated air pollutant other than a HAP
- AR means applicable requirement
- MOC means method of compliance
- NSPS means New Source Performance Standard
- NESHAP means National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and includes MACT/NESHAPS