

335-3-1-.02 Definitions.

(1) Meaning of Terms. As used in these rules and regulations, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this rule.

(a) "Act" shall mean the Alabama Air Pollution Control Act of 1971, Act No. 769, Regular Session, 1971.

(b) "Adjudication" shall mean decisions, orders, decrees, determinations, or rulings by the Commission or its authorized Hearing officers and is specifically limited to decisions in regard to citations, Sections 17(e) and (f) of the Act, and variances, Section 12 of the Act.

(c) "Adjudication Hearing" shall mean a hearing held before the Commission or its authorized Hearing Officer, pursuant to the issuance of a citation(s), Section 17(e) and (f) of the Act, and variances, Section 12 of the Act, for the purpose of establishing a record and a set of recommendations to provide the basis for an adjudication by the Commission of a contested case.

(d) "Air Contaminant" shall mean any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter, any odor, or any combination thereof, from whatever source.

(e) "Air Pollution" shall mean the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in such quantities and duration as are, or tend to be, injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or would interfere with the enjoyment of life or property throughout the State and in such territories of the State as shall be affected thereby.

(f) "Air Pollution Emergency" shall mean a situation in which meteorological conditions and/or contaminant levels in the ambient air reach or exceed the levels which may cause imminent and substantial endangerment to health.

(g) "Air Quality Control Region" shall mean jurisdictional areas designated in 40 CFR 81.

(h) "Capture System" shall mean the equipment (including hoods, ducts, fans, etc.) used to contain, capture, or transport a pollutant to a control device.

(i) "Chairman" shall mean the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice Chairman of the Commission.

(j) "Citation" shall mean a notice sent by the Commission or its authorized agent (to suspected violators of the Act) pursuant to Section 17(e).

(k) "Coating" shall mean a protective, decorative, or functional film applied in a thin layer to a surface substrate.

(l) "Coating Applicator" shall mean an apparatus used to apply a surface

coating.

(m) "Coating Line" shall mean one or more apparatus or operations which may include any number or combination of coating applicators, flash-off areas, and ovens wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, and/or cured.

(n) "Commenced" shall mean that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a binding agreement or contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.

(o) "Commission" shall mean the "Environmental Management Commission".

(p) "Construction" shall mean fabrication, erection, or installation of an affected facility.

(q) "Continuous Vapor Control System" shall mean a vapor control system that treats vapors displaced from tanks during filling on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation.

(r) "Control Device" shall mean any device which has the function of controlling the emissions from a process, fuel-burning, or refuse-burning device and thus reduces the creation of or the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere, or both.

(s) "Control Regulation" shall mean a legally enforceable emission control strategy.

(t) "Control Strategy" shall mean a collection of various emission standards selected for the different categories of sources.

(u) "County Classification" shall mean the designation Class 1 County or Class 2 County. All facilities, plants, or other installations shall be subject to the restrictions on air pollution emissions specific to the county classification of the county in which they are located.

1. A "Class 2 County" shall mean a county in which:

(i) More than 50 percent of the county population resides in a non-urban place, as defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau for 1970.

(ii) No secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards are being exceeded, based on 1971 air quality measurements.

2. A "Class 1 County" shall mean a county in which the conditions of either subparagraph 1.(i) or 1.(ii) above or both are not met.

(v) "Day" shall mean a twenty-four (24) hour period beginning at midnight.

(w) "Department" shall mean the Alabama Department of Environmental

Management.

(x) "Director" shall mean the Director of the Department of Environmental Management.

(y) "Effluent Water Separator" shall mean any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any volatile organic compound floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

(z) "Emission" shall mean a release into the outdoor atmosphere of air contaminants.

(aa) "Employee" shall mean any employee of the Commission or Division.

(bb) "Existing Source" shall mean any source in operation or on which construction has commenced on the date of initial adoption of an applicable rule or regulation; except that any existing source which has undergone modification after the date of initial adoption of an applicable rule or regulation, shall be reclassified and considered a new source.

(cc) "Federal Act" shall mean the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq.) as last amended, and as may hereafter be amended.

(dd) "Flash-Off Area" shall mean the space between the application area and the oven.

(ee) "Fuel-Burning Equipment" shall mean any equipment, device, or contrivance and all appurtenances thereto, including ducts, breechings, fuel-feeding equipment, ash removal equipment, combustion controls, stacks, and chimney, used primarily, but not exclusively, to burn any fuel for the purpose of indirect heating in which the material being heated is not contacted by and adds no substance to the products of combustion.

(ff) "Fugitive Dust" shall mean solid air-borne particulate matter emitted from any source other than a flue or stack.

(gg) "Gasoline" shall mean a petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kPa (4 psia) or greater and used as a fuel for internal combustion engines.

(hh) "Heat Available" shall mean the aggregate heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion pass through a stack or stacks.

(ii) "Hydrocarbons" shall mean any organic compound of carbon and hydrogen only.

(jj) "Incinerator" shall mean any equipment, device, or contrivance and all appurtenances thereof used for the destruction (by burning) of solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes.

(kk) "Intermediate Vapor Control System" shall mean a vapor control system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling. The control device treats the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.

(ll) "Loading Rack" shall mean an aggregation or combination of gasoline loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer parked in a specified loading space.

(mm) "Maximum Process Weight Per Hour" shall mean the equipment manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum (whichever is greater) process weight per hour.

(nn) "Model Year" shall mean the annual production period of new motor vehicles designated by the calendar year in which such period ends, provided that if the manufacturer does not so designate vehicles manufactured by him, the model year with respect to such vehicle shall mean the twelve-month period beginning January 1 of the year specified herein.

(oo) "Modification" shall mean any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected source which increases the amount of any air contaminant (to which a rule or regulation applies) emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air contaminant (to which a rule or regulation applies) not previously emitted, except that:

1. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and

2. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:

(i) An increase in the production rate;

(ii) An increase in hours of operation;

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material.

(pp) "Motor Vehicle" shall mean every self-propelled device in or upon or by which any person or property is, or may be, transported or drawn upon a public highway.

(qq) "New Source" shall mean any source built or installed on or after the date of initial adoption of an applicable rule or regulation, and any source existing at said stated time which later undergoes modification. Any source moved to another premise involving a change of location after the date of initial adoption of an applicable rule or regulation shall be considered a new source. This definition of new source is not applicable to ADEM Admin. Code rules 335-3-10-.01(3) and 335-3-11-.01(3).

(rr) "Objector" shall mean any person who objects to the granting of a

variance pursuant to Section 12(d) of the Act.

(ss) "Odor" shall mean smells or aromas which are unpleasant to persons or which tend to lessen human food and water intake, interfere with sleep, upset appetite, produce irritation of the upper respiratory tract, or cause symptoms or nausea, or which by their inherent chemical or physical nature or method or processing are, or may be, detrimental or dangerous to health. Odor and smell are used interchangeably herein.

(tt) "Opacity" shall mean the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of the background.

(uu) "Open Burning" shall mean the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through an adequate stack, duct, or chimney.

(vv) "Operating Time" shall mean the number of hours per year that a source conducts operations.

(ww) "Organic Material" shall mean a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(xx) "Oven" shall mean a chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, and/or dry a surface coating.

(yy) "Owner or Operator" shall mean any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility, article, machine, equipment, other contrivance, or source.

(zz) "Particulate Matter" shall mean finely divided material, except uncombined water, which is a liquid or solid at the conditions of the applicable test method.

(aaa) "Party" shall mean the petitioner(s) for variance under Section 12 of the Act, the person(s) objecting to the grant of a variance petition under Section 12 of the Act, the alleged violator in the case of a citation issued pursuant to Section 17(e) of the Act, and the State.

(bbb) "Petitioner" shall mean any person who petitions the Commission pursuant to Section 12 of the Act and in accordance with rule 335-3-1-.09 of the Rules and Regulations.

(ccc) "PM₁₀" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR 50, Appendix J, and designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53, or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR 53.

(ddd) "PM₁₀ Emission" means finely divided solid or liquid material, with an

aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternative method, specified in 40 CFR.

(eee) "Prime Coat" shall mean the first film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(fff) "Priority Classification" shall mean Air Quality Control Region Pollutant Priority Classifications set forth in 40 CFR 52.

(ggg) "Process" shall mean any action, operation, or treatment of materials, including handling and storage thereof, which may cause discharge of an air contaminant or contaminants into the atmosphere, but excluding fuel burning and refuse burning.

(hhh) "Process Weight" shall mean the total weight in pounds of all materials introduced into any specific process which may cause any discharge into the atmosphere.

(iii) "Process Weight Per Hour" shall mean the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any discharge of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time by that time period.

(jjj) "Refuse" shall mean matter consisting of garbage, rubbish, ashes, street debris, dead animals, abandoned vehicles, industrial wastes, demolition wastes, construction wastes, special wastes, or sewage treatment residue.

(kkk) "Reid Vapor Pressure" shall mean a vapor pressure specification for volatile organic crude oil and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquid petroleum gases as determined by American Society for Testing and Materials. The pressure approximates the absolute vapor pressure of the liquid.

(lll) "Shutdown" shall mean the cessation of operation of affected source or emission control equipment.

(mmm) "Six-Minute Average" shall be determined by calculating the arithmetic mean of twenty-four (24) consecutive opacity observations, taken at intervals of fifteen (15) seconds.

(nnn) "Smoke" shall mean gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion consisting predominantly, but not exclusively, of carbon, ashes, or other combustible materials.

(ooo) "Soiling Index" shall mean a measure of the soiling properties of total

suspended particulates in air determined by drawing a measured volume of air through a known area of Whatman No. 4 filter paper for a measured period of time, expressed as COHs/1,000 linear feet.

(ppp) "Solvent" shall mean organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as solvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

(qqq) "Source" shall mean any building, structure, facility, installation, article, machine, equipment, device, or other contrivance which emits or may emit any air contaminant. Any activity which utilizes abrasives or chemicals for cleaning or any other purpose (such as cleaning the exterior of buildings) which emits air contaminants shall be considered a source.

(rrr) "Stack or Ducts" shall mean any flue, duct, or other contrivance arranged to conduct emissions to the open air.

(sss) "Standard Conditions" shall mean a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (29.92 inches of mercury).

(ttt) "Startup" shall mean the setting in operation of an affected source for any purpose.

(uuu) "State" shall mean the State of Alabama, the Environmental Management Commission, and the Commission's representatives.

(vvv) "Storage Tank Capacity" shall mean the tank manufacturer's design capacity. Storage tank and storage vessel shall be equivalent in meaning.

(www) "Submerged Fill Pipe" shall mean any fill pipe, the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six (6) inches above the bottom of the tank; or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, shall mean any fill pipe, of which the top of the discharge opening is not over 18 inches from the bottom of the tank.

(xxx) "Topcoat" shall mean the final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(yyy) "Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS)" shall mean hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides present.

(zzz) "Total suspended particulate" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR 50, Appendix B.

(aaaa) "Transfer Efficiency (TE)" shall mean the efficiency of a surface coating application system to deposit coating solids on a substrate. The transfer efficiency of an application system is determined by dividing the volume of coating solids deposited on a substrate by the total volume of coating solids used.

(bbbb) "True Vapor Pressure" shall mean the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a stored petroleum liquid at the temperature equal to the highest calendar-month average of the liquid storage temperature as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from External Floating Roof Tanks," 1962, Second Edition, February 1980.

(cccc) "Uncombined Water" shall mean any water droplets or water vapor condensate that does not contain any other solid or liquid particulate matter attached to the water droplets.

(dddd) "Vapor Collection System" shall mean a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(eeee) "Vapor Recovery System" shall mean a system that prevents release to the atmosphere of at least 90 percent by weight of organic compounds in the vapor displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

(ffff) "Violator" shall mean any person who is issued a citation by the Commission or its authorized agent pursuant to Section 17(e) and (f) of the Act.

(gggg) "Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)" shall mean any compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound **other than the following:**

1. Methane;
2. Ethane;
3. Methyl Chloroform (1,1,1 Trichloroethane);
4. Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane);
5. CFC-11 (Trichlorofluoromethane);
6. CFC-12 (Dichlorodifluoromethane);
7. HCFC-22 (Chlorodifluoromethane);
8. HFC-23 (Trifluoromethane);
9. CFC-114 (1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
10. CFC-115 (Chloropentafluoroethane);
11. HCFC-123 (1,1,1-Trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane);
12. HCFC-124 (2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane);
13. HFC-125 (Pentafluoroethane);
14. HFC-134 (1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
15. HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
16. HCFC-141b (1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane);
17. HCFC-142b (1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane);
18. HFC-143a (1,1,1-Trifluoroethane);
19. HFC-152a (1,1-Difluoroethane);

20. CFC-113 (1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane);
21. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);
22. Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
23. Acetone;
24. Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);
25. HCFC-225ca (3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane);
26. HCFC-225cb (1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane);
27. 2HFC 43-10mee (1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5 decafluoropentane);
28. HFC-32 (Difluoromethane);
29. HFC-161 (Ethylfluoride);
30. HFC-236fa (1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane);
31. HFC-245ca (1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane);
32. HFC-245ea (1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane);
33. HFC-245eb (1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane);
34. HFC-245fa (1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane);
35. HFC-236ea (1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane);
36. HFC-365mfc (1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane);
37. HCFC-31 (Chlorofluoromethane);
38. HCFC-123a (1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane);
39. HCFC-151a (1-Chloro-1-fluoroethane);
40. C₄F₉OCH₃ (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane);
41. (CF₃)₂CF₂OCF₂CH₃ (2-(Difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane);
42. C₄F₉OC₂H₅ (1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane);
43. (CF₃)₂CF₂OC₂H₅ (2-(Ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane);
44. Methyl Acetate;
45. HFE-7000, n-C₃F₇OCH₃, (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,-heptafluoro-3 methoxypropane);
46. HFE-7500 (3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane);
47. HFC-227ea (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane);
48. methyl formate (HCOOCH₃);
49. HFE-7300 (1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5,-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane);
50. propylene carbonate;
51. dimethyl carbonate;
52. trans-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;
53. HFE-134 (HCF₂OCF₂H);
54. HFE-236ca (HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂H);
55. HFE-338pcc13 (HCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H);
56. H-Galden 1040x or H-Galden ZT130 (or 150 or 180)

(HCF₂OCF₂OCF₂CF₂OCF₂H);

57. trans 1-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-ene (SolsticeTM 1233zd(E));

58. HFO-1234yf(2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene;

59. 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol;

60. t-butyl acetate;

61. 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoro-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy) ethane;

62. cis-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene (HFO-1336mzz-Z; ~~and~~

[63. trans-1,1,1,4,4,4-hexafluorobut-2-ene \(HFO-1336mzz\(E\)\); and](#)

~~63-64.~~ [64.](#) Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

(i) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;

(ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no Unsaturation;

(iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary

amines with no unsaturations; and

(iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(2) The heretofore mentioned excluded organic compounds have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity by the EPA Administrator. For purposes of determining compliance with emission limits under chapter 335-3-6, VOC shall be measured by the approved test methods contained in chapter 335-3-6. Where such a method also inadvertently measures the heretofore mentioned negligibly photochemical reactive organic compounds with the reactive organic compounds, an owner or operator may exclude these negligibly reactive compounds when determining compliance with an emission limit using EPA-approved test methods and procedures.

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335-3-3.05 Incineration of Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste.

(1) Terms used but not defined in this rule are defined in 40 CFR 60, Subparts A and B, and are incorporated by reference in ADEM Admin. Code chapter 335-3-10. For the purposes of this rule only, the following definitions apply:

(a) "30-day rolling average" means the arithmetic mean of the previous 720 hours of valid operating data. Valid data excludes periods when this unit is not operating. The 720 hours should be consecutive, but not necessarily continuous if operations are intermittent.

(b) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his/her authorized representative.

(c) "Affirmative defense" means, in the context of an enforcement proceeding, a response or defense put forward by a defendant, regarding which the defendant has the burden of proof, and the merits of which are independently and objectively evaluated in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

(d) "Agricultural waste" means vegetative agricultural materials such as nut and grain hulls and chaff (e.g., almond, walnut, peanut, rice, and wheat), bagasse, orchard prunings, corn stalks, coffee bean hulls and grounds, and other vegetative waste materials generated as a result of agricultural operations.

(e) "Air curtain incinerator (ACI)" means an incinerator that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of this type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor. Air curtain incinerators are not to be confused with conventional combustion devices with enclosed fireboxes and controlled air technology such as mass burn, modular, and fluidized bed combustors.

(f) "Annual heat input" means the heat input for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

(g) "Auxiliary fuel" means natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, fuel oil, or diesel fuel.

(h) "Average annual heat input rate" means annual heat input divided by the hours of operation for the 12 months preceding the compliance demonstration.

(i) "Bag leak detection system" means an instrument that is capable of monitoring particulate matter loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter (i.e., baghouse) in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other principle to monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

(j) "Burn-off oven" means any rack reclamation unit, part reclamation unit, or drum reclamation unit. A burn-off oven is not an incinerator, waste-burning kiln, an energy recover unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(k) "Bypass stack" means a device used for discharging combustion gases to avoid severe damage to the air pollution control device or other equipment.

(l) "Calendar quarter" means three consecutive months (nonoverlapping) beginning on: January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1.

(m) "Calendar year" means 365 consecutive days starting on January 1 and ending on December 31.

(n) "CEMS data during startup and shutdown" means the following:

1. For incinerators, small remote incinerators: CEMS data collected during the first hours of a CISWI unit startup from a cold start until waste is fed into the unit and the hours of operation following the cessation of waste material being fed to the CISWI during a unit shutdown. For each startup event, the length of time that CEMS data may be claimed as being CEMS data during startup must be 48 operating hours or less. For each shutdown event, the length of time that CEMS data may be claimed as being CEMS data during shutdown must be 24 operating hours or less.

2. For energy recovery units: CEMS data collected during the startup or shutdown periods of operation. Startup begins with either the first-ever firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for the purpose of supplying useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling or process purposes, or producing electricity, or the firing of fuel in a boiler or process heater for any purpose after a shutdown event. Startup ends four hours after when the boiler or process heater makes useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes, or generates electricity or when no fuel is being fed to the boiler or process heater, whichever is earlier. Shutdown begins when the boiler or process heater no longer makes useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity or when no fuel is being fed to the boiler or process heater, whichever is earlier. Shutdown ends when the boiler or process heater no longer makes useful thermal energy (such as steam or heat) for heating, cooling, or process purposes and/or generates electricity, and no fuel is being combusted in less;

3. For waste-burning kilns: CEMS data collected during the periods of kiln operation that do not include normal operations. Startup means the time from when a shutdown kiln first begins firing fuel until it begins producing clinker. Startup begins when a shutdown kiln turns on the induced draft fan and begins firing fuel in the main burner. Startup ends when feed is being continuously introduced into the kiln for a least 120 minutes or when the feed rate exceeds 60 percent of the kiln design limitation rate, whichever occurs first. Shutdown means the cessation of kiln operation. Shutdown begins when feed to the kiln is halted and ends when continuous kiln rotation ceases.

(o) "Chemical recovery unit" means combustion units burning materials to recover chemical constituents or to produce chemical compounds where there is an existing commercial market for such recovered chemical constituents or compounds. A chemical recovery unit is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule. The following seven types of units are considered chemical recovery units:

1. Units burning only pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery process and reused in the pulping process.
2. Units burning only spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.
3. Units burning only wood or coal feedstock for the production of charcoal.
4. Units burning only manufacturing byproduct streams/residue containing catalyst metals that are reclaimed and reused as catalysts or used to produce commercial grade catalysts.
5. Units burning only coke to produce purified carbon monoxide that is used as an intermediate in the production of other chemical compounds.
6. Units burning only hydrocarbon liquids or solids to produce hydrogen, carbon monoxide, synthesis gas, or other gases for use in other manufacturing processes.
7. Units burning only photographic film to recover silver.

(p) "Chemotherapeutic waste" means waste material resulting from the production or use of antineoplastic agents used for the purpose of stopping or reversing the growth of malignant cells.

(q) "Clean lumber" means wood or wood products that have been cut or shaped and include wet, air-dried, and kiln-dried wood products. Clean lumber does not include wood products that have been painted, pigment-stained, or pressure-treated by compounds such as chromate copper arsenate, pentachlorophenol, and creosote.

(r) "Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration unit (CISWI) " means any distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility that combusts, or has combusted in the preceding 6 months, any solid waste as that term is defined in 40 CFR part 241. If the operating unit burns material other than traditional fuels as defined in §241.2 that have been discarded, and the owner or operator does not keep and produce records as required by subparagraph (ll)(u) of this rule, the operating unit is a CISWI. While not all CISWIs will include all of the following components, a CISWI includes, but is not limited to, the solid waste feed system, grate system, flue gas system, waste heat recovery equipment, if any, and bottom ash system. The CISWI does not include air pollution control equipment or the stack. The CISWI boundary starts at the solid waste hopper (if applicable) and extends through two areas:

1. The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the last combustion chamber or after the waste heat recovery equipment, if any; and
2. The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. The CISWI unit includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.
3. A CISWI unit does not include any of the types of units described in subparagraph (2)(d) of this rule, nor does it include any combustion turbine or reciprocating internal combustion engine.

(s) "Contained gaseous material" means gases that are in a container when that container is combusted.

(t) "Continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS)" means the total equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this rule, used to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions.

(u) "Continuous monitoring system (CMS)" means the total equipment, required under the emission monitoring sections in applicable rules, used to sample and condition (if applicable), to analyze, and to provide a permanent record of emissions or process parameters. A particulate matter continuous parameter monitoring system (PM CPMS) is a type of CMS.

(v) "Cyclonic burn barrel" means a combustion device for waste materials that is attached to a 55 gallon, open-head drum. The device consists of a lid, which fits onto and encloses the drum, and a blower that forces combustion air into the drum in a cyclonic manner to enhance the mixing of waste material and air. A cyclonic burn barrel is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(w) "Deviation" means any instance in which an affected source subject to this rule, or an owner or operator of such a source:

1. Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this rule, including but not limited to any emission limitation, operating limit, or operator qualification and accessibility requirements;
2. Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an applicable requirement in this rule and that is included in the operating permit for any affected source required to obtain such a permit.

(x) "Dioxins/furans" means tetra-through octachlorinated dibenzo-p- dioxins and dibenzofurans.

(y) "Discard" means, for purposes of this rule and 40 CFR 60, Subpart CCCC [ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.02(81)], only, burned in an incineration unit without energy recovery.

(z) "Drum reclamation unit" means a unit that burns residues out of drums (e.g., 55 gallon drums) so that the drums can be reused.

(aa) "Dry scrubber" means an add-on air pollution control system that injects dry alkaline sorbent (dry injection) or sprays an alkaline sorbent (spray dryer) to react with and neutralize acid gas in the exhaust stream forming a dry powder material. Sorbent injection systems in fluidized bed boilers and process heaters are included in this definition. A dry scrubber is a dry control system.

(bb) "Energy recovery" means the process of recovering thermal energy from combustion for useful purposes such as steam generation or process heating.

(cc) "Energy recovery unit" means a combustion unit combusting solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator in 40 CFR part 241) for energy

recovery. Energy recovery units include units that would be considered boilers and process heaters if they did not combust solid waste.

(dd) “Energy recovery unit designed to burn biomass (Biomass)” means an energy recovery unit that burns solid waste, biomass, and non-coal solid materials but less than 10 percent coal, on a heat input basis on an annual average, either alone or in combination with liquid waste, liquid fuel or gaseous fuels.

(ee) “Energy recovery unit designed to burn coal (Coal)” means an energy recovery unit that burns solid waste and at least 10 percent coal on a heat input basis on an annual average, either alone or in combination with liquid waste, liquid fuel or gaseous fuels.

(ff) “Energy recovery unit designed to burn liquid waste materials and gas (Liquid/gas)” means an energy recovery unit that burns a liquid waste with liquid or gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuel or waste materials.

(gg) “Energy recovery unit designed to burn solid materials (Solids)” includes energy recovery units designed to burn coal and energy recovery units designed to burn biomass.

(hh) “Fabric filter” means an add-on air pollution control device used to capture particulate matter by filtering gas streams through filter media, also known as a baghouse.

(ii) “Foundry sand thermal reclamation unit” means a type of part reclamation unit that removes coatings that are on foundry sand. A foundry sand thermal reclamation unit is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(jj) “Incinerator” means any furnace used in the process of combusting solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 40 CFR part 241) for the purpose of reducing the volume of the waste by removing combustible matter. Incinerator designs include single chamber and two-chamber.

(kk) “In-line coal mill” means those coal mills using kiln exhaust gases in their process. Coal mills with a heat source other than the kiln or coal mills using exhaust gases from the clinker cooler alone are not an in-line coal mill.

(ll) “In-line kiln/raw mill” means a system in a Portland Cement production process where dry kiln system is integrated with the raw mill so that all or a portion of the kiln exhaust gases are used to perform the drying operation of the raw mill, with no auxiliary heat source used. In this system the kiln is capable of operating without the raw mill operating, but the raw mill cannot operate without the kiln gases, and consequently, the raw mill does not generate a separate exhaust gas stream.

(mm) “Kiln” means an oven or furnace, including any associated preheater or precalciner devices, in-line raw mills, in-line coal mills or alkali bypass used for processing a substance by burning, firing or drying. Kilns include cement kilns that produce clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of Portland Cement. Because the alkali bypass, inline raw mill and

inline coal mill are considered an integral part of the kiln, the kiln emissions limits also apply to the exhaust of the alkali bypass, in-line raw mill and in-line coal mill.

(nn) "Laboratory analysis unit" means units that burn samples of materials for the purpose of chemical or physical analysis. A laboratory analysis unit is not an incinerator, waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(oo) "Load fraction" means the actual heat input of an energy recovery unit divided by heat input during the performance test that established the minimum sorbent injection rate or minimum activated carbon injection rate, expressed as a fraction (e.g., for 50 percent load the load fraction is 0.5).

(pp) "Low-level radioactive waste" means waste material which contains radioactive nuclides emitting primarily beta or gamma radiation, or both, in concentrations or quantities that exceed applicable Federal or State standards for unrestricted release. Low-level radioactive waste is not high-level radioactive waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 [42 U.S.C. 2014(e)(2)].

(qq) "Malfunction" means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused, in part, by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

(rr) "Minimum voltage or amperage" means 90 percent of the lowest test-run average voltage or amperage to the electrostatic precipitator measured during the most recent particulate matter or mercury performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable emission limits.

(ss) "Modification or modified CISWI" means a CISWI that has been changed later than August 7, 2013, and that meets one of two criteria:

1. The cumulative cost of the changes over the life of the unit exceeds 50 percent of the original cost of building and installing the CISWI (not including the cost of land) updated to current costs (current dollars). To determine what systems are within the boundary of the CISWI used to calculate these costs, see the definition of CISWI.

2. Any physical change in the CISWI or change in the method of operating it that increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted for which section 129 or section 111 of the Clean Air Act has established standards.

(tt) "Municipal solid waste or municipal-type solid waste" means household, commercial/retail, or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing. Commercial/retail waste includes material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Institutional waste includes materials discarded by schools, by hospitals (nonmedical), by nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste does include yard waste and refuse-derived fuel. Household,

commercial/retail, and institutional waste does not include used oil; sewage sludge; wood pallets; construction, renovation, and demolition wastes (which include railroad ties and telephone poles); clean wood; industrial process or manufacturing wastes; medical waste; or motor vehicles (including motor vehicle parts or vehicle fluff).

(uu) "Opacity" means the degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

(vv) "Operating day" means a 24-hour period between 12:00 midnight and the following midnight during which any amount of solid waste is combusted at any time in the CISWI.

(ww) "Oxygen analyzer system" means all equipment required to determine the oxygen content of a gas stream and used to monitor oxygen in the boiler or process heater flue gas, boiler/process heater, firebox, or other appropriate location. This definition includes oxygen trim systems and certified oxygen CEMS. The source owner or operator is responsible to install, calibrate, maintain, and operate the oxygen analyzer system in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(xx) "Oxygen trim system" means a system of monitors that is used to maintain excess air at the desired level in a combustion device over its operating range. A typical system consists of a flue gas oxygen and/or carbon monoxide monitor that automatically provides a feedback signal to the combustion air controller or draft controller.

(yy) "Part reclamation unit" means a unit that burns coatings off parts (e.g., tools, equipment) so that the parts can be reconditioned and reused.

(zz) "Particulate matter" means total particulate matter emitted from CISWIs as measured by Method 5 or Method 29 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

(aaa) "Pathological waste" means waste material consisting of only human or animal remains, anatomical parts, and/or tissue, the bags/containers used to collect and transport the waste material, and animal bedding (if applicable).

(bbb) "Performance evaluation" means the conduct of relative accuracy testing, calibration error testing, and other measurements used in validating the continuous monitoring system data.

(ccc) "Performance test" means the collection of data resulting from the execution of a test method (usually three emission test runs) used to demonstrate compliance with a relevant emission standard as specified in the performance test section of the relevant standard.

(ddd) "Process change" means any of the following physical or operational changes:

1. A physical change (maintenance activities excluded) to the CISWI which may increase the emission rate of any air pollutant to which a standard applies;
2. An operational change to the CISWI where a new type of non-hazardous secondary material is being combusted;

3. A physical change (maintenance activities excluded) to the air pollution control devices used to comply with the emission limits for the CISWI (e.g., replacing an electrostatic precipitator with a fabric filter);

4. An operational change to the air pollution control devices used to comply with the emission limits for the affected CISWI (e.g., change in the sorbent injection rate used for activated carbon injection).

(eee) "Rack reclamation unit" means a unit that burns the coatings off racks used to hold small items for application of a coating. The unit burns the coating overspray off the rack so the rack can be reused.

(fff) Raw mill means a ball or tube mill, vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment, that is not part of an in-line kiln/raw mill, used to grind feed to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the feed during the grinding operation. If the raw mill is used to remove moisture from feed materials, it is also, by definition, a raw material dryer. The raw mill also includes the air separator associated with the raw mill.

(ggg) "Reconstruction" means rebuilding a CISWI and meeting two criteria:

1. The reconstruction begins on or after August 7, 2013.

2. The cumulative cost of the construction over the life of the incineration unit exceeds 50 percent of the original cost of building and installing the CISWI (not including land) updated to current costs (current dollars). To determine what systems are within the boundary of the CISWI used to calculate these costs, see the definition of CISWI.

(hhh) "Refuse-derived fuel" means a type of municipal solid waste produced by processing municipal solid waste through shredding and size classification. This includes all classes of refuse-derived fuel including two fuels:

1. Low-density fluff refuse-derived fuel through densified refuse-derived fuel.

2. Pelletized refuse-derived fuel.

(iii) "Responsible Official" means one of the following:

1. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(i) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(ii) The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the Department;

2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
3. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this rule, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA); or

4. For affected facilities:

- (i) The designated representative in so far as actions, standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated there under are concerned; or
- (ii) The designated representative for any other purposes under 40 CFR Part 60.
- (jjj) "Shutdown" means the period of time after all waste has been combusted in the primary chamber.

(kkk) "Small, remote incinerator" means an incinerator that combusts solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator in 40 CFR part 241) and combusts 3 tons per day or less solid waste and is more than 25 miles driving distance to the nearest municipal solid waste landfill.

(lll) "Soil treatment unit" means a unit that thermally treats petroleum-contaminated soils for the sole purpose of site remediation. A soil treatment unit may be direct-fired or indirect fired. A soil treatment unit is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(mmm) "Solid waste" (as defined in 40 CFR 241.2) means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 U.S.C. 1342, or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923).

(nnn) "Solid waste incineration unit" means a distinct operating unit of any facility which combusts any solid waste (as that term is defined by the Administrator in 40 CFR part 241) material from commercial or industrial establishments or the general public (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels). Such term does not include incinerators or other units required to have a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The term "solid waste incineration unit" does not include:

1. Materials recovery facilities (including primary or secondary smelters) which combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals;

2. Qualifying small power production facilities, as defined in section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 769(17)(C)), or qualifying cogeneration facilities, as defined in section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)), which burn homogeneous waste (such as units which burn tires or used oil, but not including refuse-derived fuel) for the production of electric energy or in the case of qualifying cogeneration facilities which burn homogeneous waste for the production of electric energy and steam or forms of useful energy (such as heat) which are used for industrial, commercial, heating or cooling purposes; or

3. Air curtain incinerators provided that such incinerators only burn wood wastes, yard wastes and clean lumber and that such air curtain incinerators comply with opacity limitations to be established by the Director by rule.

(ooo) "Space heater" means a unit that meets the requirements of 40 CFR A space heater is not an incinerator, a waste-burning kiln, an energy recovery unit or a small, remote incinerator under this rule.

(ppp) "Standard conditions, when referring to units of measure", means a temperature of 68 deg. F (20 deg. C) and a pressure of 1 atmosphere (101.3 kilopascals).

(qqq) "Startup period" means the period of time between the activation of the system and the first charge to the unit.

(rrr) "Waste-burning kiln" means a kiln that is heated, in whole or in part, by combusting solid waste (as the term is defined by the Administrator in 40 CFR part 241). Secondary materials used in Portland cement kilns shall not be deemed to be combusted unless they are introduced into the flame zone in the hot end of the kiln or mixed with the precalciner fuel.

(sss) "Wet scrubber" means an add-on air pollution control device that uses an aqueous or alkaline scrubbing liquor to collect particulate matter (including nonvaporous metals and condensed organics) and/or to absorb and neutralize acid gases.

(ttt) "Wood waste" means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, tree limbs (whole or chipped), bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings. Wood waste does not include:

1. Grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.

2. Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

3. Clean lumber.

(2) Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph below, the designated facility to which this rule applies is each individual CISWI and ACI that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010, or commenced modification or reconstruction after June 4, 2010 but no later than August 7, 2013.

(b) If the owner or operator of a CISWI or ACI makes changes that meet the definition of modification or reconstruction after August 7, 2013, the CISWI or ACI becomes subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart CCCC [ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.02(81)] and this rule no longer applies to that unit.

(c) If the owner or operator of a CISWI or ACI makes physical or operational changes to an existing CISWI unit primarily to comply this rule, 40 CFR 60, Subpart CCCC [ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.02(81)] does not apply to that unit. Such changes do not qualify as modifications or reconstructions under Subpart CCCC.

(d) The following types of units are exempt from this rule, but some units are required to provide notification:

1. Pathological waste incineration units. Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste as defined in paragraph (1) are not subject to this rule if the two requirements specified in subparagraphs (d)1.(i) and (d)1.(ii) of this paragraph below are met.

(i) Notify the Director that the unit meets these criteria.

(ii) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

2. Municipal waste combustion units. Incineration units that are subject to 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea (Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors); 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb (Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors); 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Time for Large Municipal Combustors); 40 CFR 60, Subpart AAAA (Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units); or 40 CFR 60, Subpart BBBB (Emission Guidelines for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units)

3. Medical waste incineration units. Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ec incorporated by reference in rule 335-3-10-.02(3)(c) (Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996) or rule 335-3-3-.04 [Incineration of Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste].

4. Small power production facilities. Units that meet the four requirements specified in subparagraphs (d)4.(i) through (iv) of this paragraph below.

(i) The unit qualifies as a small power-production facility under Section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(17)(C)).

(ii) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.

(iii) The owner or operator submit a request to the Director for a determination that the qualifying small power production facility is combusting homogenous waste.

(iv) The owner or operator maintains records specified in subparagraph (11)(v) of this rule.

5. Cogeneration facilities. Units that meet the four requirements specified in subparagraphs (d)5.(i) through (iv) of this paragraph below.

(i) The unit qualifies as a cogeneration facility under Section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)).

(ii) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

(iii) The owner or operator submits a request to the Director for a determination that the qualifying cogeneration facility is combusting homogenous waste.

(iv) The owner or operator maintain records specified in subparagraph (11)(w) of this rule.

6. Hazardous waste combustion units. Units that are required to get a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

7. Materials recovery units. Units that combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, such as primary and secondary smelters.

8. Sewage treatment plants. Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR 60, Subpart O as incorporated in rule 335-3-10-.02(15) (Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants).

9. Sewage sludge incineration units. Incineration units combusting sewage sludge for the purpose of reducing the volume of the sewage sludge by removing combustible matter that are subject to subpart LLLL of 40 CFR 60 as incorporated in rule 335-3-10-.02(90) (Standards of Performance for New Sewage Sludge Incineration Units) or subpart MMMM of 40 CFR 60 (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Existing Sewage Sludge Incineration Units).

10. Other solid waste incineration units. Incineration units that are subject to subpart EEEE of 40 CFR 60 (Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units) or subpart FFFF of 40 CFR 60 (Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units).

(3) Increments of Progress.

(a) For owners or operators planning to achieve compliance more than one year following the effective date of EPA's approval of these rules, the two increments of progress specified in subparagraphs (a)1. and 2. of this paragraph below shall be met.

1. Submit a final control plan to the Director no later than one year after the effective date of EPA's approval of these rules.

2. Achieve final compliance no later than December 1, 2005 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010.

(b) The owner or operator shall submit to the Director, notifications for achieving increments of progress. The notifications shall be postmarked no later than 10 business days after the compliance date for the increment. These notifications shall include the three items specified in subparagraphs (b)1. through 3. of this paragraph below:

1. Notification that the increment of progress has been achieved.

2. Any items required to be submitted with each increment of progress.

3. Signature of the owner or operator of the CISWI.

(c) If an owner or operator fails to meet an increment of progress, a notification to the Director shall be submitted and postmarked within 10 business days after the date for that increment of progress in subparagraph (3)(a) above. The owner or operator shall inform the Director that the increment was not met, and reports shall be submitted each subsequent calendar month until the increment of progress is met.

(d) For the control plan increment of progress, the owner or operator shall satisfy the two requirements specified in subparagraphs (d)1. and 2. of this paragraph below.

1. Submit the final control plan that includes the five items described in subparagraphs (d)1.(i) through (v). of this paragraph below.

(i) A description of the devices for air pollution control and process changes that will be used to comply with the emission limitations and other requirements of this rule.

(ii) The type(s) of waste to be burned.

(iii) The maximum design waste burning capacity.

(iv) The anticipated maximum charge rate.

(v) If applicable, the petition for site-specific operating limits under paragraph (6)(c) of this rule.

2. Maintain an onsite copy of the final control plan.

(e) For the final compliance increment of progress, the owner or operator shall complete all process changes and retrofit construction of control devices, as specified in the final control plan, so that, if the affected CISWI is brought online, all necessary process changes and air pollution control devices would operate as designed.

(f) Closing and restarting a CISWI.

1. If the CISWI is closed but will be restarted prior to the final compliance date of December 1, 2005 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010, the owner or operator shall meet the increments of progress specified in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

2. If the CISWI is closed but will be restarted after the final compliance date of December 1, 2005 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWI units that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010, the owner or operator shall complete emission control retrofits and meet the emission limitations and operating limits on the date the unit restarts operation.

(g) Permanent closure of a CISWI. If the owner or operator plans to close the CISWI rather than comply with this rule, submit a closure notification, including the date of closure, to the Director within 90 days after EPA approval of these rules.

(4) Waste Management Plan.

(a) A waste management plan is a written plan that identifies both the feasibility and the methods used to reduce or separate certain components of solid waste from the waste stream in order to reduce or eliminate toxic emissions from incinerated waste.

(b) A waste management plan shall be submitted no later than the date specified in subparagraph (3)(a)1. of this rule for submittal of the final control plan.

(c) A waste management plan shall include consideration of the reduction or separation of waste-stream elements such as paper, cardboard, plastics, glass, batteries, or metals; or the use of recyclable materials. The plan shall identify any additional waste management measures, and the source shall implement those measures considered practical and feasible, based on the effectiveness of waste management measures already in place, the costs of additional measures, the emissions reductions expected to be achieved, and any other environmental or energy impacts they might have.

(5) Operator Training and Qualification.

(a) No CISWI can be operated unless a fully trained and qualified CISWI operator is accessible, either at the facility or can be at the facility within 1 hour. The trained and qualified CISWI operator may operate the CISWI directly or be

the direct supervisor of one or more other plant personnel who operate the unit. If all qualified CISWI operators are temporarily not accessible, the procedures in subparagraph (h) of this paragraph below shall be followed.

(b) Operator training and qualification shall be obtained through a State- approved program that meets the requirements included in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph below. Qualification is valid from the date on which the training course is completed and the operator successfully passes the examination required under subparagraph (c)2. of this paragraph below.

(c) Training shall be obtained by completing an incinerator operator training course that includes, at a minimum, the three elements described in subparagraphs (c)1. through 3. of this paragraph below.

~~(xi)~~ 1. Training on the eleven subjects listed in subparagraphs (c)1.(i) through of this paragraph below.

(i) Environmental concerns, including types of emissions.

(ii) Basic combustion principles, including products of combustion.

(iii) Operation of the specific type of incinerator to be used by the operator, including proper startup, waste charging, and shutdown procedures.

(iv) Combustion controls and monitoring.

(v) Operation of air pollution control equipment and factors affecting performance (if applicable).

(vi) Inspection and maintenance of the incinerator and air pollution control devices.

(vii) Actions to prevent and correct malfunctions or to prevent conditions that may lead to malfunction.

(viii) Bottom and fly ash characteristics and handling procedures.

(ix) Applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, including Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace standards.

(x) Pollution prevention.

(xi) Waste management practices.

~~1.2.~~ ~~2.~~ 2. An examination designed and administered by the instructor.

~~2.3~~ 2.3 Written material covering the training course topics that can serve as reference material following completion of the course.

(d) The operator training course shall be completed by the later of the three dates specified in subparagraphs (d)1. through 3. of this paragraph below.

1. The final compliance date of December 1, 2005 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010.

2. Six months after CISWI startup.

3. Six months after an employee assumes responsibility for operating the CISWI or assumes responsibility for supervising the operation of the CISWI.

(e) To maintain qualification, the operator shall complete an annual review or refresher course covering, at a minimum, the five topics described in subparagraphs (e)1. through 5. of this paragraph below.

1. Update of regulations.

2. Incinerator operation, including startup and shutdown procedures, waste charging, and ash handling.

3. Inspection and maintenance.

4. Prevention and correction of malfunctions or conditions that may lead to malfunction.

5. Discussion of operating problems encountered by attendees.

(f) A lapsed operator qualification shall be renewed by one of the two methods specified in subparagraphs (f)1. and 2. of this paragraph below.

1. For a lapse of less than 3 years, the operator shall complete a standard annual refresher course described in subparagraph (e) of this paragraph above.

2. For a lapse of 3 years or more, the operator shall repeat the initial qualification requirements in subparagraphs (b) and (c) of this paragraph above.

(g) Requirements for site specific documentation.

1. Site specific documentation shall be available at the facility and readily accessible for all CISWI operators that addresses the ten topics described in subparagraphs (g)1.(i) through (x) of this paragraph below. The owner or operator shall maintain this information and the training records required by subparagraph (g)3. of this paragraph below in a manner that they can be readily accessed and are suitable for inspection upon request.

(i) Summary of the applicable standards under this rule.

(ii) Procedures for receiving, handling, and charging waste.

(iii) Incinerator startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures.

(iv) Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels.

(v) Procedures for operating the incinerator and associated air pollution control systems within the standards established under this rule.

(vi) Monitoring procedures for demonstrating compliance with the incinerator operating limits.

(vii) Reporting and recordkeeping procedures.

(viii) The waste management plan required under paragraph (4) of this rule.

(ix) Procedures for handling ash.

(x) A list of the wastes burned during the performance test.

2. The owner or operator shall establish a program for reviewing the information listed in subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph above with each incinerator operator.

(i) The initial review of the information listed in subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph shall be conducted by the later of the three dates specified in subparagraphs (g)2.(i)(I) through (III) of this paragraph below.

(I) The final compliance date of December 1, 2005 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010.

(II) Six months after CISWI startup.

(III) Six months after being assigned to operate the CISWI.

(ii) Subsequent annual reviews of the information listed in subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph shall be conducted no later than 12 months following the previous review.

3. The owner or operator shall also maintain the information specified in subparagraphs (g)3.(i) through (iii) below.

(i) Records showing the names of CISWI operators who have completed review of the information in subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph above as required by subparagraph (g)2. of this paragraph, including the date of the initial review and all subsequent annual reviews.

(ii) Records showing the names of the CISWI operators who have completed the operator training requirements under this paragraph, met the criteria for qualification under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph, and maintained or renewed their qualification under subparagraphs (e) or (f) of this paragraph, respectively. Records shall include documentation of training, the dates of the initial refresher training, and the dates of their qualification and all subsequent renewals of such qualifications.

(iii) For each qualified operator, the phone and/or pager number at which they can be reached during operating hours.

(h) If all qualified operators are temporarily not accessible (i.e., not at the facility and not able to be at the facility within 1 hour), the owner or operator shall

meet one of the two criteria specified in subparagraphs (h)1. and 2. of this paragraph below, depending on the length of time that a qualified operator is not accessible.

1. When all qualified operators are not accessible for more than 8 hours, but less than 2 weeks, the CISWI may be operated by other plant personnel familiar with the operation of the CISWI who have completed a review of the information specified in subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph within the past 12 months. However, the period when all qualified operators were not accessible shall be recorded and this deviation included in the annual report as specified under paragraph (11) of this rule.

2. When all qualified operators are not accessible for 2 weeks or more, the two actions that are described in subparagraphs (h)2.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph below shall be taken.

(i) Notify the Director of this deviation in writing within 10 days. In the notice, state what caused this deviation, what actions are being taken to ensure that a qualified operator is accessible, and when it is expected that a qualified operator will be accessible.

(ii) Submit a status report to the Administrator every 4 weeks outlining what actions are being taken to ensure that a qualified operator is accessible, stating when it is expected that a qualified operator will be accessible and requesting approval from the Administrator to continue operation of the CISWI. The first status report shall be submitted 4 weeks after notification to the Director of the deviation under subparagraph (h)2.(i). If the Administrator notifies the owner or operator that the request to continue operation of the CISWI is disapproved, the CISWI may continue operation for 90 days, then shall cease operation. Operation of the unit may resume if the two requirements in subparagraphs (h)2.(ii)(I) and (II) of this paragraph below are met.

(I) A qualified operator is accessible as required under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

(II) The owner or operator notifies the Administrator that a qualified operator is accessible and operation is resuming.

(6) Emission Limitations and Operating Limits.

(a) The owner or operator shall meet the emission limitations for each CISWI, including bypass stack or vent, specified in Table 1 of this rule or ~~†~~Tables 5 through 8 of this rule by the final compliance date of December 1, 2005 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999, or February 7, 2018 for CISWIs that commenced construction on or before June 4, 2010, as applicable. The emission limitations apply at all times the unit is operating including and not limited to startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

1. Units that do not use wet scrubbers shall maintain opacity to less than equal to the percent opacity (three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) specified in table 1 of this rule, as applicable.

(b) Timelines for Operating Limits.

1. If a wet scrubber(s) is used to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall establish operating limits for up to four operating parameters (as specified in Table 2 of this rule) as described in subparagraphs (b)1.(i) through (iv) of this paragraph during the initial performance test.

(i) Maximum charge rate, calculated using one of the two different procedures in subparagraph (b)1.(i)(I) or (II) of this paragraph, as appropriate.

(I) For continuous and intermittent units, maximum charge rate is 110 percent of the average charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limitations.

(II) For batch units, maximum charge rate is 110 percent of the daily charge rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limitations.

(ii) Minimum pressure drop across the wet particulate matter scrubber, which is calculated as lowest 1-hour average pressure drop across the wet scrubber measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations; or minimum amperage to the wet scrubber, which is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average amperage to the wet scrubber measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations.

(iii) Minimum scrubber liquid flow rate, which is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average liquid flow rate at the inlet to the wet acid gas or particulate matter scrubber measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with all applicable emission limitations.

(iv) Minimum scrubber liquor pH, which is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average liquor pH at the inlet to the wet acid gas scrubber measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the HCl emission limitation.

2. The owner or operator shall meet the operating limits established on the date that the performance test report is submitted to the EPA's Central Data Exchange or postmarked, per the requirements of (11)(hh). -

2.

3. If the owner or operator uses a fabric filter to comply with the emission limitations and does not use a particulate matter (PM) continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) for monitoring PM compliance, each fabric filter system shall be operated such that the bag leak detection system alarm does not sound more than 5 percent of the operating time during a 6-month period. In calculating this operating time percentage, if inspection of the fabric filter demonstrates that no corrective action is required, no alarm time is counted. If corrective action is required, each alarm shall be counted as a minimum of 1 hour. If the owner or operator takes longer than 1 hour to initiate corrective action, the alarm time shall be counted as the actual amount of time taken by the owner or operator to initiate corrective action.

4. If the owner or operator uses an electrostatic precipitator to comply with the emission limitations and does not use a PM CPMs for monitoring PM compliance, the owner or operator shall measure the (secondary) voltage and amperage of the

electrostatic precipitator collection plates during the particulate matter performance test. Calculate the average electric power value (secondary voltage x secondary current = secondary electric power) for each test run. The operating limit for the electrostatic precipitator is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average secondary electric power measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the particulate matter emission limitations.

5. If the owner or operator uses an activated carbon sorbent injection to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall measure the sorbent flow rate during the performance testing. The operating limit for the carbon sorbent injection is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average sorbent flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the mercury emission limitations. For energy recovery units, when the unit operates at lower loads, multiply the sorbent injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in this rule, to determine the required injection rate (e.g., for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5).

6. If the owner or operator uses selective noncatalytic reduction to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall measure the charge rate, the secondary chamber temperature (if applicable to the CISWI), and the reagent flow rate during the nitrogen oxides performance testing. The operating limits for the selective noncatalytic reduction are calculated as the highest 1-hour average charge rate, lowest secondary chamber temperature, and lowest reagent flow rate measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limitations.

7. If the owner or operator uses a dry scrubber to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall measure the injection rate of each sorbent during the performance testing. The operating limit for the injection rate of each sorbent is calculated as the lowest 1-hour average injection rate of each sorbent measured during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limitations. For energy recovery units, when the unit operates at lower loads, multiply the sorbent injection rate by the load fraction, as defined in this rule, to determine the required injection rate (e.g., for 50 percent load, multiply the injection rate operating limit by 0.5).

8. If the owner or operator does not use a wet scrubber, electrostatic precipitator, or fabric filter to comply with the emission limitation, and if the owner or operator does not determine compliance with the particulate matter emission limitation with either a particulate matter CEMS or a particulate matter CPMS, the owner or operator shall maintain opacity to less than or equal to ten percent opacity (1-hour block average).

9. If the owner or operator uses a PM CPMS to demonstrate compliance, the owner or operator shall establish a PM CPMS operating limit and determine compliance with it according to subparagraphs (b)9.(i) through (v) of this paragraph below.

(i) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record all hourly average output values (milliamps or the digital signal equivalent) from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the test runs (e.g., three 1-hour average PM CPMS output values for three 1-hour test runs).

(I) The owner or operator's PM CPMS shall provide a 4-20 milliamp output, or the digital signal equivalent, and the establishment of its relationship to manual reference method measurements shall be determined in units of milliamps or digital bits.

(II) The owner or operator's PM CPMS operating range shall be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to at least two times the allowable emission limit. If the owner or operator's PM CPMS is an auto ranging instrument capable of multiple scales, the primary range of the instrument shall be capable of reading PM concentrations from zero to a level equivalent to two times the allowable emission limit.

(III) During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, record and average all milliamp output values, or their digital equivalent, from the PM CPMS for the periods corresponding to the compliance test runs (e.g., average all the PM CPMS output values for three corresponding 2-hour Method 51 test runs).

(ii) If the average of the three PM performance test runs are below 75% of the PM emission limit, the owner or operator shall calculate an operating limit by establishing a relationship of PM CPMS signal to PM concentration using the PM CPMS instrument zero, the average PM CPMS output values corresponding to the three compliance test runs, and the average PM concentration from the Method 5 or performance test with the procedures in subparagraphs (b)9.(i) through (v) of this paragraph.

(I) Determine the instrument zero output with one of the following procedures:

I. Zero point data for *in-situ* instruments shall be obtained by removing the instrument from the stack and monitoring ambient air on a test bench.

II. Zero point data for extractive instruments shall be obtained by removing the extractive probe from the stack and drawing in clean ambient air.

III. The zero point can also be obtained by performing manual reference method measurements when the flue gas is free of PM emissions or contains very low PM concentrations (e.g., when the process is not operating, but the fans are operating or the source is combusting only natural gas) and plotting these with the compliance data to find the zero intercept.

IV. If none of the steps in subparagraphs (b)9.(ii)(I) through (III) of this paragraph are possible, the owner or operator shall use a zero output value provided by the manufacturer.

(II) Determine the PM CPMS instrument average in milliamps, or the digital equivalent, and the average of the corresponding three PM compliance test runs, using Equation 1 of this rule:

(Eq. 1)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

Where:

X_1 = the PM CPMS data points for the three runs constituting the performance test;

Y_1 = the PM concentration value for the three runs constituting the performance test; and

n = the number of data points.

(III) With the instrument zero expressed in milliamps, or the digital equivalent, the three run average PM CPMS milliamp value, or its digital equivalent, and the three run average PM concentration from the three compliance tests, determine a relationship of mg/dscm per milliamp, or digital equivalent, with Equation 2 of this rule:

$$(Eq. 2) R = \frac{Y_1}{(X_1 - z)}$$

Where:

R = the relative mg/dscm per milliamp, or the digital equivalent, for the PM CPMS;

Y_1 = the three run average mg/dscm PM concentration;

X_1 = the three run average milliamp output, or the digital equivalent, from the PM CPMS; and

z = the milliamp or digital signal equivalent of the instrument zero determined from subparagraph (b)9.(ii)(I) of this paragraph.

(IV) Determine the source specific 30-day rolling average operating limit using the mg/dscm per milliamp value, or per digital signal equivalent, from Equation 2 in Equation 3, below. This sets the operating limit at the PM CPMS output value corresponding to 75% of the emission limit.

$$(Eq. 3) O_1 = z + \frac{0.75(L)}{R}$$

Where:

O_1 = the operating limit for the PM CPMS on a 30-day rolling average, in milliamps;

L = the source emission limit expressed in mg/dscm;

z = the instrument zero in milliamps or digital equivalent, determined from subparagraph (b)9.(ii)(I) of this paragraph; and

R = the relative mg/dscm per milliamp, or per digital signal output equivalent, for the PM CPMS, from Equation 2 of this rule.

(iii) If the average of the three PM compliance test runs is at or above 75% of the PM emission limit the owner or operator shall determine the operating limit by averaging the PM CPMS milliamp or digital signal output corresponding to the three PM performance test runs that demonstrate compliance with the emission limit using Equation 4 and shall submit all compliance test and PM CPMS data according to the reporting requirements in subparagraph (b)9.(v) of this paragraph.

$$(Eq. 4) \\ O_h = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

Where:

X_i = the PM CPMS data points for all runs i ; n = the number of data points;
and
 O_h = the site specific operating limit, in milliamps or digital signal equivalent.

(iv) To determine continuous compliance, the owner or operator shall record the PM CPMS output data for all periods when the process is operating and the PM CPMS is not out-of-control. The owner or operator shall demonstrate continuous compliance by using all quality-assured hourly average data collected by the PM CPMS for all operating hours to calculate the arithmetic average operating parameter in units of the operating limit (e.g., milliamps or digital signal bits, PM concentration, raw data signal) on a 30-day rolling average basis.

(v) For PM performance test reports used to set a PM CPMS operating limit, the electronic submission of the test report shall also include the make and model of the PM CPMS instrument, serial number of the instrument, analytical principle of the instrument (e.g., beta attenuation), span of the instruments primary analytical range, milliamp or digital signal value equivalent to the instrument zero output, technique by which this zero value was determined, and the average milliamp or digital signals corresponding to each PM compliance test run.

(c) If the owner or operator uses an air pollution control device other than a wet scrubber, activated carbon injection, selective noncatalytic reduction, fabric filter, an electrostatic precipitator, or a dry scrubber or limit emissions in some other manner, including mass balances, to comply with the emission limitations under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, the owner or operator shall petition the Administrator for specific operating limits to be established during the initial performance test and continuously monitored thereafter. The owner or operator shall submit the petition at least sixty days before the performance test is scheduled to begin. The petition shall include the five items listed in subparagraphs (c)1. through 5. of this paragraph below.

1. Identification of the specific parameters the owner or operator proposes to use as additional operating limits.

2. A discussion of the relationship between these parameters and emissions of regulated pollutants, identifying how emissions of regulated pollutants change with changes in these parameters, and how limits on these parameters will serve to limit emissions of regulated pollutants.

3. A discussion of how the owner or operator will establish the upper and/or lower values for these parameters which will establish the operating limits on these parameters.
4. A discussion identifying the methods the owner or operator will use to measure and the instruments that will be used to monitor these parameters, as well as the relative accuracy and precision of these methods and instruments.
5. A discussion identifying the frequency and methods for recalibrating the instruments that will be used for monitoring these parameters.

(7) Performance Testing.

(a) All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three test runs conducted under conditions representative of normal operations.

(b) The owner or operator shall document that the waste burned during the performance test is representative of the waste burned under normal operating conditions by maintaining a log of the quantity of waste burned (as required in paragraph (11) of this rule) and the types of waste burned during the performance test.

(c) All performance tests shall be conducted using the minimum run duration specified in Table 1 and Tables 5 through 8 of this rule.

(d) Method 1 of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 shall be used to select the sampling location and number of traverse points.

(e) Method 3A or 3B of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 shall be used for gas composition analysis, including measurement of oxygen concentration. Method 3A or 3B of Appendix A, 40 CFR 60 shall be used simultaneously with each method (except when using Method 9 and Method 22). (d)

(f) All pollutant concentrations, except for opacity, shall be adjusted to 7 percent oxygen using Equation 5 of this rule:

$$\text{(Eq. 5) } C_{\text{adj}} = C_{\text{meas}} (20.9 - 7) / (20.9 - \%O_2)$$

Where:

- C_{adj} = pollutant concentration adjusted to 7 percent oxygen;
- C_{meas} = pollutant concentration measured on a dry basis; (20.9 - 7) = 20.9 percent oxygen - 7 percent oxygen (defined oxygen correction basis);
- 20.9 = oxygen concentration in air, percent; and
- $\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration measured on a dry basis, percent.

(g) The owner or operator shall determine dioxins/furans toxic equivalency by following the procedures in subparagraphs (g)1. through 4. of this paragraph below.

1. Measure the concentration of each dioxin/furan tetra- through octa— isomer emitted using EPA Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.

2. Quantify isomers meeting identification criteria 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Section 5.3.2.5 of Method 23, regardless of whether the isomers meet identification criteria 1 and 7. The owner or operator shall quantify the isomers per Section 9.0 of Method 23. (Note: the owner or operator may reanalyze the sample aliquot or split to reduce the number of isomers not meeting identification criteria 1 or 7 of Section 5.3.2.5)

3. For each dioxin/furan (tetra- through octa-chlorinated) isomer measured in accordance with subparagraph (g)1. and 2. of this paragraph above, multiply the isomer concentration by its corresponding toxic equivalency factor specified in Table 3 of this rule.

4. Sum the products calculated in accordance with subparagraph (g)3. of this paragraph above to obtain the total concentration of dioxins/furans emitted in terms of toxic equivalency.

(h) Method 22 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 shall be used to determine compliance with the fugitive ash emission limit in table 1 of this rule or tables 5 through 8 of this rule.

(i) If the owner or operator has an applicable opacity operating limit, the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the opacity limit using Method 9 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4, based on three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values, unless the owner or operator is required to install a continuous opacity monitoring system, consistent with paragraphs (9) and (10).

(j) The owner or operator shall determine dioxins/furans total mass basis by following the procedures in subparagraphs (j)1. through 3. of this paragraph below.

1. Measure the concentration of each dioxin/furan tetra- through octa-chlorinated isomer emitted using EPA Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A- 7.

2. Quantify isomers meeting identification criteria 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Section 5.3.2.5 of Method 23, regardless of whether the isomers meet identification criteria 1 and 7. The owner or operator shall quantify the isomers per Section 9.0 of Method 23. (Note: The owner or operator may reanalyze the sample aliquot or split to reduce the number of isomers not meeting identification criteria 1 or 7 of Section 5.3.2.5).

3. Sum the quantities measured in accordance with subparagraphs (j)1. and 2. of this paragraph to obtain the total concentration of dioxins/furans emitted in terms of total mass basis.

(k) The results of performance tests are used to demonstrate compliance with the emission limitations in Table 1 or tables 5 through 8 of this rule.

(8) Initial Compliance Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator shall conduct a performance test, as required under paragraphs (6) and (7) of this rule, to determine compliance with the emission limitations in Table 1 and Tables 5 through 8 of this rule, to establish

compliance with any opacity operating limits in subparagraph (6)(b) of this rule, to establish the kiln-specific emission limit in subparagraph (9)(y) of this rule, as applicable, and to establish operating limits using the procedures in subparagraphs (6)(b) or (6)(c) of this rule. The performance test shall be conducted using the test methods listed in Table 1 and table 5 through 8 of this rule and the procedures in paragraph (7) of this rule. The use of the bypass stack during a performance test shall invalidate the performance test. As an alternative to conducting a performance test, as required under subparagraphs (6) and (7), the owner or operator shall use a 30-day rolling average of the 1-hour arithmetic average CEMS data, including CEMS data during startup and shutdown as defined in this rule, to determine compliance with the emission limitations in Table 1 or tables 5 through 8 of this rule. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance evaluation of each continuous monitoring system within 180 days of installation of the monitoring system. The initial performance evaluation shall be conducted prior to collecting CEMS data that will be used for the initial compliance demonstration.

(b) The initial performance test shall be conducted no later than 180 days after the final compliance date. The final compliance date is specified in subparagraph (3)(a)2. of this rule.

(c) If the owner or operator commences or recommences combusting a solid waste at an existing combustion unit at any commercial or industrial facility and conducted a test consistent with the provisions of this rule while combusting the given solid waste within the 6 months preceding the reintroduction of that solid waste in the combustion chamber, retesting is not needed until 6 months from the date the solid waste is reintroduced.

(d) If the owner or operator commences combusting or recommences combusting a solid waste at an existing combustion unit at any commercial or industrial facility and has not conducted a performance test consistent with the provisions of this rule while combusting the given solid waste within the 6 months preceding the reintroduction of that solid waste in the combustion chamber, the owner or operator shall conduct a performance test within 60 days commencing or recommencing solid waste combustion.

(e) The initial air pollution control device inspection shall be conducted within 60 days after installation of the control device and the associated CISWI reaches the charge rate at which it will operate, but no later than 180 days after the final compliance date for meeting the amended emission limitations.

(f) Within 10 operating days following an air pollution control device inspection, all necessary repairs shall be completed unless the owner or operator obtains written approval from the Director establishing a date whereby all necessary repairs of the designated facility shall be completed.

(g) If the owner or operator of a waste-burning kiln chooses to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7-, initial compliance shall be demonstrated pursuant to 40 CFR § 63.1348(a)(5). The initial compliance test must begin on the first operating day following completion of the field testing and data collection that demonstrates that the continuous emissions monitoring system has satisfied the relevant performance acceptance criteria of Performance Specifications 12A or 12B of Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 60. The notification required by subparagraph (11)(aa) of this rule shall also include the

owner or operator's intention to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7. For waste-burning kilns choosing to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7, the term operating day in 40 CFR § 63.1348(a)(5), 40 CFR § 63.1348(b)(7) and 40 CFR § 63.1349(b)(5) means any 24-hour period beginning at 12:00 midnight during which the kiln produces any amount of clinker.

(9) Continuous Compliance Requirements.

(a) Compliance with standards.

1. The emission standards and operating requirements set forth in this rule apply at all times.

2. If the combusting of solid waste is ceased the owner or operator may opt to remain subject to the provisions of this rule. Consistent with the definition of CISWI, the owner or operator is subject to the requirements of this rule at least 6 months following the last date of solid waste combustion. Solid waste combustion is ceased when solid waste is not in the combustion chamber (i.e., the solid waste feed to the combustor has been cut off for a period of time not less than the solid waste residence time).

3. If the combusting of solid waste is ceased the owner or operator shall be in compliance with any newly applicable standards on the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. The effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch is a date selected by the owner or operator, that shall be at least 6 months from the date that combusting solid waste is ceased, consistent with subparagraph (9)(a)2. of this paragraph above. The source shall remain in compliance with this rule until the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch.

4. Any owner or operator of an existing commercial or industrial combustion unit that combusted a fuel or no-waste material, and commences or recommences combustion of solid waste, the owner or operator is subject to the provisions of this rule as of the first day solid waste is introduced or reintroduced to the combustion chamber, and this date constitutes the effective date of the fuel-to-waste switch. The owner or operator shall complete all initial compliance demonstrations for any Section 112 standards that are applicable to the facility before commencing or recommencing combustion of solid waste. The owner or operator shall provide 30 days prior notice of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch. The notification shall identify:

(i) The name of the owner or operator of the CISWI, the location of the source, the emissions unit(s) that will cease burning solid waste, and the date of the notice;

(ii) The currently applicable subcategory under this rule, and any 40 CFR part 63 subpart and subcategory that will be applicable after the combusting of solid waste is ceased;

(iii) The fuel(s), non-waste material(s) and solid waste(s) the CISWI is currently combusting and has combusted over the past 6 months, and the fuel(s) or non-waste materials the unit will commence combusting;

(iv) The date on which the unit became subject to the currently applicable emission limits;

(v) The date upon which combusting solid waste is ceased, and the date (if different) that any new requirements to become applicable (i.e., the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch), consistent with subparagraphs (9)(a)2. and 3. of this paragraph.

5. All air pollution control equipment necessary for compliance with any newly applicable emissions limits which apply as a result of the cessation or commencement or recommencement of combusting solid waste shall be installed and operational as of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel, or fuel-to-waste switch.

6. All monitoring systems necessary for compliance with any newly applicable monitoring requirements which apply as a result of the cessation or commencement or recommencement of combusting solid waste shall be installed and operational as of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel, or fuel-to-waste switch. All calibration and drift checks shall be performed as of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel, or fuel-to waste switch. Relative accuracy tests shall be performed as of the performance test deadline for PM CEMS (if PM CEMS are elected to demonstrate continuous compliance with the particulate matter emission limits). Relative accuracy testing for other CEMS need not be repeated if that testing was previously performed consistent with section 112 monitoring requirements or monitoring requirements under this rule.

(b) The owner or operator shall conduct an annual performance test for the pollutants listed in table 1 or tables 5 through 8 of this rule and opacity for each CISWI as required under paragraph (7) of this rule. The annual performance test shall be conducted using the test methods listed in Table 1 or ~~Table 5 through 8 of this rule~~ and the procedures in paragraph (7) of this rule. Opacity shall be measured using EPA Reference Method 9 at 40 CFR part 60. Annual performance tests are not required if the owner or operator uses CEMS or continuous opacity monitoring systems to determine compliance.

(c) The owner or operator shall continuously monitor the operating parameters specified in subparagraph (6)(b) or established under subparagraph (6)(c) of this rule and as specified in subparagraph (10)(d) of this rule. Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating limits constitutes a deviation from the established operating limits. Three-hour block average values are used to determine compliance (except for baghouse leak detection system alarms) unless a different averaging period is established under subparagraph (6)(c) of this rule or, for energy recovery units, where the averaging time for each operating parameter is a 30-day rolling, calculated each hour as the average of the previous 720 operating hours. Operation above the established maximum, below the established minimum, or outside the allowable range of the operating limits specified in subparagraph (9)(a) of this paragraph constitutes a deviation from the operating limits established under this rule, except during performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission and operating limits or to establish new operating limits. Operating limits are confirmed or reestablished during performance tests.

(d) The owner or operator shall burn only the same types of waste and fuels used to establish subcategory applicability (for ERUs) and operating limits during the performance test.

(e) For energy recovery units, incinerators, and small remote units, the owner or operator shall perform annual visual emissions test for ash handling.

(f) For energy recovery units, the owner or operator shall conduct an annual performance test for opacity using EPA Reference Method 9 at 40 CFR part 60 (except where particulate matter continuous monitoring system or CPMS are used) and the pollutants listed in table 6 of this rule.

(g) For facilities using a CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit, compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit may be demonstrated by using the CEMS, as described in subparagraph (10)(o) of this rule.

(h) Coal and liquid/gas energy recovery units with annual average heat input rates greater than 250 MMBtu/hr may elect to demonstrate continuous compliance with the particulate matter emissions limit using a particulate matter CEMS according to the procedures in subparagraph (10)(n) of this rule, instead of the CPMS specified in subparagraph (9)(i) of this paragraph. Coal and liquid/gas energy recovery units with annual average heat input rates less than 250 MMBtu/hr, incinerators, and small remote incinerators may also elect to demonstrate compliance using a particulate matter CEMS according to the procedures in subparagraph (10)(n) of this rule, instead of particulate matter testing with EPA Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 and, if applicable, the continuous opacity monitoring requirements in subparagraph (9)(i) of this paragraph.

(i) For energy recovery units with annual average heat input rates greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hour but less than 250 MMBtu/hr that do not use a wet scrubber, fabric filter with bag leak detection system, an electrostatic precipitator, particulate matter CEMS, or particulate matter CPMS, the owner or operator shall install, operate, certify and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) according to the procedures in subparagraph (10)(m) of this rule.

(j) For waste-burning kilns, the owner or operator shall conduct an annual performance test for the pollutants (except mercury and particulate matter, and hydrogen chloride if no acid gas wet scrubber or dry scrubber is used) listed in ~~Table~~ Table 7 of this rule, unless the owner or operator demonstrate initial and continuous compliance using CEMS as allowed in subparagraph (u) of this paragraph. If the waste-burning kiln is not equipped with an acid gas wet scrubber or dry scrubber, the owner or operator shall determine compliance with the hydrogen chloride emission limit using a HCl CEMS according to the requirements in subparagraph (j)1. of this rule. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the mercury emissions limit using a mercury CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system according to subparagraph (j)2. of this rule. The owner or operator shall determine compliance with particulate matter using CPMS:

1. If compliance is monitored with the HCl emissions limit by operating an HCl CEMS, the owner or operator shall do so in accordance with Performance Specification 15 (PS 15) of appendix B to 40 CFR part 60, or, PS 18 of appendix B to 40 CFR part 60. The owner or operator shall operate, maintain, and quality assure a

HCl CEMS installed and certified under PS 15 according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 1 of appendix F to 40 CFR part 60 except that the Relative Accuracy Test Audit requirements of Procedure 1 must be replaced with the validation requirements and criteria of sections 11.1.1 and 12.0 of PS 15. The owner or operator shall operate, maintain and quality assure a HCl CEMS installed and certified under PS 18 according to the quality assurance requirements in Procedure 6 of appendix F to 40 CFR part 60. For any performance specification used, the owner or operator shall use Method 321 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 63 as the reference test method for conducting relative accuracy testing. The span value and calibration requirements in subparagraphs (j)1.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph apply to all HCl CEMS used under this rule:

(i) The owner or operator shall use a measurement span value for any HCl CEMS of 0-10 ppmvw unless the monitor is installed on a kiln without an inline raw mill. Kilns without an inline raw mill may use a higher span value sufficient to quantify all expected emissions concentrations. The HCl CEMS data recorder output range must include the full range of expected HCl concentration values which would include those expected during “mill off” conditions. The corresponding data recorder range shall be documented in the site-specific monitoring plan and associated records; and

(ii) In order to quality assure data measured above the span value, the owner or operator shall use one of the three options in subparagraphs (j)1.(ii)(I) through (III) of this paragraph:

(I) Include a second span that encompasses the HCl emission concentrations expected to be encountered during “mill off” conditions. This second span may be rounded to a multiple of 5 ppm of total HCl. The requirements of the appropriate HCl monitor performance specification shall be followed for this second span with the exception that a RATA with the mill off is not required;

(II) Quality assure any data above the span value by proving instrument linearity beyond the span value established in subparagraph (j)1.(i) of this paragraph using the following procedure. Conduct a weekly “above span linearity” calibration challenge of the monitoring system using a reference gas with a certified value greater than the highest expected hourly concentration or greater than 75% of the highest measured hourly concentration. The “above span” reference gas must meet the requirements of the applicable performance specification and must be introduced to the measurement system at the probe. Record and report the results of this procedure as would be done for a daily calibration. The “above span linearity” challenge is successful if the value measured by the HCl CEMS falls within 10 percent of the certified value of the reference gas. If the value measured by the HCl CEMS during the above span linearity challenge exceeds 10 percent of the certified value of the reference gas, the monitoring system must be evaluated and repaired and a new “above span linearity” challenge met before returning the HCl CEMS to service, or data above span from the HCl CEMS must be subject to the quality assurance procedures established in (j)1.(ii)(IV) of this paragraph. In this manner values measured by the HCl CEMS during the above span linearity challenge exceeding ± 20 percent of the certified value of the reference gas must be normalized using equation 6;

(III) Quality assure any data above the span value established in subparagraph (j)1.(i) of this paragraph using the following procedure. Any time two consecutive

one-hour average measured concentration of HCl exceeds the span value the owner or operator shall, within 24 hours before or after, introduce a higher, “above span” HCl reference gas standard to the HCl CEMS. The “above span” reference gas shall meet the requirements of the applicable performance specification and target a concentration level between 50 and 150 percent of the highest expected hourly concentration measured during the period of measurements above span, and shall be introduced at the probe. While this target represents a desired concentration range that is not always achievable in practice, it is expected that the intent to meet this range is demonstrated by the value of the reference gas. Expected values may include above span calibrations done before or after the above-span measurement period. Record and report the results of this procedure as would be done for a daily calibration. The “above span” calibration is successful if the value measured by the HCl CEMS is within 20 percent of the certified value of the reference gas. If the value measured by the HCl CEMS is not within 20 percent of the certified value of the reference gas, then the owner or operator shall normalize the stack gas values measured above span as described in paragraph (j)1.(ii)(IV) of this paragraph. If the “above span” calibration is conducted during the period when measured emissions are above span and there is a failure to collect the one data point in an hour due to the calibration duration, then the owner or operator shall determine the emissions average for that missed hour as the average of hourly averages for the hour preceding the missed hour and the hour following the missed hour. In an hour where an “above span” calibration is being conducted and one or more data points are collected, the emissions average is represented by the average of all valid data points collected in that hour; and

(IV) In the event that the “above span” calibration is not successful (*i.e.*, the HCl CEMS measured value is not within 20 percent of the certified value of the reference gas), then the owner or operator shall normalize the one-hour average stack gas values measured above the span during the 24-hour period preceding or following the “above span” calibration for reporting based on the HCl CEMS response to the reference gas as shown in equation 6:

$$(Eq. 6) \frac{\text{Certified reference gas value}}{\text{Measured value of reference gas}} \times \text{Measured stack gas} = \text{Normalized stack gas result}$$

2. Compliance with the mercury emissions limit must be determined using a mercury CEMS or integrated sorbent trap monitoring system according to the following requirements:

(i) The owner or operator shall operate a mercury CEMS in accordance with performance specification 12A at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system in accordance with performance specification 12B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; these ~~moniroting~~ monitoring systems shall be quality assured according to procedure 5 of 40 CFR 60, appendix F. For the purposes of emissions calculations when using an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system, the mercury concentration determined for each sampling period shall be assigned to each hour during the sampling period. If the owner or operator choose to comply with the production-rate based mercury limit for the waste-burning kiln, the owner or operator shall monitor hourly clinker production and determine the hourly mercury emissions rate in pounds per million tons of clinker produced. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the mercury emissions limit using a 30-day rolling average of these 1-hour mercury concentrations or mass emissions rates, including CEMS data during startup and shutdown as defined in this ~~subpart~~ rule,

calculated using equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60,

appendix A-7. CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule, are not corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and are measured at stack oxygen content;

(ii) Owners or operators using a mercury CEMS or integrated sorbent trap monitoring system to determine mass emission rate shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain an instrument for continuously measuring and recording the mercury mass emissions rate to the atmosphere according to the requirements of performance specification 6 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B and conducting an annual relative accuracy test of the continuous emission rate monitoring system according to section 8.2 of performance specification 6; and

(iii) The owner or operator of a waste-burning kiln shall demonstrate initial compliance by operating a mercury CEMS or integrated sorbent trap monitoring system while the raw mill of the in-line kiln/raw mill is operating under normal conditions and including at least one period when the raw mill is off.

(k) If the owner or operators uses an air pollution control device to meet the emission limitations in this rule, an initial and annual inspection of the air pollution control device shall be conducted. The inspection shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Inspect air pollution control device(s) for proper operation.

2. Develop a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements in subparagraph (9)(l) of this paragraph. This requirement also applies if the owner or operator petition the Administrator for alternative monitoring parameters under §60.13(i) of 40 CFR part 60.

(l) For each CMS required in this paragraph, the owner or operator shall develop and submit to the Administrator for approval a site-specific monitoring plan according to the requirements of this subparagraph (l) that addresses subparagraphs (9)(l)1.(i) through (vi) of this paragraph.

1. The owner or operator shall submit this site-specific monitoring plan at least 60 days before the initial performance evaluation of the continuous monitoring system.

(i) Installation of the continuous monitoring system sampling probe or other interface at a measurement location relative to each affected process unit such that the measurement is representative of control of the exhaust emissions (e.g., on or downstream of the last control device).

(ii) Performance and equipment specifications for the sample interface, the pollutant concentration or parametric signal analyzer and the data collection and reduction systems.

(iii) Performance evaluation procedures and acceptance criteria (e.g., calibrations).

(iv) Ongoing operation and maintenance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §60.11(d).

(v) Ongoing data quality assurance procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §60.13.

(vi) Ongoing recordkeeping and reporting procedures in accordance with the general requirements of §60.7(b), (c), (c)(1), (c)(4), (d), (e), (f) and (g).

2. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance evaluation of each continuous monitoring system in accordance with the site-specific monitoring plan.

3. The owner or operator shall operate and maintain the continuous monitoring system in continuous operation according to the site-specific monitoring plan.

(m) If the owner or operator has an operating limit that requires the use of a flow monitoring system, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(m)1. through 4. of this paragraph.

1. Install the flow sensor and other necessary equipment in a position that provides a representative flow.

2. Use a flow sensor with a measurement sensitivity at full scale of no greater than 2 percent.

3. Minimize the effects of swirling flow or abnormal velocity distributions due to upstream and downstream disturbances.

4. Conduct a flow monitoring system performance evaluation in accordance with the monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(n) If the owner or operator has an operating limit that requires the use of a pressure monitoring system, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(n)1. through 6. Of this paragraph.

1. Install the pressure sensor(s) in a position that provides a representative measurement of the pressure (e.g., PM scrubber pressure drop).

2. Minimize or eliminate pulsating pressure, vibration, and internal and external corrosion.

3. Use a pressure sensor with a minimum tolerance of 1.27 centimeters of water or a minimum tolerance of 1 percent of the pressure monitoring system operating range, whichever is less.

4. Perform checks at the frequency outlined in the site-specific monitoring plan to ensure pressure measurements are not obstructed (e.g., check for pressure tap pluggage daily).

5. Conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

6. If at any time the measured pressure exceeds the manufacturer's specified maximum operating pressure range, conduct a performance evaluation of the pressure monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan and confirm that the pressure monitoring system continues to meet the performance requirements in the monitoring plan. Alternatively, install and verify the operation of a new pressure sensor.

(o) If the owner or operator has an operating limit that requires a pH monitoring system, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(o)1. through 4. of this paragraph.

1. Install the pH sensor in a position that provides a representative measurement of scrubber effluent pH.

2. Ensure the sample is properly mixed and representative of the fluid to be measured.

3. Conduct a performance evaluation of the pH monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan at least once each process operating day.

4. Conduct a performance evaluation (including a two-point calibration with one of the two buffer solutions having a pH within 1 of the pH of the operating limit) of the pH monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than quarterly.

(p) If the owner or operator has an operating limit that requires a secondary electric power monitoring system for an electrostatic precipitator, the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(p)1. through 2. of this paragraph.

1. Install sensors to measure (secondary) voltage and current to the precipitator collection plates.

2. Conduct a performance evaluation of the electric power monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequently than annually.

(q) If the owner or operator has an operating limit that requires the use of a monitoring system to measure sorbent injection rate (e.g., weigh belt, weigh hopper, or hopper flow measurement device), the owner or operator shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(q)1. through 2. of this paragraph.

1. Install the system in a position(s) that provides a representative measurement of the total sorbent injection rate.

2. Conduct a performance evaluation of the sorbent injection rate monitoring system in accordance with the monitoring plan at the time of each performance test but no less frequent than annually.

(r) If the owner or operator elect to use a fabric filter bag leak detection system to comply with the requirements of this rule, the owner or operator shall

install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(r)1. through 5. of this paragraph.

1. Install a bag leak detection sensor(s) in a position(s) that will be representative of the relative or absolute particulate matter loadings for each exhaust stack, roof vent, or compartment (e.g., for a positive pressure fabric filter) of the fabric filter.
2. Use a bag leak detection system certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.
3. Conduct a performance evaluation of the bag leak detection system in accordance with the monitoring plan and consistent with the guidance provided in EPA-454/R-98-015 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17).
4. Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.
5. Use a bag leak detection system equipped with a system that will sound an alarm when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm shall be located where it is observed readily by plant operating personnel.

(s) For facilities using a CEMS to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit, compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit may be demonstrated by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (10)(l) of this rule to measure sulfur dioxide. ~~The sulfur dioxide CEMS shall follow the procedures and methods specified in this subparagraph.~~ For sources that have actual inlet emissions less than 100 parts per million dry volume, the relative accuracy criterion for inlet sulfur dioxide CEMS should be no greater than 20 percent of the mean value of the reference method test data in terms of the units of the emission standard, or 5 parts per million dry volume absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method and the CEMS, whichever is greater.

1. During each relative accuracy test run of the CEMS required by performance specification 2 in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, collect sulfur dioxide and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30- to 60-minute period) with both the CEMS and the test methods specified in subparagraphs (9)(s)1.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

(i) For sulfur dioxide, EPA Reference Method 6 or 6C, or as an alternative ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17) shall be used.

(ii) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3A or 3B, or as an alternative ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), as applicable, shall be used.

2. The span value of the CEMS at the inlet to the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the unit subject to this rule. The span value of the CEMS at the

outlet of the sulfur dioxide control device shall be 50 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential sulfur dioxide emissions of the unit subject to this rule.

3. Conduct accuracy determinations quarterly and calibration drift tests daily in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of 40 CFR part 60.

(t) For facilities using a CEMS to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit, compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit may be demonstrated by using the CEMS specified in paragraph (10)(k) to measure nitrogen oxides. The nitrogen oxides CEMS shall follow the procedures and methods specified in subparagraphs (9)(t)1. through 5. of this paragraph.

1. During each relative accuracy test run of the CEMS required by performance specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, collect nitrogen oxides and oxygen (or carbon dioxide) data concurrently (or within a 30- to 60- minute period) with both the CEMS and the test methods specified in subparagraphs (9)(t)1.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

(i) For nitrogen oxides, EPA Reference Method 7 or 7E at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-4 shall be used.

(ii) For oxygen (or carbon dioxide), EPA Reference Method 3A or 3B, or as an alternative ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), as applicable, shall be used.

2. The span value of the CEMS shall be 125 percent of the maximum estimated hourly potential nitrogen oxide emissions of unit.

3. Conduct accuracy determinations quarterly and calibration drift tests daily in accordance with procedure 1 in appendix F of 40 CFR part 60.

4. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the nitrogen oxides emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. If carbon dioxide is selected for use in diluents corrections, the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels shall be established during the initial performance test according to the procedures and methods specified in subparagraphs (9)(t)4.(i) through (iv) of this paragraph below. This relationship may be reestablished during performance compliance tests.

(i) The fuel factor equation in Method 3B shall be used to determine the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide at a sampling location. Method 3A, 3B, or as an alternative ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10-1981 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), as applicable, shall be used to determine the oxygen concentration at the same location as the carbon dioxide monitor.

(ii) Samples shall be taken for at least 30 minutes in each hour.

(iii) Each sample shall represent a 1-hour average.

(iv) A minimum of 3 runs shall be performed.

(u) For facilities using a CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system for mercury to demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with any of the emission limits of this rule, the owner or operator shall complete the following:

1. Demonstrate compliance with the appropriate emission limit(s) using a 30-day rolling average of 1-hour arithmetic average emission concentrations, including CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule, calculated using Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 at appendix A-7 of ~~this part~~ 40 CFR 60. The 1-hour arithmetic averages for CEMS shall be calculated using the data points required under § 60.13(e)(2). Except for CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system data during startup and shutdown, the 1-hour arithmetic averages used to calculate the 30-day rolling average emission concentrations shall be corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis). Integrated sorbent trap monitoring system or CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule, are not corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and are measured at stack oxygen content.

2. Operate all CEMS and integrated sorbent trap monitoring systems in accordance with the applicable procedures under appendices B and F of 40 CFR part 60.

(v) Use of the bypass stack at any time is an emissions standards deviation for PM, HCl, lead, cadmium, mercury, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and dioxin/furans.

(w) For energy recovery units with a design heat input capacity of 100MMBtu/hr or greater that do not use a carbon monoxide CEMS, the owner or operator shall install, operate, and maintain an oxygen analyzer system as defined in paragraph (1) of this rule according to the procedures in subparagraph (9)(w)1. through 4. below.

1. The oxygen analyzer system shall be installed by the initial performance test date specified in subparagraph (6)(b) of this rule.

2. The owner or operator shall operate the oxygen trim system within compliance with subparagraph (9)(w)3. of this paragraph below at all times.

3. The owner or operator shall maintain the oxygen level such that the 30-day rolling average that is established as the operating limit for oxygen is not below the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test.

4. The owner or operator shall calculate and record a 30-day rolling average oxygen concentration using Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 of Appendix A-7 of 40 CFR part 60.

(x) For energy recovery units with annual average heat input rates greater than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr and waste-burning kilns, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS and record the output of the system as specified in subparagraphs (9)(x)1. through 8. of this paragraph below. For other energy recovery units, the owner or operator may elect to use PM CPMS operated in accordance with this paragraph. PM CPMS are

suitable in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, PM scrubber pressure).

1. Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS according to the procedures in the approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with subparagraphs (9)(l) and (9)(x)1.(i) through (iii) of this paragraph.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS shall be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation of the exhaust gas or representative sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS shall be expressed as milliamps.

(ii) The PM CPMS shall have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS shall be capable of detecting and responding to particulate matter concentrations of no greater than 0.5 mg/actual cubic meter.

2. During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, the owner or operator shall adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test according to the procedures specified in subparagraph (6)(b) of this rule.

3. Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours. Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

4. Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output collected during all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours data (milliamps).

5. The owner or operator shall collect data using the PM CPMS at all times the energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln is operating and at the intervals specified in subparagraph (9)(x)1.(ii) of this paragraph, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), and any scheduled maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan.

6. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours in assessing the compliance with the operating limit except:

(i) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions are not used in calculations (report any such periods in the annual deviation report);

(ii) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in your site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities conducted during out-of-control periods are not used in calculations (report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in the annual deviation report);

(iii) Any PM CPMS data recorded during periods of CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule.

7. The owner or operator shall record and make available upon request results of PM CPMS system performance audits, as well as the dates and duration of periods from when the PM CPMS is out of control until completion of the corrective actions necessary to return the PM CPMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan.

8. For any deviation of the 30-day rolling average PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device;

(ii) If inspection of the air pollution control device identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(iii) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify. Within 45 days of the deviation, the owner or operator shall re-establish the CPMS operating limit. Conducting of additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this subparagraph is not required.

(iv) PM CPMS deviations leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month process operating period (rolling monthly) constitute a violation of this rule.

(y) When there is an alkali bypass and/or an in-line coal mill that exhaust emissions through a separate stack(s), the combined emissions are subject to the emission limits applicable to waste-burning kilns. To determine the kiln-specific emission limit for demonstrating compliance, the owner or operator shall:

1. Calculate a kiln-specific emission limit using equation 7:

$$\text{(Eq. 7) } C_{ks} = ((\text{Emission Limit} \times (Q_{ab} + Q_{cm} + Q_{ks})) - (Q_{ab} \times C_{ab}) - (Q_{cm} \times C_{cm})) / Q_{ks}$$

Where:

C_{ks} = Kiln stack concentration (ppmvd, mg/dscm, ng/dscm, depending on pollutant. Each corrected to 7% O₂.)

Q_{ab} = Alkali bypass flow rate (volume/hr)

C_{ab} = Alkali bypass concentration (ppmvd, mg/dscm, ng/dscm, depending on pollutant. Each corrected to 7% O₂.)

Q_{cm} = In-line coal mill flow rate (volume/hr)

C_{cm} = In-line coal mill concentration (ppmvd, mg/dscm, ng/dscm, depending on pollutant. Each corrected to 7% O₂.)

Q_{ks} = Kiln stack flow rate (volume/hr)

2. Particulate matter concentration shall be measured downstream of the in-line coal mill. All other pollutant concentrations shall be measured either upstream or downstream of the in-line coal mill.

3. For purposes of determining the combined emissions from kilns equipped with an alkali bypass or that exhaust kiln gases to a coal mill that exhausts through a separate stack, instead of installing a CEMS or PM CPMS on the alkali bypass stack or in-line coal mill stack, the results of the initial and subsequent performance test can be used to demonstrate compliance with the relevant emissions limit. A performance test shall be conducted on an annual basis (between 11 and 13 calendar months following the previous performance test).

(z) The owner or operator shall conduct annual performance tests between 11 and 13 calendar months of the previous performance test.

(aa) On an annual basis (no more than 12 months following the previous annual air pollution control device inspection), the owner or operator shall complete the air pollution control device inspection as described in subparagraphs (8)(e) and (f) of this rule.

(bb) The owner or operator shall conduct annual performance tests according to the schedule specified in subparagraph (9)(z) in this paragraph, with the following exceptions:

1. The owner or operator may conduct a repeat performance test at any time to establish new values for the operating limits, as specified in subparagraphs (9)(cc) and (dd) of this paragraph. New operating limits become effective on the date that the performance test report is submitted to the EPA's Central Data Exchange or postmarked, per the requirements of (11)(hh). The Director may request a repeat performance test at any time.

2. The owner or operator shall repeat the performance test within 60 days of a process change, as defined in paragraph (1) of this rule.

3. Performance tests may be conducted less often if the owner or operator meet the following conditions: the performance tests for the pollutant for at least 2 consecutive performance tests demonstrates that the emission level for the pollutant is no greater than the emission level specified in subparagraph (9)(bb)3.(i) or (bb)3.(ii) of this paragraph, as applicable; there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions; and the owner or operator is not required to conduct a performance test for the pollutant in response to a request by the Director in subparagraph (9)(bb)1. of this paragraph or a process change in subparagraph (9)(bb)2. of this paragraph. In this case, the owner or operator do not have to conduct a performance test for that pollutant for the next 2 years. The owner or operator shall conduct a performance

test for the pollutant no more than 37 months following the previous performance test for the pollutant. If the emission level for the CISWI continues to meet the emission level specified in (9)(bb)3.(i) or (9)(bb)3.(ii) of this paragraph, as applicable, the owner or operator may choose to conduct performance tests for the pollutant every third year as long as there are no changes in the operation of the affected source or air pollution control equipment that could increase emissions. Each such performance test shall be conducted no more than 37 months after the previous performance test.

(i) For particulate matter, hydrogen chloride, mercury, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, cadmium, lead, and dioxins/furans, the emission level equal to 75 percent of the applicable emission limit in table 1 or tables 5 through 8 of this rule, as applicable.

(ii) For fugitive emissions, visible emissions (of combustion ash from the ash conveying system) for 2 percent of the time during each of the three 1-hour observation periods.

4. If the owner or operator is conducting less frequent testing for a pollutant as provided in subparagraph (9)(bb)3. of this paragraph and a subsequent performance test for the pollutant indicates that the CISWI does not meet the emission level specified in subparagraph (9)(bb)3.(i) or (9)(bb)3.(ii) of this paragraph, as applicable, the owner or operator shall conduct annual performance tests for the pollutant according to the schedule specified in subparagraph (9)(bb) of this paragraph until qualification for less frequent testing for the pollutant as specified in subparagraph (9)(bb)3. of this paragraph.

(cc) The owner or operator may conduct a repeat performance test at any time to establish new values for the operating limits. The Director may request a repeat performance test at any time.

(dd) The owner or operator shall repeat the performance test if the feed stream is different than the feed streams used during any performance test used to demonstrate compliance.

(ee) If the owner or operator of a waste-burning kiln chooses to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7, continuous compliance shall be demonstrated pursuant to the procedures of 40 CFR § 63.1348(b)(7.) and 40 CFR § 63.1349(b)(5).

(10) Monitoring.

(a) If a wet scrubber is used to comply with the emission limitation under subparagraph (6)(a) of this rule, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate devices (or establish methods) for monitoring the value of the operating parameters used to determine compliance with the operating limits listed in Table 2 of this rule. These devices (or methods) must measure and record the values for these operating parameters at the frequencies indicated in Table 2 of this rule at all times except as specified in subparagraph (t)1.(i) of this paragraph.

(b) If a fabric filter is used to comply with the requirements of this rule, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and continuously operate a bag leak detection system as specified in subparagraphs (b)1. through 8. of this rule.

1. The owner or operator shall install and operate a bag leak detection system for each exhaust stack of the fabric filter.

2. Each bag leak detection system shall be installed, operated, calibrated, and maintained in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's written specifications and recommendations.

3. The bag leak detection system shall be certified by the manufacturer to be capable of detecting particulate matter emissions at concentrations of 10 milligrams per actual cubic meter or less.

4. The bag leak detection system sensor shall provide output of relative or absolute particulate matter loadings.

5. The bag leak detection system shall be equipped with a device to continuously record the output signal from the sensor.

6. The bag leak detection system shall be equipped with an alarm system that will alert automatically an operator when an increase in relative particulate matter emissions over a preset level is detected. The alarm shall be located where it is observed easily by plant operating personnel.

7. For positive pressure fabric filter systems, a bag leak detection system shall be installed in each baghouse compartment or cell. For negative pressure or induced air fabric filters, the bag leak detector shall be installed downstream of the fabric filter.

8. Where multiple detectors are required, the system's instrumentation and alarm may be shared among detectors.

(c) If a device other than a wet scrubber, activated carbon, selective non-catalytic reduction, an electrostatic precipitator, or a dry scrubber is used to comply with the emission limitations under subparagraph (6)(a) of this rule, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate (to the manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate the equipment necessary to monitor compliance with the site-specific operating limits established using the procedures in subparagraph (6)(c) of this rule.

(d) If activated carbon injection is used to comply with the emission limitations in this rule, the owner or operator shall measure the minimum sorbent flow rate once per hour.

(e) If selective noncatalytic reduction is used to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall complete the following:

1. Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under paragraph (7) of this rule, whichever date

comes first, ensure that the affected facility does not operate above the maximum charge rate, or below the minimum secondary chamber temperature (if applicable to your CISWI) or the minimum reagent flow rate measured as 3-hour block averages at all times.

2. Operation of the affected facility above the maximum charge rate, below the minimum secondary chamber temperature and below the minimum reagent flow rate simultaneously constitute a violation of the nitrogen oxides emissions limit.

(f) If an electrostatic precipitator is used to comply with the emission limits of this rule, the owner or operator shall monitor the secondary power to the electrostatic precipitator collection plates and maintain the 3-hour block averages at or above the operating limits established during the mercury or particulate matter performance test.

(g) For waste-burning kilns not equipped with a wet scrubber or dry scrubber, an owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for monitoring hydrogen chloride emissions, discharged to the atmosphere, as specified in subparagraph (9)(j) of this rule, and record the output of the system. The owner or operator may substitute use of a HCl CEMS for conducting the HCl initial and annual testing with EPA Method 321 at 40 CFR part 63, appendix A. For units other than waste-burning kilns not equipped with a wet scrubber or dry scrubber, a facility may substitute use of a hydrogen chloride CEMS for conducting the hydrogen chloride initial and annual performance test. For units equipped with a hydrogen chloride CEMS, the owner or operator is not required to monitor the minimum hydrogen chloride sorbent flow rate, monitoring the minimum scrubber liquor pH, and monitoring minimum injection rate.

(h) To demonstrate continuous compliance with the particulate matter emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of either a particulate matter CEMS or a particulate matter CPMS for conducting the particulate matter annual performance test. For units equipped with a particulate matter CEMS other CMS monitoring for PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, PM scrubber pressure) is not required. A facility may also substitute use of a particulate matter CEMS for conducting the PM initial performance test.

(i) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the dioxin/furan emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of a continuous automated sampling system for the dioxin/furan initial and annual performance test. The owner or operator shall record the output of the system and analyze the sample according to EPA Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7. This option to use a continuous automated sampling system takes effect on the date a final performance specification applicable to dioxin/furan from continuous monitors is published in the Federal Register. The owner or operator who elects to continuously sample dioxin/furan emissions instead of sampling and testing using EPA Method 23 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7 shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a continuous automated sampling system and shall comply with the requirements specified in § 60.58b(p) and (q). A facility may substitute continuous dioxin/furan monitoring for the minimum sorbent flow rate, if activated carbon sorbent injection is used solely for compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit.

(j) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the mercury emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of a mercury CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system for the mercury initial and annual performance test.

The owner or operator who elects to continuously measure mercury emissions instead of sampling and testing using EPA Method 29 or 30B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-8, ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008) (incorporated by reference, see § 60.17), or an approved alternative method for measuring mercury emissions, shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate the mercury CEMS or integrated sorbent trap monitoring system and shall comply with performance specification 12A or performance specification 12B, respectively, and quality assurance procedure 5. For the purposes of emissions calculations when using an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system, the mercury concentration determined for each sampling period shall be assigned to each hour during the sampling period. For units equipped with a mercury CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system, the owner or operator is not required to monitor the minimum sorbent flow rate, if activated carbon sorbent injection is used solely for compliance with the mercury emission limit. The owner or operators of waste-burning kilns shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a mercury CEMS or an integrated sorbent trap monitoring system as specified in subparagraph(9)(j) of this rule.

(k) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the nitrogen oxides emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of a CEMS for the nitrogen oxides initial and annual performance test to demonstrate compliance with the nitrogen oxides emissions limits. For units equipped with a nitrogen oxides CEMS, monitoring of the charge rate, secondary chamber temperature and reagent flow for selective non catalytic reduction is not required.

1. Install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for measuring nitrogen oxides emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The requirements under performance specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, the quality assurance procedure 1 of appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures under § 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation and operation of the CEMS.

2. Compliance with the emission limit for nitrogen oxides shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data, as outlined in subparagraph (9)(u) of this rule.

(l) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the sulfur dioxide emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of a CEMS for the sulfur dioxide initial and annual performance test to demonstrate compliance with the sulfur dioxide emissions limits.

1. Install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for measuring sulfur dioxide emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The requirements under performance specification 2 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, the quality assurance requirements of procedure 1 of appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures under § 60.13 must be followed for installation, evaluation and operation of the CEMS.

2. Compliance with the sulfur dioxide emission limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations using CEMS outlet data, as outlined in subparagraph (9)(u) of this rule.

(m) For energy recovery units 10 MMBtu/hr but less than 250 MMBtu/hr annual average heat input rates that do not use a wet scrubber, fabric filter with bag leak detection system, an electrostatic precipitator, particulate matter CEMS, or particulate matter CPMS, the owner or operator shall install, operate, certify and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system according to the procedures in subparagraphs (10)(m)1. through 5. of this paragraph by the compliance date specified in paragraph (6) of this rule. Energy recovery units that use a particulate matter CEMS to demonstrate initial and continuing compliance according to the procedures in subparagraph (10)(n) are not required to install a continuous opacity monitoring system and shall perform the annual performance tests for opacity consistent with subparagraph (9)(f) of this rule.

1. Install, operate and maintain each continuous opacity monitoring system according to performance specification 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.
2. Conduct a performance evaluation of each continuous opacity monitoring system according to the requirements in § 60.13 and according to performance specification 1 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.
3. As specified in § 60.13(e)(1), each continuous opacity monitoring system shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.
4. Reduce the continuous opacity monitoring system data as specified in § 60.13(h)(1).
5. Determine and record all the 6-minute averages (and 1-hour block averages as applicable) collected.

(n) For coal and liquid/gas energy recovery units, incinerators, and small remote incinerators, an owner or operator may elect to install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS for monitoring particulate matter emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the system. The owner or operator of an affected facility who continuously monitors particulate matter emissions instead of conducting performance testing using EPA Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 or monitoring with a particulate matter CPMS according to subparagraph (10)(r) of this paragraph, shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate a PM CEMS and shall comply with the requirements specified in subparagraphs (10)(n)1. through 10. of this paragraph below.

1. PM CEMS shall be installed, evaluated and operated in accordance with the requirements of performance specification 11 of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60 and quality assurance requirements of procedure 2 of appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 and § 60.13.
2. The initial performance evaluation shall be completed no later than 180 days after the final compliance date for meeting the amended emission limitations, as specified under paragraph (7) of this rule or within 180 days of notification to the Director of use of the continuous monitoring system if the owner or operator was previously determining compliance by Method 5 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-3 performance tests, whichever is later.

3. The owner or operator of an affected facility may request that compliance with the particulate matter emission limit be determined using carbon dioxide measurements corrected to an equivalent of 7 percent oxygen. The relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide levels for the affected facility shall be established according to the procedures and methods specified in subparagraphs (9)(s)5.(i) through (iv).

4. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test for particulate matter emissions. ~~7~~If PM CEMS are elected for demonstrating compliance, and the initial performance test has not yet been conducted, then initial compliance shall be determined by using the CEMS specified in subparagraph (10)(n) of this paragraph to measure particulate matter. The owner or operator shall calculate a 30-day rolling average of 1-hour arithmetic average emission concentrations, including CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule, using Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-7.

5. Continuous compliance with the particulate matter emission limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average calculated using Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 at 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A-7 from the 1-hour arithmetic average of the CEMS outlet data.

6. At a minimum, valid continuous monitoring system hourly averages shall be obtained as specified in subparagraph (10)(t) of this paragraph.

7. The 1-hour arithmetic averages required under subparagraph (10)(n)5. of this paragraph shall be expressed in milligrams per dry standard cubic meter corrected to 7 percent oxygen (or carbon dioxide)(dry basis) and shall be used to calculate the 30-day rolling average emission concentrations. CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule, are not corrected to 7 percent oxygen, and are measured at stack oxygen content. The 1-hour arithmetic averages shall be calculated using the data points required under § 60.13(e)(2).

8. All valid CEMS data shall be used in calculating average emission concentrations even if the minimum CEMS data requirements of subparagraph (10)(n)6. of this paragraph are not met.

9. The CEMS shall be operated according to performance specification 11 in appendix B of 40 CFR part 60; and,

10. Quarterly and yearly accuracy audits and daily drift, system optics, and sample volume checks shall be performed in accordance with procedure 2 in appendix F of 40 CFR part 60.

(o) To demonstrate initial and continuous compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limit, a facility may substitute use of a CEMS for the carbon monoxide initial and annual performance test to demonstrate compliance with the carbon monoxide emissions limits.

1. Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a CEMS for measuring carbon monoxide emissions discharged to the atmosphere and record the output of the

system. The requirements under performance specification 4A or 4B of appendix B of 40 CFR part 60, the quality assurance procedure 1 of appendix F of 40 CFR part 60 and the procedures under § 60.13 shall be followed for installation, evaluation, and operation of the CEMS.

2. Compliance with the carbon monoxide emission limit shall be determined based on the 30-day rolling average of the hourly arithmetic average emission concentrations, including CEMS data during startup and shutdown as defined in this rule, using CEMS outlet data, as outlined in subparagraph (9)(u) of this rule.

(p) The owner/operator of an affected source with a bypass stack shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain and operate a device or method for measuring the use of the bypass stack including date, time and duration.

(q) For energy recovery units with a design heat input capacity of 100 MMBtu/hr or greater that do not use a carbon monoxide CEMS, the owner or operator shall install, operate and maintain an oxygen analyzer system as defined in paragraph (1) of this rule according to the procedures in subparagraphs (10)(q)1. through 4. of this paragraph below.

1. The oxygen analyzer system shall be operated by the initial performance test date specified in subparagraph (6)(b) of this rule.

2. The owner or operator shall operate the oxygen trim system within compliance with subparagraph (q)3. below at all times.

3. The owner or operator shall maintain the oxygen level such that the 30- day rolling average that is established as the operating limit for oxygen according to subparagraph (q)4. below is not below the lowest hourly average oxygen concentration measured during the most recent CO performance test.

4. The owner or operator shall calculate and record a 30-day rolling average oxygen concentration using Equation 19-19 in section 12.4.1 of EPA Reference Method 19 of Appendix A-7 of 40 CFR part 60.

(r) For energy recovery units with annual average heat input rates greater than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr and waste-burning kilns, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a PM CPMS and record the output of the system as specified in subparagraphs (10)(r)1. through 8. of this paragraph below. For other energy recovery units, the owner or operator may elect to use PM CPMS operated in accordance with this paragraph. PM CPMS are suitable in lieu of using other CMS for monitoring PM compliance (e.g., bag leak detectors, ESP secondary power, PM scrubber pressure).

1. Install, calibrate, operate, and maintain the PM CPMS according to the procedures in the approved site-specific monitoring plan developed in accordance with paragraph (9)(l) and subparagraphs (10)(r)1.(i) through (iii) of this rule.

(i) The operating principle of the PM CPMS shall be based on in-stack or extractive light scatter, light scintillation, beta attenuation, or mass accumulation of the exhaust gas or representative sample. The reportable measurement output from the PM CPMS shall be expressed as milliamperes.

(ii) The PM CPMS shall have a cycle time (i.e., period required to complete sampling, measurement, and reporting for each measurement) no longer than 60 minutes.

(iii) The PM CPMS shall be capable of detecting and responding to particulate matter concentrations of no greater than 0.5 mg/actual cubic meter.

2. During the initial performance test or any such subsequent performance test that demonstrates compliance with the PM limit, the owner or operator shall adjust the site-specific operating limit in accordance with the results of the performance test according to the procedures specified in subparagraph (6)(b) of this rule.

3. Collect PM CPMS hourly average output data for all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours. Express the PM CPMS output as milliamps.

4. Calculate the arithmetic 30-day rolling average of all of the hourly average PM CPMS output collected during all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours data (milliamps or digital bits).

5. The owner or operator shall collect data using the PM CPMS at all times the energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln is operating and at the intervals specified in subparagraph (10)(r)1.(ii) of this paragraph, except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities (including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments), and any scheduled maintenance as defined in the site-specific monitoring plan.

6. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all energy recovery unit or waste-burning kiln operating hours in assessing the compliance with the operating limit except:

(i) Any data collected during monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions, or required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities conducted during monitoring system malfunctions are not used in calculations (report any such periods in the annual deviation report);

(ii) Any data collected during periods when the monitoring system is out of control as specified in the site-specific monitoring plan, repairs associated with periods when the monitoring system is out of control, or required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities conducted during out-of-control periods are not used in calculations (report emissions or operating levels and report any such periods in the annual deviation report); and

(iii) Any PM CPMS data recorded during periods of CEMS data during startup and shutdown, as defined in this rule.

7. The owner or operator shall record and make available upon request results of PM CPMS system performance audits, as well as the dates and duration of periods from when the PM CPMS is out of control until completion of the

corrective actions necessary to return the PM CPMS to operation consistent with the site-specific monitoring plan.

8. For any deviation of the 30-day rolling average PM CPMS average value from the established operating parameter limit, the owner or operator shall:

(i) Within 48 hours of the deviation, visually inspect the air pollution control device;

(ii) If inspection of the air pollution control device identifies the cause of the deviation, take corrective action as soon as possible and return the PM CPMS measurement to within the established value; and

(iii) Within 30 days of the deviation or at the time of the annual compliance test, whichever comes first, conduct a PM emissions compliance test to determine compliance with the PM emissions limit and to verify. Within 45 days of the deviation, the owner or operator shall re-establish the CPMS operating limit. It is not required to conduct additional testing for any deviations that occur between the time of the original deviation and the PM emissions compliance test required under this subparagraph; and

(iv) PM CPMS deviations leading to more than four required performance tests in a 12-month process operating period (rolling monthly) constitute a violation of this rule.

(s) If a dry scrubber is used to comply with the emission limits of this rule, the owner or operator shall monitor the injection rate of each sorbent and maintain the 3-hour block averages at or above the operating limits established during the hydrogen chloride performance test.

(t) If required to monitor clinker production to comply with the production-rate based mercury limit for the waste-burning kiln, the owner or operator shall:

1. Determine hourly clinker production by one of two methods:

(i) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates in tons-mass per hour of the amount of clinker produced. The system of measuring hourly clinker production shall ~~Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to~~ be maintained within ± 5 percent accuracy, or

(ii) Install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a permanent weigh scale system to measure and record weight rates in tons-mass per hour of the amount of feed to the kiln. The system of measuring feed shall be maintained within ± 5 percent accuracy. Calculate ~~your~~ the hourly clinker production rate using a kiln-specific feed to clinker ratio based on reconciled clinker production determined for accounting purposes and recorded feed rates. Update this ratio monthly. Note that if this ratio changes at clinker reconciliation, the owner or operator shall use the new ratio going forward, but do not have to retroactively change clinker production rates previously estimated.

2. Determine the accuracy of the system of measuring hourly clinker production (or feed mass flow, if applicable) before the final compliance date of this rule and during each quarter of source operation.

3. Conduct accuracy checks in accordance with the procedures outlined in the site-specific monitoring plan under subparagraph (9)(l) of this rule.

(u) The minimum amount of monitoring data obtained is determined as follows:

1. For each continuous monitoring system required or optionally allowed under paragraph (10) of this rule, the owner or operator shall monitor and collect data according to subparagraphs (10)(t)1.(i) through (iii) below:

(i) The owner or operator shall operate the monitoring system and collect data at all required intervals at all times compliance is required except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods (as specified in subparagraph (11)(cc)15. of this rule), and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments. A monitoring system malfunction is any sudden, infrequent, not reasonably preventable failure of the monitoring system to provide valid data. Monitoring system failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions. The owner or operator is required to effect monitoring system repairs in response to monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods and to return the monitoring system to operation as expeditiously as practicable.

(ii) The owner or operator may not use data recorded during the monitoring system malfunctions, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, or required monitoring system quality assurance or control activities in calculations used to report emissions or operating levels. The owner or operator shall use all the data collected during all other periods in assessing the operation of the control device and associated control system.

(iii) Except for periods of monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, repairs associated with monitoring system malfunctions or out-of-control periods, and required monitoring system quality assurance or quality control activities including, as applicable, calibration checks and required zero and span adjustments, failure to collect required data is a deviation of the monitoring requirements.

(v) If the owner or operator of a waste-burning kiln chooses to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7, it must also monitor mercury pursuant to 40 CFR § 63.1350(k), the clinker production rate pursuant to 40 CFR § 63.1350(d), and the flow rate pursuant to 40 CFR § 63.1350(n). An owner or operator of a waste burning kiln is not required to develop an emissions monitoring plan pursuant 40 CFR § 63.1350(p)(1) through (p)(4) if the owner or operator prepares the emissions monitoring plan required pursuant to subparagraphs (9)(k) and (9)(l) of this rule.

(11) Recordkeeping and Reporting. The following items shall be maintained (as applicable) as specified in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (e) through (w) of this paragraph for a period of at least 5 years:

(a) Calendar date of each record.

(b) Records of the data described in subparagraphs (b)1. through 7. of this paragraph:

1. The CISWI charge dates, times, weights, and hourly charge rates.

2. Liquor flow rate to the wet scrubber inlet every 15 minutes of operation, as applicable.

3. Pressure drop across the wet scrubber system every 15 minutes of operation or amperage to the wet scrubber every 15 minutes of operation, as applicable.

4. Liquor pH as introduced to the wet scrubber every 15 minutes of operation, as applicable.

5. For affected CISWIs that establish operating limits for controls other than wet scrubbers under subparagraph (6)(b)4. through 7. or (6)(c) of this rule, the owner or operator shall maintain data collected for all operating parameters used to determine compliance with the operating limits. For energy recovery units using activated carbon injection or a dry scrubber, the owner or operator shall also maintain records of the load fraction and corresponding sorbent injection rate records.

6. If a fabric filter is used to comply with the emission limitations, the owner or operator shall record the date, time, and duration of each alarm and the time corrective action was initiated and completed, and a brief description of the cause of the alarm and the corrective action taken. The owner or operator shall also record the percent of operating time during each 6-month period that the alarm sounds, calculated as specified in subparagraph (6)(b)3. of this rule.

7. If monitoring of clinker production is in accordance with subparagraph (10)(t) of this rule:

(i) Hourly clinker rate produced if clinker production is measured directly;

(ii) Hourly measured kiln feed rates and calculated clinker production rates if clinker production is not measured directly;

(iii) 30-day rolling averages for mercury in pounds per million tons of clinker produced;

(iv) The initial and quarterly accuracy of the system of measuring hourly clinker production (or feed mass flow).

(c) Reserved.

(d) Reserved.

(e) Identification of calendar dates and times for which data show a deviation from the operating limits in Table 2 of this rule or a deviation from other operating limits established under subparagraph (6)(b)4. through 7. or (6)(c) of this rule with a description of the deviations, reasons for such deviations, and a description of corrective actions taken.

(f) The results of the initial, annual, and any subsequent performance tests conducted to determine compliance with the emission limits and/or to establish operating limits, as applicable. Retain a copy of the complete test report including calculations.

(g) Records showing the names of CISWI operators who have completed review of the information in subparagraph (5)(g)1. as required by subparagraph (5)(g)2. of this rule, including the date of the initial review and all subsequent annual reviews.

(h) Records showing the names of the CISWI operators who have completed the operator training requirements, met the criteria for qualification, and maintained or renewed their qualification under paragraph (5) of this rule. Records shall include documentation of training, the dates of the initial and refresher training, and the dates of their qualification and all subsequent renewals of such qualifications.

(i) For each qualified operator, the phone and/or pager number at which they can be reached during operating hours.

(j) Records of calibration of any monitoring devices as required under paragraph (10) of this rule.

(k) Equipment vendor specifications and related operation and maintenance requirements for the incinerator, emission controls, and monitoring equipment.

(l) The information listed in subparagraph (5)(g) of this rule.

(m) On a daily basis, keep a log of the quantity of waste burned and the types of waste burned (always required).

(n) Maintain records of the annual air pollution control device inspections that are required for each CISWI subject to the emissions limits in table 1 of this rule or tables 5 through 8 of this rule, any required maintenance and any repairs not completed within 10 days of an inspection or the timeframe established by the Director.

(o) For continuously monitored pollutants or parameters, the owner or operator shall document and keep a record of the following parameters measured

using continuous monitoring systems. If monitoring emissions with a CEMS, data that are CEMS data during startup and shutdown shall be indicated.

1. All 6-minute average levels of opacity.
2. All 1-hour average concentrations of sulfur dioxide emissions.
3. All 1-hour average concentrations of nitrogen oxides emissions.
4. All 1-hour average concentrations of carbon monoxide emissions.
5. All 1-hour average concentrations of particulate matter emissions.
6. All 1-hour average concentrations of mercury emissions.
7. All 1-hour average concentrations of HCl CEMS outputs.
8. All 1-hour average percent oxygen concentrations.
9. All 1-hour average PM CPMS readings or particulate matter CEMS outputs.

(p) Records indicating use of the bypass stack, including dates, times and durations.

(q) If choosing to stack test less frequently than annually, consistent with subparagraph (9)(bb) of this rule, the owner or operator shall keep annual records that document that the emissions in the previous stack test(s) were less than 75 percent of the applicable emission limit and document that there was no change in source operations including fuel composition and operation of air pollution control equipment that would cause emissions of the relevant pollutant to increase within the past year.

(r) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(s) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(t) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with § 60.11(d) of 40 CFR part 60, including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(u) For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials that have been determined not to be solid waste pursuant to § 241.3(b)(1), the owner or operator shall keep a record which documents how the secondary material meets each of the legitimacy criteria under § 241.3(d)(1). If the owner or operator combusts a fuel that has been processed from a discarded non- hazardous secondary material pursuant to § 241.3(b)(4), the owner or operator shall keep records as to how the operations that produced the fuel satisfies the definition of processing in § 241.2 and each of the legitimacy criteria in § 241.3(d)(1). If the fuel

received a non-waste determination pursuant to the petition process submitted under § 241.3(c), the owner or operator shall keep a record that documents how the fuel satisfies the requirements of the petition process. For operating units that combust non-hazardous secondary materials as fuel per § 241.4, the owner or operator shall keep records documenting that the material is a listed non-waste under § 241.4(a).

(v) Records of the criteria used to establish that the unit qualifies as a small power production facility under section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(17)(C)) and that the waste material the unit is proposed to burn is homogeneous.

(w) Records of the criteria used to establish that the unit qualifies as a cogeneration facility under section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)) and that the waste material the unit is proposed to burn is homogeneous.

(x) All records shall be available onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format that can be printed upon request, unless an alternative format is approved by the Director.

(y) A summary of the reporting requirements can be found in Table 4 of this rule.

(z) The waste management plan shall be submitted no later than the date specified in subparagraph (3)(a)1. of this rule for submittal of the final control plan.

(aa) The information specified in subparagraphs (aa)1. through 3. of this paragraph below shall be submitted no later than 60 days following the initial performance test. All reports shall be signed by the responsible official.

1. The complete test report for the initial performance test results obtained under paragraph (8) of this rule, as applicable.

2. The values for the site-specific operating limits established in subparagraphs (6)(b) or (c) of this rule.

3. If a fabric filter is being used to comply with the emission limitations, documentation that a bag leak detection system has been installed and is being operated, calibrated, and maintained as required by subparagraph (10)(b) of this rule.

(bb) An annual report shall be submitted no later than 12 months following the submission of the information in subparagraph (aa) of this paragraph above. Subsequent reports shall be submitted no more than 12 months following the previous report. (If the unit is subject to permitting requirements under title V of the Clean Air Act, the owner or operator may be required by the permit to submit these reports more frequently.)

(cc) The annual report required under subparagraph (bb) of this paragraph above shall include the ten items listed in subparagraphs (cc)1. through 10. of this paragraph below. If there is a deviation from the operating limits or the

emission limitations, deviation reports shall also be submitted as specified in subparagraph (dd) of this paragraph below.

1. Company name and address.
2. Statement by a responsible official, with that official's name, title, and signature, certifying the accuracy of the content of the report.
3. Date of report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.
4. The values for the operating limits established pursuant to subparagraphs (6)(b) or (6)(c) of this rule.
5. If no deviation from any emission limitation or operating limit that applies has been reported, a statement that there was no deviation from the emission limitations or operating limits during the reporting period.
6. The highest recorded 3-hour average and the lowest recorded 3-hour average (30-day average for energy recovery units), as applicable, for each operating parameter recorded for the calendar year being reported.
7. Information recorded under subparagraphs (b)6. and (e) of this paragraph for the calendar year being reported.
8. If a performance test was conducted during the reporting period, the results of that test.
9. If the requirements of subparagraphs (9)(bb) were met, and did not conduct a performance test during the reporting period, the owner or operator shall state that the requirements of subparagraphs (9)(bb) were met, and, therefore, were not required to conduct a performance test during the reporting period.
10. Documentation of periods when all qualified CISWI operators were unavailable for more than 8 hours, but less than 2 weeks.
11. If there was a malfunction during the reporting period, the compliance report shall include the number, duration, and a brief description for each type of malfunction that occurred during the reporting period and that caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report shall also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with § 60.11(d), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.
12. For each deviation from an emission or operating limitation that occurs for a CISWI for which a CMS is not being used to comply with the emission or operating limitations in this rule, the annual report shall contain the following information.
 - (i) The total operating time of the CISWI at which the deviation occurred during the reporting period.

(ii) Information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations (including unknown cause, if applicable), as applicable, and the corrective action taken.

13. If there were periods during which the continuous monitoring system, including the CEMS, was out of control as specified in subparagraph (11)(cc)15. of this paragraph, the annual report shall contain the following information for each deviation from an emission or operating limitation occurring for a CISWI for which a continuous monitoring system is being used to comply with the emission and operating limitations in this rule.

(i) The date and time that each malfunction started and stopped.

(ii) The date, time, and duration that each CMS was inoperative, except for zero (low-level) and high-level checks.

(iii) The date, time, and duration that each continuous monitoring system was out-of-control, including start and end dates and hours and descriptions of corrective actions taken.

(iv) The date and time that each deviation started and stopped, and whether each deviation occurred during a period of malfunction or during another period.

(v) A summary of the total duration of the deviation during the reporting period, and the total duration as a percent of the total source operating time during that reporting period.

(vi) A breakdown of the total duration of the deviations during the reporting period into those that are due to control equipment problems, process problems, other known causes, and other unknown causes.

(vii) A summary of the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period, and the total duration of continuous monitoring system downtime as a percent of the total operating time of the CISWI at which the continuous monitoring system downtime occurred during that reporting period.

(viii) An identification of each parameter and pollutant that was monitored at the CISWI.

(ix) A brief description of the CISWI.

(x) A brief description of the continuous monitoring system.

(xi) The date of the latest continuous monitoring system certification or audit; and

(xii) A description of any changes in continuous monitoring system, processes, or controls since the last reporting period.

14. If there were periods during which the continuous monitoring system, including the CEMS, was not out of control as specified in subparagraph

(ll)(cc)15. of this paragraph, a statement that there were not periods during which the continuous monitoring system was out of control during the reporting period.

15. A continuous monitoring system is out of control if any of the following occur.

(i) The zero (low-level), mid-level (if applicable), or high-level calibration drift exceeds two times the applicable calibration drift specification in the applicable performance specification or in the relevant standard.

(ii) The continuous monitoring system fails a performance test audit (e.g., cylinder gas audit), relative accuracy audit, relative accuracy test audit, or linearity test audit.

(iii) The continuous opacity monitoring system calibration drift exceeds two times the limit in the applicable performance specification in the relevant standard.

16. For energy recovery units, include the annual heat input and average annual heat input rate of all fuels being burned in the unit to verify which subcategory of energy recovery unit applies.

(dd) Reporting of deviations from the operating limits or the emission limitations.

1. A deviation report shall be submitted if any recorded 3-hour average (30-day average for energy recovery units or for PM CPMS) parameter level is above the maximum operating limit or below the minimum operating limit established under this rule, if the bag leak detection system alarm sounds for more than 5 percent of the operating time for the 6-month reporting period, if a performance test was conducted that deviated from any emission limitation, if a 30-day average measured using a CEMS deviated from any emission limitation.

2. The deviation report shall be submitted by August 1 of that year for data collected during the first half of the calendar year (January 1 to June 30), and by February 1 of the following year for data collected during the second half of the calendar year (July 1 to December 31).

3. In each report required under this subparagraph, for any pollutant or parameter that deviated from the emission limitations or operating limits specified in this rule, include the items described in subparagraphs (dd)3.(i) through (iv) of this paragraph below.

(i) The calendar dates and times the CISWI deviated from the emission limitations or operating limit requirements.

(ii) The averaged and recorded data for those dates.

(iii) Duration and causes of the following:

(I) Each deviation from emission limitations or operating limits and corrective actions taken; and

(II) Bypass events and corrective actions taken.

(iv) A copy of the operating limit monitoring data during each deviation and for any test report that documents the emission levels.

4. If all qualified operators are not accessible for 2 weeks or more, the two actions in subparagraphs (dd)4.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph below shall be taken.

(i) Submit a notification of the deviation within 10 days that includes the three items in subparagraphs (dd)4.(i)(I) through (III) of this paragraph below.

(I) A statement of what caused the deviation.

(II) A description of what actions are being taken to ensure that a qualified operator is accessible.

(III) The date when it is anticipated that a qualified operator will be available.

(ii) Submit a status report to the Director every 4 weeks that includes the three items in subparagraphs (dd)4.(ii)(I) through (III) of this paragraph below.

(I) A description of what actions are being taken to ensure that a qualified operator is accessible.

(II) The date when it is anticipated that a qualified operator will be accessible.

(III) Request approval from the Director to continue operation of the CISWI.

(iii) If the CISWI unit was shut down by the Administrator, under the provisions of subparagraph (5)(h)2.(ii) of this rule, due to a failure to provide an accessible qualified operator, the owner or operator shall notify the Administrator that operations will resume once a qualified operator is accessible.

(ee) Notifications provided by 40 CFR, § 60.7 [as incorporated by reference under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.02(1)] shall be submitted.

(ff) If the owner or operator cease combusting solid waste but continue to operate, the owner or operator shall provide 30 days prior notice of the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch, consistent with paragraph (9)(a) of this rule. The notification must identify:

1. The name of the owner or operator of the CISWI, the location of the source, the emissions unit(s) that will cease burning solid waste, and the date of the notice;

2. The currently applicable subcategory under this rule, and any 40 CFR part 63 subpart and subcategory that will be applicable after combusting solid waste is ceased;

3. The fuel(s), non-waste material(s) and solid waste(s) the CISWI is currently combusting and has combusted over the past 6 months, and the fuel(s) or non-waste materials the unit will commence combusting;

4. The date on which the unit became subject to the currently applicable emission limits;

5. The date upon which the unit will cease combusting solid waste, and the date (if different) that the owner or operator intend for any new requirements to become applicable (i.e., the effective date of the waste-to-fuel switch), consistent with subparagraphs (ff)2. and 3. of this paragraph.

(gg) Initial, annual, and deviation reports shall be submitted electronically or in paper format, postmarked on or before the submittal due dates. Beginning on April 16, 2021, or once the reporting form has been available in CEDRI for 1 year, whichever is later, subsequent reports shall be submitted on or before the submittal dates to the EPA via the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) which CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>). Use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for this rule or an alternate electronic file format consistent with the extensible markup language (XML) schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (<https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html>). ~~When the~~ when the forms become available in CEDRI will be ~~listed~~ posted on the CEDRI Web site. The reports shall be submitted by the deadlines specified in this rule, regardless of the method in which the report is submitted.

(hh) Submit results of performance tests and CEMS performance evaluation tests as follows.

1. Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test as required by this rule, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance tests following the procedure specified in either subparagraph (hh)1.(i) or (hh)1.(ii) of this paragraph:

(i) For data collected using test methods supported by the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site (https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_info.html) at the time of the test, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX (<https://cdx.epa.gov/>.) Performance test data shall be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the owner or operator claim that some of the performance test information being submitted is confidential business information (CBI), the owner or operator shall submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media shall be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted shall be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this subparagraph; and

(ii) For data collected using test methods that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the test, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR, §60.4.

2. Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation following the procedure specified in either subparagraph (hh)1. ~~or~~ (hh)2. of this paragraph:

(i) For performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring relative accuracy test audit (RATA) pollutants that are supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation to the EPA via the CEDRI. CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX. Performance evaluation data shall be submitted in a file format generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site. If the owner or operator claim that some of the performance evaluation information being submitted is CBI, the owner or operator shall submit a complete file generated through the use of the EPA's ERT or an alternate electronic file consistent with the XML schema listed on the EPA's ERT Web site, including information claimed to be CBI, on a compact disc, flash drive, or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic storage media shall be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAQPS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: Group Leader, Measurement Policy Group, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT or alternate file with the CBI omitted shall be submitted to the EPA via the EPA's CDX as described earlier in this subparagraph; and

(ii) For any performance evaluations of continuous monitoring systems measuring RATA pollutants that are not supported by the EPA's ERT as listed on the EPA's ERT Web site at the time of the evaluation, the owner or operator shall submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR, §60.4.

(ii) If required to electronically submit a report through the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), and due to a planned or actual outage of either the EPA's CEDRI or CDX systems within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date that the submission is due, the owner or operator shall be or are precluded from accessing CEDRI or CDX and submitting a required report within the time prescribed, the owner or operator may assert a claim of EPA system outage for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. Notification shall be submitted to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date known, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. A written description shall be provided to the Administrator identifying the date, time and length for the outage; a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the EPA system outage; describe the measures taken or ~~not to~~ be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which the owner or operator will propose to report, or if already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date reported. In any circumstance, the report shall be submitted electronically as soon as possible after the outage is resolved. The decision to accept the claim of EPA system outage and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(jj) If required to electronically submit a report through CEDRI in the EPA's CDX and a force majeure event is about to occur, occurs, or has occurred or there are lingering effects from such an event within the period of time beginning 5 business days prior to the date the submission is due, the owner or operator may assert a claim of force majeure for failure to timely comply with the reporting requirement. For the purposes of this [section subparagraph](#), a force majeure event is defined as an event that will be or has been caused by circumstances beyond the control of the affected facility, its contractors, or any entity controlled by the affected facility that prevents compliance with the requirement to submit a report electronically within the time period prescribed. Examples of such events are acts of nature (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods), acts of war or terrorism, or equipment failure of safety hazard beyond the control of the affected facility (e.g., large scale power outage). If intended to assert a claim of force majeure, a notification shall be submitted to the Administrator in writing as soon as possible following the date first known, or through due diligence should have known, that the event may cause or caused a delay in reporting. The owner or operator shall provide to the Administrator a written description of the force majeure event and a rationale for attributing the delay in reporting beyond the regulatory deadline to the force majeure event; describe the measures taken or to be taken to minimize the delay in reporting; and identify a date by which [the owner or operator](#) is proposed to report, or if already met the reporting requirement at the time of the notification, the date reported. In any circumstance, the reporting shall occur as soon as possible after the force majeure event occurs. The decision to accept the claim of force majeure and allow an extension to the reporting deadline is solely within the discretion of the Administrator.

(kk) The Director may change the semiannual or annual reporting dates. Procedures for seeking approval to change reporting dates are found in 40 CFR, § 60.19(c) [as incorporated by reference under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.02(1)].

(ll) If the owner or operator of a waste-burning kiln chooses to comply with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7, it shall also keep records of all data collected from the continuous flow rate monitoring system required by 40 CFR § 63.1350(n), all data collected from the clinker production monitoring system required by 40 CFR § 63.1350(d), and all calculated 30- operating day rolling average values derived from the mercury monitoring system. Units in the waste-burning kiln subcategory complying with the equivalent production-based mercury emission limit in Table 7 must also report all deviations from the equivalent production-based mercury [emission](#) limit in accordance with subparagraphs (101)(a) through (101)(dd) of this rule.

(12) Major Source Operating Permits. Each CISWI and ACI subject to standards under this rule (excluding rules in paragraph (12) below) shall operate pursuant to the requirements of chapter 335-3-16 by December 1, 2003.

(13) Air Curtain Incinerators (ACIs).

(a) An ACI operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or open pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of this type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor. Air curtain incinerators are not to be confused with conventional combustion devices with enclosed fireboxes and controlled air technology such as mass burn, modular, and fluidized bed combustors.

(b) Air curtain incinerators that burn only the materials listed in subparagraphs (b)1. through 3. of this paragraph below are only required to meet the requirements under this paragraph.

1. 100 percent wood waste.
2. 100 percent clean lumber.
3. 100 percent mixture of only wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste.

(c) For owners or operators planning to achieve compliance more than one year following the effective date of EPA's approval of these rules, the two increments of progress specified in subparagraphs (c)1. and 2. of this paragraph below shall be met.

1. Submit a final control plan no later than one year following the effective date of EPA's approval of these rules.
2. Achieve final compliance no later than December 1, 2005.

(d) The owner or operator shall submit to the Director, notifications for achieving increments of progress. The notifications shall be postmarked no later than 10 business days after the compliance date for the increment. These notifications shall include the three items specified in subparagraphs (d)1. through 3. of this paragraph below:

1. Notification that the increment of progress has been achieved.
2. Any items required to be submitted with each increment of progress.
3. Signature of the owner or operator of the incinerator unit.

(e) If an owner or operator fails to meet an increment of progress, a notification to the Director shall be submitted and postmarked within 10 business days after the date for that increment of progress in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph above. The owner or operator shall inform the Director that the increment was not met, and reports shall be submitted each subsequent calendar month until the increment of progress is met.

(f) For the control plan increment of progress, the owner or operator shall satisfy the two requirements specified in subparagraphs (f)1. and 2. of this paragraph below.

1. Submit the final control plan, including a description of any devices for air pollution control and any process changes that will be used to comply with the emission limitations and other requirements of this paragraph.
2. Maintain an onsite copy of the final control plan.

(g) For the final compliance increment of progress, the owner or operator shall complete all process changes and retrofit construction of control devices, as

specified in the final control plan, so that, if the affected incinerator is brought online, all necessary process changes and air pollution control devices would operate as designed.

(h) Closing and restarting an air curtain incinerator.

1. If the incinerator is closed but will be restarted prior to the final compliance date of December 1, 2005, the increments of progress specified in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph shall be met.

2. If the incinerator is to restart after the final compliance date, the owner or operator shall complete emission control retrofits and meet the emission limitations on the date the incinerator restarts operation.

(i) Permanent closure of an air curtain incinerator. If the owner or operator plans to close the incinerator rather than comply with this rule, submit a closure notification, including the date of closure, to the Director within 90 days after EPA approval of these rules.

(j) Emission limitations for air curtain incinerators.

1. After the date the initial stack test is required or completed (whichever is earlier), the owner or operator shall meet the limitations in subparagraphs (j)1.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph below.

(i) Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 10 percent opacity (as determined by the average of three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values), except as described in subparagraph (j)1.(ii) of this paragraph below.

(ii) Maintain opacity to less than or equal to 35 percent opacity (as determined by the average of three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) during the startup period that is within the first 30 minutes of operation.

(k) Monitoring opacity for air curtain incinerators.

1. Use Method 9 of 40 CFR 60, Appendix A to determine compliance with the opacity limitation.

2. Conduct an initial test for opacity as specified in 40 CFR, § 60.8 no later than 180 days after the final compliance date.

3. After the initial test for opacity, conduct annual tests no more than 12 calendar months following the date of the previous test.

(l) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements for air curtain incinerators.

1. Keep records of results of all initial and annual opacity tests onsite in either paper copy or electronic format, unless the Director approves another format, for at least 5 years.

2. Make all records available for submittal to the Director or for an inspector's onsite review.

~~(i)~~3. —Submit an initial report no later than 60 days following the initial opacity test that includes the information specified in subparagraphs (l)3.(i) and (ii) of this paragraph below.

~~(ii)~~ (i) _The types of materials planned to be combusted in the air curtain incinerator.

~~(iii)~~ (ii) _The results (as determined by the average of three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values) of the initial opacity tests.

3.4. _Submit annual opacity test results within 12 months following the previous report.

4.5. _Submit initial and annual opacity test reports as electronic or paper copy on or before the applicable submittal date and keep a copy onsite for a period of 5 years.

TABLE 1. EMISSION LIMITS FOR INCINERATORS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 30, 1999, AND WERE NOT MODIFIED OR RECONSTRUCTED AFTER JUNE 1, 2001

Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis, except opacity)	Averaging Time	Compliance Method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A
Cadmium	0.004 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 29
Carbon Monoxide	157 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 10, 10A, or 10B
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis)	0.41 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 23
Hydrogen Chloride	62 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (For Method 26, collect a minimum volume of 120 liters per run. For Method 26A, collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter per run)	Method 26 or 26A
Lead	0.04 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 29

Mercury	0.47 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 29 or 30B or ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008)
Nitrogen Oxides	388 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 7 or 7E
Particulate Matter	70 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 5 or 29
Sulfur Dioxide	20 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 6 or 6c
Opacity	10 Percent	Three 1-hour blocks consisting of ten 6-minute average opacity values	Method 9

TABLE 2. OPERATING LIMITS FOR WET SCRUBBERS

For these operating parameters	Establish these operating limits	And Monitor Using These Minimum Frequencies		
		Data Measurement	Data Recording	Averaging Time (Calculated each hour as the average of the previous 3 operating hours.)
Charge rate.	Maximum charge rate.	Continuous	Every hour	Daily (batch units). 3-hour rolling (continuous and intermittent units).
Pressure drop across the wet scrubber or amperage to wet scrubber.	Minimum pressure drop or amperage.	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling.
Scrubber liquor flow rate.	Minimum flow rate.	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling.
Scrubber liquor pH.	Minimum pH.	Continuous	Every 15 minutes	3-hour rolling.

TABLE 3. TOXIC EQUIVALENCY FACTORS

Dioxin/Furan Isomer	Toxic Equivalency Factor
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	1
1,2,3,7,8- pentachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.5
1,2,3,7,8-pentachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.05
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-heptachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.01
octachlorinated dibenzofuran	0.001

TABLE 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Report	Due Date	Contents	Reference 335-3-.05
Waste Management Plan	No later than the date specified for submittal of the final control plan.	•Waste Management Plan	(11)(z)

Initial Test Report	No later than 60 days following the initial performance test.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Complete test report for the initial performance test. •The values for the site-specific operating limits. •Installation of bag leak detection systems for fabric filters. 	(11)(aa)
Annual Report	<p>No later than 12 months following the submission of the initial test report.</p> <p>Subsequent reports are to be submitted no more than 12 months following the previous report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Name and address. •Statement and signature by responsible official. •Date of report. •Values for the operating limits. •Highest recorded 3-hour average and the lowest recorded 3-hour average, as applicable, (or 30-day average, if applicable) for each operating parameter recorded for the calendar year being reported. •If a performance test was conducted during the reporting period, the results of the test. •If a performance test was not conducted during the reporting period, a statement that the requirements of (9)(e) were met. •Documentation of periods when all qualified CISWI operators were unavailable for more than 8 hours but less than 2 weeks. •If performance tests are being conducted once every 3 years consistent with (9)(aa), the date of the last 2 performance tests, a comparison of the emission level achieved in the last 2 performance tests to the 75 percent emission limit threshold required in (9)(aa) and a statement as to whether there have been any operational changes since the last performance test that could increase emissions 	(11)(bb) & (cc)
Emission Limitation or Operating Limit Deviation Report	<p>By August 1 of that year for data collected during the first half of the calendar year.</p> <p>By February 1 of the following year for data collected during the second half of the calendar year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dates and times of deviations. •Averaged and recorded data for these dates. •Duration and causes for each deviation and the corrective actions taken. •Copy of operating limit monitoring data and any test reports. •Dates, times, and causes for monitor downtime incidents. 	(11)(t)1. - 3.

TABLE 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS CONT'D

Report	Due Date	Contents	Reference 335-3-.05
Qualified Operator Deviation Notification.	Within 10 days of deviation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Statement of cause of deviation. •Description of efforts to have an accessible qualified operator. •The date a qualified operator will be accessible. 	(11)(dd)4.(i)
Qualified Operator Deviation Status Report.	Every 4 weeks following deviation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Description of efforts to have an accessible qualified operator. •The date a qualified operator will be accessible. •Request for approval to continue operation. 	(11)(dd)4.(ii)
Qualified Operator Deviation Notification of Resumed Operation.	Prior to resuming operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Notification that operation will resume. 	(11)(dd)4.(iii)

TABLE 5. EMISSION LIMITS FOR INCINERATORS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION AFTER NOVEMBER 30, 1999, BUT NO LATER THAN JUNE 4, 2010, OR COMMENCED MODIFICATION OR RECONSTRUCTION AFTER JUNE 1, 2001 BUT NO LATER THAN AUGUST 7, 2013

Pollutant	Emission Limitation	Averaging Time	Compliance Method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A
Cadmium	0.0026 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29 (Use ICPMS for the analytical finish.)
Carbon Monoxide	17 Parts per million dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 10
Dioxins/furans (toxic mass basis)	4.6 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis)	0.13 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Hydrogen Chloride	29 Parts per million dry volume	3-run average (For Method 26, collect a minimum volume of 60 liters per run. For Method 26A, collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter per run)	Method 26 or 26A

Lead	0.015 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29 (Use ICPMS for the analytical finish.
Mercury	0.0048 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (For Method 29 an ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008), collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters. For Method 30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in Method 30B)	Method 29 or 30B or ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008)
Nitrogen Oxides	53 Parts per million dry volume	3-run average (for Method 7E, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 7 or 7E
Particulate Matter	34 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter)	Method 5 or 29
Sulfur Dioxide	11 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 6 or 6c
Fugitive ash	Visible emissions for no more than 5% of the hourly observation period	Three 1-hour observation periods	Method 22 (Visible emission test)

TABLE 6. EMISSION LIMITS FOR ENERGY RECOVERY UNITS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION ON OR BEFORE JUNE 4, 2010, OR THAT COMMENCED RECONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION AFTER JUNE 4, 2010 BUT NO LATER THAN AUGUST 7, 2013

Pollutant	Emission Limit (Liquid/Gas)	Emission Limit (Solids)	Averaging Time	Compliance Method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A
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Cadmium	0.023 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—0.0014 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter. Coal—0.0017 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29 ICPMS for analytical finish.)
Carbon Monoxide	35 Parts per million dry volume	Biomass—260 parts per million dry volume Coal—95 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 10
Dioxins/furans (total mass basis)	2.9 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—0.52 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter. Coal—5.1 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter. c	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 4 dry standard cubic meter)	Method 23
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis)	0.32 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—0.12 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter Coal—0.075 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 4 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Hydrogen Chloride	14 Parts per million by dry volume	Biomass—0.20 parts per million dry volume Coal—58 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (for Method 26, collect a minimum of 120 liters; for Method 26A, collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter)	Method 26 or 26A

Lead	0.096 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—0.014 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter. Coal—0.057 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29 (Use ICPMS for the analytical finish).
Mercury	0.0024 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—0.0022 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter Coal—0.013 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (For Method 29 and ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008) d, collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters per run. For Method 30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in Method 30B.	Method 29 or 30B or ASTM D6784- 02 (Reapproved 2008)
Nitrogen Oxides	76 Parts per million volume	Biomass—290 parts per million dry volume Coal—460 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (for Method 7E, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 7 or 7E

Particulate Matter Filterable	110 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	Biomass—11 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter Coal—130 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter)	Method 5 or 29 if the unit has an annual average heat input rate less than or equal to 250 MMBtu/hr ; or PM CPMS (as specified in § 60.2710(x)) if the unit has an annual average heat input rate greater than 250 MMBtu/hr .
Sulfur Dioxide	720 Parts per million dry volume	Biomass—7.3 parts per million dry volume Coal—850 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 6 or 6c
Fugitive ash	Visible emissions for no more than 5 percent of the hourly observation period	Visible emissions for no more than 5 percent of the hourly observation period	Three 1-hour observation periods	Method 22 (Visible emission test)

TABLE 7. EMISSION LIMITS FOR WASTE-BURNING KILNS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION ON OR BEFORE JUNE 4, 2010, OR THAT COMMENCED RECONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION AFTER JUNE 4, 2010 BUT NO LATER THAN AUGUST 7, 2013

Pollutant	Emission Limitation	Averaging Time	Compliance Method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A
Cadmium	0.0014 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29
Carbon Monoxide	110 (long kilns)/790 (preheater/precalciner) parts per million dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 10
Dioxins/furans (total mass basis)	1.3 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter.	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 4 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis)	0.075 Nanograms per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 4 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Hydrogen Chloride	3.0 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter) or 30-day rolling average if HCl CEMS is being used	If a wet scrubber or dry scrubber is used performance test (Method 321 at 40 CFR part 63, appendix A of this part). If a wet scrubber or dry scrubber is not used, HCl CEMS as specified in (9)(j).

Lead	0.014 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29
Mercury	0.011 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter OR *58 Pounds per Million Tons of Clinker	30-day rolling average	Mercury CEMS or integrated sorbent trap monitoring system (performance specification 12A or 12B, respectively, of appendix B and procedure 5 of appendix F of 40 CFR 60.)
Nitrogen Oxides	630 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (for Method 7E, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 7 or 7E
Particulate Matter Filterable	13.5 Milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	30-day rolling average	PM CPMS (as specified in 60.2710(x))
Sulfur Dioxide	600 Parts per million by dry volume	3-run average (for Method 6, collect a minimum of 20 liters; for Method 6C, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 6 or 6c

***Equivalent Production-Based Limit – See rules 335-3-3-.05(8)(g), 335-3-3-.05(9)(ee), 335-3-3-.05(10)(v), and 335-3-3-.05(11)(ll) for additional requirements.**

TABLE 8. EMISSION LIMITS FOR SMALL, REMOTE INCINERATORS THAT COMMENCED CONSTRUCTION ON OR BEFORE JUNE 4, 2010, OR THAT COMMENCED RECONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION AFTER JUNE 4, 2010 BUT NO LATER THAN AUGUST 7, 2013			
Pollutant	Units (7 percent oxygen, dry basis, except opacity)	Averaging Time	Compliance Method 40 CFR 60 Appendix A

Cadmium	0.95 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meters per run)	Method 29
Carbon Monoxide	64 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 10
Dioxins/furans (total mass basis)	4,400 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter b	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meters per run)	Method 23
Dioxins/furans (toxic equivalency basis)	180 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter b	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 23
Hydrogen Chloride	300 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (For Method 26, collect a minimum volume of 120 liters per run. For Method 26A, collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meter per run)	Method 26 or 26A
Lead	2.1 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 29 (Use ICPMS for the analytical finish.
Mercury	0.0053 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (For Method 29 and ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008), collect a minimum volume of 2 dry standard cubic meters per run. For Method 30B, collect a minimum sample as specified in Method 30B at 40 CFR part 60, appendix A)	Method 29 or 30B or ASTM D6784-02 (Reapproved 2008)
Nitrogen Oxides	190 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (for Method 7E, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Methods 7 or 7E
Particulate Matter (Filterable)	270 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter	3-run average (collect a minimum volume of 1 dry standard cubic meters)	Method 5 or 29

Sulfur Dioxide	150 parts per million dry volume	3-run average (for Method 6, collect a minimum of 20 liters per run; for Method 6C, 1 hour minimum sample time per run)	Method 6 or 6c
Fugitive Ash	Visible emissions for no more than 5 percent of the hourly observation period	Three 1-hour observation periods	Method 22 (Visible emissions test)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective: March 14, 2002. **Amended:** Effective: October 2, 2003;

Amended: Effective: July 11, 2006; **Amended:** Effective: April 1, 2014;

Amended: Effective: June 09, 2017; **Amended:** Effective: December 8, 2017;

Amended: Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

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335-3-5-.10 TR SO₂ Trading Program – Computation of Time.

(+) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the Computation of Time under the TR SO₂ Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.707, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed August 21, 2023.**

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335-3-5-.11 Administrative Appeal Procedures.

The appeal procedures for decisions of the Administrator under rules 335-3-5-.06 through 335-3-5-.36 are set forth in 40 CFR 78.

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

Commented [RAK1]: Removing the designated number (1).

335-3-5-.14 Authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the Authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR SO₂ Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.713, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.15 Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR SO₂ Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.714, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.16 Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source.

(+) ~~General.~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source for TR SO₂ Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.715, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.17 Certificate of Representation.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Certificate of Representation, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.716, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.19 Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

(+) ~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.718, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-22 Recordation of TR SO₂ Allowance Allocations and Auction Results.

(1) **General.** The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordation of TR SO₂ Allowance Allocations and Auction Results, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.721, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015, except for the provisions found in 40 CFR §§97.721(a), (b), (h), and (i). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.23 Submission of TR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.

~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Submission of TR NO_x Annual Allowance Transfers, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.722, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.24 Recordation of TR SO₂ Allowance Transfers.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing, Recordation of TR SO₂ Allowance Transfers are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.723, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.25 Compliance with TR SO₂ Emissions Limitation.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR SO₂ Emissions Limitation, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.724, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.26 Compliance with TR SO₂ Assurance Provisions.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR SO₂ Assurance Provisions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.725, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.28 Account Error.

(+) ~~General.~~The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Account Error, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.727, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.29 Administrator's Action on Submissions.

~~(1) General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Administrator's Action on Submissions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.728, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-5-.33 Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods.

~~(+)General-~~The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.732, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.34 Notifications Concerning Monitoring.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Notifications Concerning Monitoring, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.733, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)-

335-3-5-.35 Recordkeeping and Reporting.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordkeeping and Reporting, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.734, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-5-.36 Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.735, Subpart DDDDD as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.11 TR NOx Annual Trading Program – Computation of Time.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Computation of Time under the TR NOX Annual Trading Program, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.407, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department’s offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.12 Administrative Appeal Procedures.

~~(1)~~ The appeal procedures for decisions of the Administrator under rules 335-3-8-.07 through 335-3-8-.38 are set forth in 40 CFR 78.

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-8-.16 Authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR NOX Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.413, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.17 Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

(1) ~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR NOX Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.414, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; Proposed: August 21, 2023. ▸

335-3-8-.18 Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source.

General. The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source for TR NOX Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.415, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.19 Certificate of Representation.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Certificate of Representation, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.416, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.21 Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.418, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed: August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.24 Recordation of TR NO_x Annual Allowance Allocations and Auction Results.

~~(1)~~ ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordation of TR NO_x Annual Allowance Allocations and Auction Results, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.421, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015, except for the provisions found in 40 CFR §§97.421(a), (b), (h), and (i). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.25 Submission of TR NOx Annual Allowance Transfers.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Submission of TR NOX Annual Allowance Transfers, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.422, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.26 Recordation of TR NOx Annual Allowance Transfers.

~~(1) General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing, Recordation of TR NOx Annual Allowance Transfers are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.423, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.27 Compliance with TR NO_x Annual Emissions Limitation.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR NO_x Annual Emissions Limitation, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.424, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.28 Compliance with TR NO_x Annual Assurance Provisions.

~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR NO_x Annual Assurance Provisions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.425, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.30 Account Error.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Account Error, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.427, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-8-.31 Administrator's Action on Submissions.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Administrator's Action on Submissions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.428, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.35 Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods.

General. The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.432, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.-

335-3-8-.36 Notifications Concerning Monitoring.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations Governing Notifications Concerning Monitoring, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.433, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed: August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.37 Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(+) ~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordkeeping and Reporting, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.434, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department’s offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-8-.38 Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.435, Subpart AAAAA as of July 1, 2015. (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; [Proposed: August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.43 TR NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program – Computation of Time.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Computation of Time under the TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.807, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.44 Administrative Appeal Procedures.

(+) The appeal procedures for the decisions of the Administrator under rules 335-3-8-.39 through 335-3-8-.70 are set forth in 40 CFR 78.

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; Proposed: August 21, 2023.-

335-3-8-.48 Authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

~~General~~-The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the authorization of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.813, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.49 Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing the Responsibilities of Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative for TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.814, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.-

335-3-8-.50 Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source.

(+) ~~General~~-The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Changing Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative; Changes in Owners and Operators; Changes in Units at the Source for TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.815, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 25, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.51 Certificate of Representation.

~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Certificate of Representation for TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Sources, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.816, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.53 Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative.

~~(1)~~ ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Delegation by Designated Representative and Alternate Designated Representative, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.818, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-8-.56 Recordation of TR NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Allocations and Auction Results.

~~(1) General.~~The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordation of TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Allocations and Auction Results, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.821, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504), except for the provisions found in 40 CFR §§97.821(a), (b), (h), (i), and (j). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.

335-3-8-.57 Submission of TR NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Transfers.

(+) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Submission of TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Transfers, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.822, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.58 Recordation of TR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Transfers.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordation of TR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Allowance Transfers, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.823, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.

335-3-8-.59 Compliance with TR NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Emissions Limitation.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR NOX Ozone Season Group 2 Emissions Limitation, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.824, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.60 Compliance with TR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Assurance Provisions.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Compliance with TR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Assurance Provisions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.825, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017-; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.62 TR NOx Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program – Account Error.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Account Error, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.827, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory **Authority:** Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.63 TR NO_x Ozone Season Group 2 Trading Program – Administrator’s Action on Submissions.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Administrator’s Action on Submissions, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.828, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department’s offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.67 Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods.

(+) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Monitoring System Out-of-Control Periods, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.832, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.68 Notifications Concerning Monitoring.

(1) ~~General~~—The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Notifications Concerning Monitoring, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.833, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department’s offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.69 Recordkeeping and Reporting.

(1) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Recordkeeping and Reporting, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.834, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-8-.70 Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements.

(+) ~~General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations governing Petitions for Alternatives to Monitoring, Recordkeeping, or Reporting Requirements, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR §97.835, Subpart EEEEE as of October 26, 2016 (81 FR 74504). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.

335-3-8-.71 NO_x Budget Program. ~~New Rule~~

(1) Purpose. The following rule establishes general provisions and the applicability, monitoring and reporting provisions for the NO_x Budget Program for Alabama's State Implementation Plan as a means of mitigating the interstate transport of ozone and nitrogen oxides pursuant to 40 CFR, § 51.121 and 51.122.

(2) Definitions. For the purpose of this rule and rule 335-3-8-.72, the following definitions will apply:

(a) "Account Certificate of Representation" means the completed and signed designation of a NO_x Authorized Account Representative for a NO_x Budget source or a group of identified NO_x Budget sources who is authorized to represent the owners and operators of such source or sources and of the NO_x Budget units at such source or sources with regard to matters under the NO_x Budget Program. A complete account certificate of representation shall include:

1. Identification of the NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source for which the account certificate of representation is submitted.
2. The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the NO_x authorized account representative and any alternate NO_x authorized account representative.
3. A list of the owners and operators of the NO_x Budget source and of each NO_x Budget unit at the source.
4. The following certification statement by the NO_x authorized account representative and any alternate NO_x authorized account representative: "I certify that I was selected as the NO_x authorized account representative or alternate NO_x authorized account representative, as applicable, by an agreement binding on the owners and operators of the NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source. I certify that I have all the necessary authority to carry out my duties and responsibilities under the NO_x Budget Program on behalf of the owners and operators of the NO_x Budget source and of

each NO_x Budget unit at the source and that each such owner and operator shall be fully bound by my representations, actions, inactions, or submissions and by any decision or order issued to me by the Department, the Administrator, or a court regarding the source or unit."

5. The signature of the NO_x authorized account representative and any alternate NO_x authorized account representative and the dates signed.

(b) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Administrator's duly authorized representative.

(c) "Boiler" means an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired combustion device used to produce heat and to transfer heat to recirculating water, steam, or other medium.

(d) "CAA" means the CAA, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq., as amended by Pub. L. No. 101-549 (November 15, 1990).

(e) "Cogeneration Combined Cycle System" means a combined cycle system that has equipment used to produce electricity and forms of useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam) for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes through the sequential use of energy.

(f) "Combined Cycle System" means a system comprised of one or more combustion turbines, heat recovery steam generators, and steam turbines configured to improve overall efficiency of electricity generation or steam production.

(g) "Combustion Turbine" means an enclosed fossil or other fuel-fired device that is comprised of a compressor, a combustor, and a turbine, and in which the flue gas resulting from the combustion of fuel in the combustor passes through the turbine, rotating the turbine.

(h) "Commence Operation" means to have begun any mechanical, chemical, or electronic process, including, with regard to a unit, start-up of a unit's combustion chamber. Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this rule, for a unit that is a NO_x Budget unit under paragraph (4) of this rule on the date of commencement of operation, such date shall remain the unit's date of commencement of operation even if the unit is subsequently modified, reconstructed, or repowered. Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this rule for a unit that is not a NO_x Budget unit under paragraph (4) of this rule on the date of commencement of operation, the date the unit becomes a NO_x Budget

unit under paragraph (4) of this rule shall be the unit's date of commencement of operation.

(i) "Compliance Certification" means a submission to the Department or the Administrator, as appropriate, that is required under rule 335-3-8-.72 to report a NO_x Budget source's or a NO_x Budget unit's compliance or noncompliance with this rule and that is signed by the NO_x authorized account representative in accordance with this rule.

(j) "Continuous Emission Monitoring System or CEMS" means the equipment required to sample, analyze, measure, and provide, by readings taken at least once every 15 minutes of the measured parameters, a permanent record of nitrogen oxides emissions, expressed in tons per hour for nitrogen oxides. A CEMS may include any or all of the following components:

1. Flow monitor;
2. Nitrogen oxides pollutant concentration monitors;
3. Diluent gas monitor (oxygen or carbon dioxide) when such monitoring is required;
4. A continuous moisture monitor when such monitoring is required; or
5. An automated data acquisition and handling system.

(k) "Control Period" means the period of ozone season, beginning May 1 of a year and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

(l) "Department" means the Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

(m) "Emissions" means air pollutants exhausted from a unit or source into the atmosphere, as measured, recorded, and reported to the Department.

(n) "Fossil Fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal, or any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such material.

(o) "Fossil fuel-fired" with regard to a unit, means:

1. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel actually combusted comprises more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year starting in 1995 or, if a unit had no heat input starting in 1995, during the last year of operation of the unit prior to 1995; or

2. The combustion of fossil fuel, alone or in combination with any other fuel, where fossil fuel is projected to comprise more than 50 percent of the annual heat input on a Btu basis during any year; provided that the unit shall be "fossil fuel-fired" as of the date, during such year, on which the unit begins combusting fossil fuel.

(p) "Generator" means a device that produces electricity.

(q) "Heat Input" means the product (in mmBtu/time) of the gross calorific value of the fuel (in Btu/lb) and the fuel feed rate into a combustion device (in mass of fuel/time), and does not include the heat derived from preheated combustion air, recirculated flue gases, or exhaust from other sources.

(r) "Maximum Design Heat Input" means the ability of a unit to combust a stated maximum amount of fuel per hour on a steady state basis, as determined by the physical design and physical characteristics of the unit.

(s) "Monitoring System" means any monitoring system that meets the requirements of rule 335-3-8-.72.

(t) "Nameplate Capacity" means, starting from the initial installation of a generator, the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings) as of such installation as specified by the manufacturer of the generator or, starting from the completion of any subsequent physical change in the generator resulting in an increase in the maximum electrical generating output (in MWe) that the generator is capable of producing on a steady state basis and during continuous operation (when not restricted by seasonal or other deratings), such increased maximum amount as of such completion as specified by the person conducting the physical change.

(u) "NO_x Authorized Account Representative" means, for a NO_x budget source or NO_x budget unit at the source, a responsible person or official who is authorized by the owner and operator of the source and all NO_x budget units at the source to represent and legally bind each owner and operator in matters

pertaining to the NO_x Budget Program. The NO_x Authorized Account Representative shall be the responsible official as defined under this rule and the NO_x Authorized Account Representative shall act as the designated representative for any sources that continue to monitor and report NO_x mass emissions under 40 CFR 75.

(v) "NO_x Budget Source" means a source that includes one or more NO_x Budget units.

(w) "NO_x Budget Unit" means a unit that is subject to the NO_x Budget Program emissions limitations under paragraph (4) of this rule.

(x) "Operator" means any person who operates, controls, or supervises a NO_x Budget unit or a NO_x Budget source and shall include, but not be limited to, any holding company, utility system, or plant manager of such a unit or source.

(y) "Owner" means any of the following persons:

1. Any holder of any portion of the legal or equitable title in a NO_x Budget unit; or
2. Any holder of a leasehold interest in a NO_x Budget unit.

(z) "Ozone Season" means, for the purpose of this rule, as well as rule 335-3-8-.72, the period of time beginning May 1 of a year and ending on September 30 of the same year, inclusive.

(aa) "Receive or Receipt of" means, when referring to the Department or the Administrator, to come into possession of a document, information, or correspondence (whether sent in writing or by authorized electronic transmission), as indicated in an official correspondence log, or by a notation made on the document, information, or correspondence, by the Department or the Administrator in the regular course of business.

(bb) "Reference Method" means any direct test method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant or diluent as specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A [incorporated by reference in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-10-.03(1)].

(cc) "Responsible Official" means one of the following:

1. For a corporation: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either:

(i) The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or

(ii) The delegation of authority to such representatives is approved in advance by the Department;

2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;

3. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: Either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this chapter, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of EPA).

(dd) "Source" means any governmental, institutional, commercial, or industrial structure, installation, plant, building, or facility that emits or has the potential to emit any regulated air pollutant under the CAA. For purposes of paragraph 502(c) of the CAA, a "source", including a "source" with multiple units, shall be considered a single "facility".

(ee) "State" means the State of Alabama, the Environmental Management Commission, and the Commission's representatives.

(ff) "State of Alabama NO_x Budget" means the total number of tons of NO_x apportioned to all NO_x Budget units in the State, in accordance with the NO_x Budget Program, for use in a given control period.

(gg) "Submit or Serve" means to send or transmit a document, information, or correspondence to the person specified in accordance with the applicable regulation in person, by United States Postal Service, or by other means of dispatch or transmission and delivery. Compliance with any "submission", "service", or "mailing" deadline shall be determined by the date of dispatch, transmission, or mailing and not the date of receipt.

(hh) "Ton or Tonnage" means any "short ton" (i.e., 2,000 pounds). For the purpose of reporting ozone season NO_x emissions from NO_x Budget sources, total tons for a control period shall be calculated in accordance with 335-3-8-.72, with any remaining fraction of a ton equal to or greater than 0.50 ton deemed to equal one ton and any fraction of a ton less than 0.50 ton deemed to equal zero tons.

(ii) "Unit" means a fossil fuel-fired stationary boiler, combustion turbine, combined cycle system, or cogeneration combined cycle system.

(3) Measurements, Abbreviations, and Acronyms. Measurements, abbreviations, and acronyms used in this rule and in rule 335-3-8-.72 are defined as follows:

- (a) Btu - British thermal unit.
- (b) hr - hour.
- (c) lb - pounds.
- (d) mmBtu - million Btu.
- (e) mmscf - million standard cubic feet
- (f) MWe - megawatt electrical.
- (g) ppm_w - parts per million concentration, on a wet basis
- (h) ton - 2000 pounds.
- (i) NO_x - nitrogen oxides.
- (4) Applicability.

(a) The following units in the counties of Autauga, Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Coosa, Cullman, Dallas, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, and Winston shall be NO_x Budget units, and any source that includes one or more such units shall be a NO_x Budget source, subject to the requirements of this rule:

1. Any fossil fuel fired unit with a maximum design heat input greater than 250 mmBtu/hr that either:

- (i) does not serve a generator producing electricity for sale; or
- (ii) both serves a generator producing electricity (whether or not for sale) and produces useful thermal energy (such as heat or steam for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes) shall be a NO_x Budget unit from the time it commences operation.

(5) The following units shall be exempt from the requirements of the NO_x Budget Program:

(a) Any unit subject to ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-8-.40 shall not be a NO_x Budget unit.

(b) Any NO_x Budget unit that is permanently retired shall be exempt from the NO_x Budget Program, except for the provisions of this paragraph.

1. The exemption under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph shall become effective the day on which the unit is permanently retired. Within 30 days of permanent retirement, the NO_x authorized account representative shall submit a statement to the Department. A copy of the statement shall be submitted to the EPA. The statement shall state (in a format prescribed by the Department) that the unit is permanently retired and will comply with the requirements of rule 335-3-8-.71(5). After receipt of the notice under this subparagraph, the Department will amend any permit covering the source at which the unit is located to add the provisions and requirements of the exemption under subparagraph (c) of this paragraph.

(c) Special provisions.

1. A unit exempt under this paragraph shall not emit any nitrogen oxides, starting on the date that the exemption takes effect.

2. The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the NO_x authorized account representative of a unit exempt under this paragraph shall comply with the requirements of the NO_x Budget Program concerning all periods for which the exemption is not in effect, even if such requirements arise, or must be complied with, after the exemption takes effect.

3. For a period of 5 years from the date the records are created, the owners and operators of a unit exempt under this paragraph shall retain at the source that includes the unit, records demonstrating that the unit is permanently retired. The 5-year period for keeping records may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of the period, in writing by the Department or the Administrator. The owners and operators bear the burden of proof that the unit is permanently retired.

4. Loss of exemption.

(i) A unit exempt under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph shall lose its exemption the date on which the unit resumes operation.

(ii) For the purpose of applying monitoring requirements under ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-8-.72, a unit that loses its exemption under this section shall be treated as a unit that commences operation on the first date on which the unit resumes operation.

(6) Standard Requirements.

(a) State of Alabama NO_x Budget.

1. The NO_x Budget for NO_x Budget units, which applies to units only in the counties listed at subparagraph (4)a of this rule, in the state of Alabama is 2,328 tons for each control period. The sum of the tons of NO_x emitted from all such units under paragraph (4) of this rule in each control period beginning after the effective date of this rule may not exceed this budget amount.

(i) Unless all NO_x Budget units under paragraph (4) of this rule are exempt by the first of May each year, the state shall conduct an annual review of actual NO_x emissions during the previous control period from all NO_x Budget units under paragraph (4) of this rule, including any new units, to ensure the total emissions remain below the state NO_x budget

(ii) By January 31 of each year, the state shall supply to EPA an annual review of the actual NO_x emissions during the previous control period from all NO_x Budget units under paragraph (4) of this rule, in compliance with 40 CFR 51.122(c)(1)(i).

(iii) Should the total emissions for the control period exceed the state NO_x budget as defined in this paragraph, the State will, within one year of determining the exceedance of the State program budget, submit a revised State Implementation Plan to the EPA which compensates for the budget shortfall and ensures the state program budget is met in future years.

(b) Monitoring and reporting requirements.

1. The owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the NO_x authorized account representative of each NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements of ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-8-.72 for any control period during which a NO_x Budget Unit operates.

2. NO_x mass emissions measurements recorded and reported in accordance with ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-3-8-.72 shall be used to determine compliance with the State of Alabama NO_x Budget set forth in subparagraph (6)(a)1. of this paragraph.

(c) Recordkeeping requirements.

1. Unless otherwise provided, the owners and operators of the NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source shall keep on site at the source each of the following documents for a period of 5 years from the date the document is created. This period may be extended for cause, at any time prior to the end of 5 years, in writing by the Department or the Administrator.

(i) The account certificate of representation for the NO_x authorized account representative for the source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source and all documents that demonstrate the truth of the statements in the account certificate of representation, in accordance with subparagraph (2)(a) of this rule; provided that the certificate and documents shall be retained on site at the source beyond such 5-year period until such documents are superseded because of the submission of a new account certificate of representation changing the NO_x authorized account representative.

(ii) All emissions monitoring information, in accordance with ADEM Admin Code r. 335-3-8-.72; provided that to the extent that rule 335-3-8-.72 provides for a 3-year period for recordkeeping, the 3-year period shall apply.

(iii) Copies of all reports, compliance certifications, and other submissions and all records made or required under the NO_x Budget Program.

(iv) Any other submission in order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the NO_x Budget Program.

2. The NO_x authorized account representative of a NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source shall submit the reports and compliance certifications required under the NO_x Budget Program, including those under ADEM Admin Code r. 335-3-8-.72.

(d) Liability.

1. Any person who knowingly violates any requirement or prohibition of the NO_x Budget Program, or an exemption under paragraph (5) of this rule shall be subject to enforcement pursuant to applicable State or Federal law.

2. Any person who knowingly makes a false material statement in any record, submission, or report under the NO_x Budget Program shall be subject to criminal enforcement pursuant to the applicable State or Federal law.

3. No permit revision shall excuse any violation of the requirements of the NO_x Budget Program that occurs prior to the date that the revision takes effect.

4. Each NO_x Budget source and each NO_x Budget unit at the source shall meet the requirements of the NO_x Budget Program.

5. Any provision of the NO_x Budget Program that applies to a NO_x Budget source (including a provision applicable to the NO_x authorized account representative of a NO_x Budget source) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such source and of the NO_x Budget units at the source.

6. Any provision of the NO_x Budget Program that applies to a NO_x Budget unit (including a provision applicable to the NO_x authorized account representative of a NO_x budget unit) shall also apply to the owners and operators of such unit.

(e) Effect on other authorities. No provision of the NO_x Budget Program or an exemption under paragraph (5) of this rule shall be construed as exempting or excluding the owners and operators and, to the extent applicable, the NO_x authorized account representative of a NO_x Budget source or NO_x Budget unit from compliance with any other provision of the applicable, approved State Implementation Plan, an enforceable permit, or the CAA.

(7) Computation of time.

(a) Unless otherwise stated, any time period scheduled, under the NO_x Budget Program, to begin on the occurrence of an act or event shall begin on the day the act or event occurs.

(b) Unless otherwise stated, any time period scheduled, under the NO_x Budget Program, to begin before the occurrence of an act or event shall be computed so that the period ends the day before the act or event occurs.

(c) Unless otherwise stated, if the final day of any time period, under the NO_x Budget Program, falls on a weekend or a State or Federal holiday, the time period shall be extended to the next business day.

Author: Ronald W. Gore

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-10, 22-28-11, 22-28-14, 22-28-18, 22-28-20, 22-28-22, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Amended: Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020-;

Proposed: [August 21, 2023](#).

335-3-10-.01 General.

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, and the Appendices applicable thereto, governing Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources (40 CFR 60 and Appendices) designated in rules 335-3-10-.02 and -.03 are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 2021³), as amended by the word or phrase substitutions given in rule 335-3-10-.04. References for specific documents containing the complete text of subject regulations are given in Appendix C to these Regulations. Authorities which are not delegable to the state are also listed in Appendix C.

[NOTE: The standards pertaining to the Consolidated Federal Air rule are located in chapter 335-3-11A.]

(a) The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices at 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, Alabama 36110.

(2) The emission standards in this chapter shall supercede the emission standards in chapters 335-3-3, -4, -5, -6, -7, and -8 if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) the source category is subject to the regulations in this chapter for the specific pollutants to which an emission standard under this chapter applies, and

(b) the emission standard under chapters 335-3-3, -4, -5, -6, -7, and -8 is more stringent than the emission standard in this chapter for the specific pollutants regulated.

(3) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the definitions listed in 40 CFR §60.2 will apply.

Author: Ronald W. Gore

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective: May 25, 1976. **Amended:** Effective: February 13, 1985.

Amended: Effective: June 9, 1987. **Amended:** Effective: June 16, 1988. **Amended:** Effective: September 21, 1989. **Amended:** Effective: November 1, 1990.

Amended: Effective: March 28, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: July 31, 1991.

Amended: Effective: September 19, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: October 24, 1991.

Amended: Effective: December 28, 1993. **Amended:** Effective: April 27, 1995.

Amended: Effective: November 21, 1996. **Amended:** Effective: September 25, 1997.

Amended: Effective: March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Effective: July 15, 1999.

Amended: Effective: January 13, 2000. **Amended:** Effective: September 7, 2000.

Amended: Effective: March 14, 2002. **Amended:** Effective: October 3, 2002.

Amended: Effective: April 3, 2003. **Amended:** Effective: October 2, 2003. **Amended:**

Effective: March 22, 2005. **Amended:** Effective: December 12, 2005. **Amended:**

Effective: July 11, 2006. **Amended:** Effective: April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Effective: January 22, 2008. **Amended:** Effective: August 5, 2008. **Amended:** Effective: January 19, 2009. **Amended:** Effective: March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Effective: May 23, 2011. **Amended:** Effective: May 29, 2012. **Amended:** Effective: January 22, 2013. **Amended:** Effective: May 28, 2013. **Amended:** Effective: September 24, 2013. **Amended:** Effective: November 24, 2015. **Amended:** Effective: June 2, 2017. **Amended:** Filed: August 21, 2018; **Amended:** Effective: October 5, 2018. **Amended:** Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020; **Amended:** Filed: October 29, 2021; Effective: December 13, 2021; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-10-.02 Designated Standards of Performance.

(1) Subpart A - General Provisions.

(2) Subpart D - Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for which construction is commenced after August 17, 1971.

(a) Subpart Da - Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for which construction is commenced after September 18, 1978.

(b) Subpart Db - Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.

(c) Subpart Dc - Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units.

(3) Subpart E - Incinerators.

(1) Subpart Ea - Municipal Waste Combustors for which construction is commenced after December 20, 1989 and on or before September 20, 1994.

(2) Subpart Eb - Municipal Waste Combustors for which construction is commenced after September 20, 1994.

(3) Subpart Ec - Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for which construction is commenced after June 20, 1996.

(4) Subpart F - Portland Cement Plants.

(5) Subpart G - Nitric Acid Plants.

(1) Subpart Ga - Nitric Acid Plants for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After October 14, 2011.

(6) Subpart H - Sulfuric Acid Plants.

(7) Subpart I - Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities.

(8) Subpart J - Petroleum Refineries.

(a) Subpart Ja - Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007.

(9) Subpart K - Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids constructed after June 11, 1973 and prior to May 19, 1978.

(1) Subpart Ka - Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids constructed after May 18, 1978.

(2) Subpart Kb - Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including

Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 12, 1984.

(10) Reserved.

(11) Reserved.

(12) Subpart L - Secondary Lead Smelters.

(13) Subpart M - Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production Plants.

(14) Subpart N - Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for which construction is commenced after June 11, 1973.

(a) Subpart Na - Standards of Performance for Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for which construction is commenced after January 20, 1983.

(15) Subpart O - Sewage Treatment Plants.

(16) Subpart P - Primary Copper Smelters.

(17) Subpart Q - Primary Zinc Smelters.

(18) Subpart R - Primary Lead Smelters.

(19) Subpart S - Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants.

(20) Subpart T - Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants.

(21) Subpart U - Superphosphoric Acid Plants.

(22) Subpart V - Diammonium Phosphate Plants.

(23) Subpart W - Triple Superphosphate Plants.

(24) Subpart X - Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities.

(25) Subpart Y - Coal Preparation Plants.

(26) Subpart Z - Ferroalloy Production Facilities.

(27) Subpart AA - Steel Plants (Electric arc furnaces and dust-handling equipment).

(1) Subpart AAa - Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon Oxygen-Decarburization Vessels.

(28) Subpart BB - Kraft Pulp Mills.

(a) Subpart BBa - Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mill Affected

Sources for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 23, 2013.

(29) Subpart CC - Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants.

(30) Subpart DD - Grain Elevators.

(31) Subpart EE - Surface Coating of Metal Furniture.

(32) Subpart FF - Reserved.

(33) Subpart GG - Stationary Gas Turbines.

(34) Subpart HH - Lime Manufacturing Plants.

(35) Subpart II - Reserved.

(36) Subpart JJ - Reserved.

(37) Subpart KK - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacture.

~~(37)~~ (a) Subpart KKa – Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants for Which Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced After February 23, 2022.

(38) Subpart LL - Metallic Mineral Processing Plants.

(39) Subpart MM - Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations.

(a) Subpart MMA – Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations for which Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced After May 18, 2022.

(40) Subpart NN - Phosphate Rock Plants.

(41) Subpart OO - Reserved.

(42) Subpart PP - Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing.

(43) Subpart QQ - Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing.

(44) Subpart RR - Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Industry.

(45) Subpart SS - Industrial Surface Coating - Large Appliances.

(46) Subpart TT - Metal Coil Surface Coating Operations.

(47) Subpart UU - Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture.

(48) Subpart VV - Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006.

(a) Subpart VVa - Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006.

(49) Subpart WW - Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry.

(50) Subpart XX - Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

(51) Subpart YY - Reserved.

(52) Subpart ZZ - Reserved.

(53) Subpart AAA - Reserved.

(54) Subpart BBB - Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry.

(55) Subpart CCC - Reserved.

(56) Subpart DDD - Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry.

(57) Subpart EEE - Reserved.

(58) Subpart FFF - Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing.

(59) Subpart GGG - Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 4, 1983, and on or Before November 7, 2006.

(a) Subpart GGGa - Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006.

(60) Subpart HHH - Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities.

(61) Subpart III - VOC Emissions from SOCFI Air Oxidation Unit Processes.

(62) Subpart JJJ - Petroleum Dry Cleaners.

(63) Subpart KKK - Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011.

(64) Subpart LLL - Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or Before August 23, 2011: SO₂ Emissions.

(65) Subpart MMM - Reserved.

(66) Subpart NNN - VOC Emissions from SOCFI Distillation Operations.

(67) Subpart OOO - Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

(68) Subpart PPP - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants.

(69) Subpart QQQ - VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems.

(70) Subpart RRR - Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Reactor Processes.

(71) Subpart SSS - Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Industry.

(72) Subpart TTT - Industrial Surface Coating; Plastic Parts for Business Machines.

~~(39)~~ [\(a\) Subpart TTTa – Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 21, 2022.](#)

~~(72)~~(73) Subpart UUU - Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries.

~~(73)~~(74) Subpart VVV - Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates.

~~(74)~~(75) Subpart WWW - Municipal Waste Landfills.

~~(75)~~(76) Subpart XXX - Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification after July 17, 2014.

~~(76)~~(77) Subpart YYY - Reserved.

~~(77)~~(78) Subpart ZZZ - Reserved.

~~(78)~~(79) Subpart AAAA – Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for which construction is commenced after August 30, 1999 or for which modification or reconstruction is commenced After June 6, 2001.

~~(79)~~(80) Subpart BBBB - Reserved.

~~(80)~~(81) Subpart CCCC - Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for which construction is commenced after June 4, 2010 or for which modification or reconstruction is commenced on or after August 7, 2013.

~~(81)~~(82) Subpart DDDD – Reserved.

~~(82)~~(83) Subpart EEEE – Reserved.

~~(83)~~(84) Subpart FFFF – Reserved.

~~(84)~~(85) Subpart GGGG – Reserved.

~~(85)~~(86) Subpart HHHH – Reserved.

~~(86)~~(87) Subpart IIII – Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

~~(87)~~(88) Subpart JJJJ – Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

~~(88)~~(89) Subpart KKKK – Stationary Combustion Turbines.

~~(89)~~(90) Subpart LLLL – New Sewage Sludge Incineration Units.

~~(90)~~(91) Subpart OOOO – Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution.

(91)(a) Subpart OOOOa – Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities for which construction, modification or reconstruction commenced after September 18, 2015.

~~(91)~~(92) Subpart PPPP – Reserved.

~~(92)~~(93) Subpart QQQQ – Reserved.

~~(93)~~(94) Subpart RRRR – Reserved.

~~(94)~~(95) Subpart SSSS – Reserved.

~~(95)~~(96) Subpart TTTT – Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electric Generating Units.

Author:

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective Date: May 25, 1976. **Amended:** Effective: June 23, 1981; **Amended:** Effective: February 13, 1985; **Amended:** Effective: April 15, 1987; **Amended:** Effective: June 16, 1988; **Amended:** Effective: September 21, 1989; November 1, 1990; **Amended:** Effective: March 28, 1991; **Amended:** Effective: July 31, 1991; **Amended:** Effective: September 19, 1991; **Amended:** Effective: October 24, 1991; **Amended:** Effective: December 28, 1993; **Amended:** Effective: April 27, 1995; **Amended:** Effective: November 21, 1996; **Amended:** Effective: September 25, 1997; **Amended:** Effective: March 27, 1998; **Amended:** Effective: July 15, 1999; **Amended:** Effective: January 13, 2000; **Amended:** Effective: September 7, 2000; **Amended:** Effective: March 14, 2002; **Amended:** Effective: October 3, 2002; **Amended:** Effective: April 3, 2003; **Amended:** Effective: October 2, 2003; **Amended:** Effective: March 22, 2005; **Amended:** Effective: December 12, 2005; **Amended:** Effective: July 11, 2006; **Amended:** Effective: November 14, 2006; **Amended:** Effective: April 3, 2007; **Amended:** Effective: January 22, 2008; **Amended:** Effective: August 5, 2008; **Amended:** Effective: January 19, 2009; **Amended:** Effective: March 30, 2010; **Amended:** Effective: May 23, 2011; **Amended:** Effective: May 29, 2012; **Amended:** Effective: January 22, 2013; **Amended:** Effective: May 28, 2013; **Amended:** Effective: September 24, 2013; **Amended:** Effective: November 24, 2015; **Amended:** Effective: June 2, 2017; **Amended:** Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020; **Amended:** Filed: October 29, 2021; Effective: December 13, 2021; **Proposed:** [August 21, 2023](#).-

335-3-10-.03 Appendices to 40 CFR 60.

- (1) Appendix A - Reference Method.
- (2) Appendix B - Performance Specifications.
- (3) Appendix F - Quality Assurance Procedures.

Author: Robert Cowne.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective Date: June 16, 1988. **Amended:** Effective: November 1, 1990. **Amended:** Effective: March 28, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: July 31, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: September 19, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: October 24, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: December 28, 1993. **Amended:** Effective: November 21, 1996. **Amended:** Effective: March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Effective: January 13, 2000. **Amended:** Effective: September 7, 2000. **Amended:** Effective: March 14, 2002. **Amended:** Effective: October 3, 2002. **Amended:** Effective: March 22, 2005. **Amended:** Effective: November 14, 2006. **Amended:** Effective: April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Effective: January 22, 2008. **Amended:** Effective: January 19, 2009. **Amended:** Effective: March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Effective: May 23, 2011. **Amended:** Effective: May 28, 2013. **Amended:** Effective: November 24, 2015. **Amended:** Effective: June 2, 2017. **Amended:** Filed: August 21, 2018; Effective: October 5, 2018. **Amended:** Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020; **Amended:** Filed: October 29, 2021; Effective: December 13, 2021; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.

335-3-11-.01 General.

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, and the Appendices applicable thereto, governing Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR, Part 61 and Appendices, designated in rules 335-3-11-.02 and 335-3-11-.03 and 40 CFR Part 63, and Appendices designated in rules 335-3-11-.06 and 335-3-11-.07 are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR 61 (2021), and 40 CFR 63 (July 1, 2021³), as amended by the word or phrase substitutions given in rule 335-3-11-.04. References for specific documents containing the complete text of subject regulations are given in Appendix C to these Regulations. Authorities which are not delegable to the state are also listed in Appendix C.

[NOTE: The standards pertaining to the Consolidated Federal Air rule are located in chapter 335-3-11A.]

(a) The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices at 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, Alabama 36110.

(2) In the event of any conflict between the regulations contained in this chapter and regulations contained in other chapters, the more stringent regulations will take precedence.

(3) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter, the definitions listed in 40 CFR 61.02, Subpart A will apply in rules 335-3-11-.02 and 335-3-11-.03 and the definitions listed in 40 CFR 63.2, Subpart A will apply in rules 335-3-11-.06 and 335-3-11-.07.

Author: Ronald W. Gore

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective Date: May 25, 1976. **Amended:** Effective: February 13, 1985.

Amended: Effective: June 9, 1987. **Amended:** Effective: June 16, 1988. **Amended:**

Effective: November 1, 1990. **Amended:** Effective: March 28, 1991. **Amended:**

Effective: July 31, 1991. **Amended:** Effective: September 19, 1991. **Amended:**

Effective: October 30, 1992. **Amended:** Effective: December 28, 1993. **Amended:**

Effective: November 23, 1995. **Amended:** Effective: November 21, 1996.

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Amended: Effective: November 19, 1998. **Amended:** Effective: July 15, 1999.

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Effective: March 22, 2005. **Amended:** Effective: December 12, 2005. **Amended:**

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January 19, 2009. **Amended:** Effective: March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Effective: May

23, 2011. **Amended:** Effective: May 29, 2012. **Amended:** Effective: January 22,

2013. **Amended:** Effective: May, 28, 2013. **Amended:** Effective: September 24,

2013. **Amended:** Effective: November 24, 2015. **Amended:** Effective: June 2, 2017.

Amended: Filed: August 21, 2018; Effective: October 5, 2018. **Amended:** Filed: February 28, 2020; Effective: April 13, 2020. **Amended:** Filed: October 29, 2021; Effective: December 13, 2021; [Proposed: August 21, 2023.](#)

335-3-11-.06 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories.

(1) Subpart A – General Provisions.

(2) Subpart B - Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance With Clean Air Act Sections, Sections 112(g) and 112(j).

[NOTE: The requirements for implementation of §112(g) are found in rule 335-3-14-.06]

(3) Subpart D - Regulations Governing Compliance Extensions for Early Reductions of Hazardous Air Pollutants.

(4) Reserved.

(5) Subpart F - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry.

(6) Subpart G - National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, and Wastewater.

(7) Subpart H - National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Equipment Leaks.

(8) Subpart I - National Emission Standards for Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants for Certain Processes Subject to the Negotiated Regulation for Equipment Leaks.

(9) Reserved.

(10) Reserved.

(11) Subpart L - National Emission Standards for Coke Oven Batteries.

(12) Subpart M - National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities.

(13) Subpart N - National Emission Standards for Chromium Emissions from Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks.

(14) Subpart O - Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards for Sterilization Facilities.

(15) Reserved.

(16) Subpart Q - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial Process Cooling Towers.

(17) Subpart R - National Emission Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals and Pipeline Breakout Stations).

(18) Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pulp and Paper Production.

(19) Subpart T - National Emission Standards for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning.

(20) Subpart U - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers and Resins.

(21) Reserved.

(22) Subpart W - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Epoxy Resins Production and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production.

(23) Subpart X - National Emission Standards from Secondary Lead Smelting.

(24) Subpart Y - National Emission Standards for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations [with the exceptions of those subsections referencing the Valdez Marine Terminal (VMT) in Alaska].

(25) Reserved.

(26) Subpart AA - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants.

(27) Subpart BB - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Phosphate Fertilizers Production Plants.

(28) Subpart CC - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries.

(29) Subpart DD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operations.

(30) Subpart EE - National Emission Standards for Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations.

(31) Reserved.

(32) Subpart GG - National Emission Standards for Aerospace Manufacturing and Rework Facilities.

(33) Subpart HH - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities.

(34) Subpart II - National Emission Standards for Shipbuilding and Ship Repair (Surface Coating) Operations.

(35) Subpart JJ - National Emission Standards for Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations.

(36) Subpart KK - National Emission Standards for the Printing and Publishing Industry.

(37) Reserved.

(38) Subpart MM – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfitte, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills.

(39) Reserved.

(40) Subpart OO - National Emission Standards for Tanks - Level 1.

(41) Subpart PP - National Emission Standards for Containers.

(42) Subpart QQ – National Emission Standards for Surface Impoundments.

(43) Subpart RR - National Emission Standards for Individual Drain Systems.

(44) Subpart SS – National Emission Standards Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices and Routing to a Fuel Gas System or a Process.

(45) Subpart TT – National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks – Control Level 1.

(46) Subpart UU – National Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks – Control Level 2 Standards.

(47) Subpart VV National Emission Standards for Oil-Water Separators and Organic-Water Separators.

(48) Subpart WW – National Emission Standards for Storage Vessels (Tanks) – Control Level 2.

(49) Subpart XX – National Emission Standards for Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems and Waste Operations.

(50) Subpart YY – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards.

(51) Reserved.

(52) Reserved.

(53) Reserved.

- (54) Subpart CCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Steel Pickling – HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants.
- (55) Subpart DDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Mineral Wool Production.
- (56) Subpart EEE - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors.
- (57) Reserved.
- (58) Subpart GGG - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories: Pharmaceuticals Production.
- (59) Subpart HHH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities.
- (60) Subpart III - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production.
- (61) Subpart JJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers and Resins.
- (62) Reserved.
- (63) Subpart LLL - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants From the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry.
- (64) Subpart MMM – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Pesticide Active Ingredient Production.
- (65) Subpart NNN – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing.
- (66) Subpart OOO – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Amino/Phenolic Resins Production.
- (67) Subpart PPP – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyether Polyols Production.
- (68) Reserved.
- (69) Subpart RRR – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Aluminum Production.
- (70) Reserved.
- (71) Reserved.
- (72) Subpart UUU – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air

Pollutants for Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, and Sulfur Recovery Units.

(73) Subpart VVV – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

(74) Reserved.

(75) Subpart XXX – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ferroalloys Production: Ferromanganese and Silicomanganese.

(76) Reserved.

(77) Reserved.

(78) Subpart AAAA – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.

(79) Reserved.

(80) Subpart CCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Nutritional Yeast.

(81) Subpart DDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood and Composite Wood Products.

(82) Subpart EEEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline).

(83) Subpart FFFF – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing.

(84) Subpart GGGG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production.

(85) Subpart HHHH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production.

(86) Subpart IIII – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Automobiles and Light-Duty Trucks.

(87) Subpart JJJJ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper and Other Web Coating.

(88) Subpart KKKK – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Cans.

(89) Reserved.

(90) Subpart MMMM – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products.

- (91) Subpart NNNN – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Large Appliances.
- (92) Subpart OOOO – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles.
- (93) Subpart PPPP – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Surface Coating of Plastic Parts and Products.
- (94) Subpart QQQQ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Wood Building Products.
- (95) Subpart RRRR – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Furniture.
- (96) Subpart SSSS – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating of Metal Coil.
- (97) Reserved.
- (98) Reserved.
- (99) Subpart VVVV – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Boat Manufacturing.
- (100) Subpart WWWW – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production.
- (101) Subpart XXXX – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing.
- (102) Subpart YYYY – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Combustion Turbines.
- (103) Subpart ZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (major source provisions only).
- (104) Subpart AAAAA – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lime Manufacturing Plants.
- (105) Subpart BBBBB – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Semiconductor Manufacturing.
- (106) Subpart CCCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, and Battery Stacks.
- (107) Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

(108) Subpart EEEEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries.

(109) Subpart FFFFF – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Integrated Iron and Steel Manufacturing Facilities.

(110) Subpart GGGGG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation.

(111) Subpart HHHHH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing.

(112) Subpart IIIII – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Mercury Emissions From Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants.

(113) Subpart JJJJJ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Brick and Structural Clay Products Manufacturing.

(114) Subpart KKKKK – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Clay Ceramics Manufacturing.

(115) Subpart LLLLL – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing.

(116) Reserved.

(117) Subpart NNNNN – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Hydrochloric Acid Production.

(118) Reserved.

(119) Subpart PTTTT – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Engine Test Cells/Standards.

(120) Subpart QQQQQ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities

(121) Subpart RRRRR – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing.

(122) Reserved.

(123) Subpart TTTTT – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Magnesium Refining.

(124) Subpart UUUUU – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.

(125) Reserved.

(126) Reserved.

(127) Reserved.

(128) Subpart YYYYYY– National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Electric arc Furnace Steelmaking Facilities Area Sources.

(129) Subpart ZZZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Iron and Steel Foundries Area Sources.

(130) Reserved.

(131) Reserved.

(132) Reserved.

(133) Subpart DDDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production Area Sources.

(134) Subpart EEEEEEE – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Copper Smelting Area Sources.

(135) Subpart FFFFFFFF – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary Copper Smelting Area Sources.

(136) Subpart GGGGGG – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Primary Nonferrous Metals Area Sources – Zinc, Cadmium, and Beryllium.

(137) Reserved.

(138) Reserved.

(139) Reserved.

(140) Reserved.

(141) Subpart LLLLLL – National Emission Standards ~~for Hazardous~~ [for Hazardous](#) Air Pollutants for Acrylic and Modacrylic Fibers Production Area Sources.

(142) Subpart MMMMMM – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Carbon Black Production Area Sources.

(143) Reserved.

(144) Subpart OOOOOO – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production and Fabrication Area Sources.

(145) ~~Reserved~~ [Subpart PPPPPP – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area Sources.](#)

- (146) Subpart QQQQQQ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Wood Preserving Area Sources.
- (147) Reserved.
- (148) Reserved.
- (149) Subpart TTTTTT– National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Secondary nonferrous Metals Processing Area Sources.
- (150) Reserved.
- (151) Subpart VVVVVV– National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources.
- (152) Reserved.
- (153) Reserved.
- (154) Subpart YYYYYY– National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Ferroalloys Production Facilities Area Sources.
- (155) Subpart ZZZZZZ – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries Area Sources.
- (156) Subpart AAAAAA – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing Area Sources
- (157) Reserved.
- (158) Subpart CCCCCC – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing Area Sources.
- (159) Subpart DDDDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Prepared Feeds Manufacturing Area Sources.
- (160) Reserved.
- (161) Reserved.
- (162) Reserved.
- (163) Subpart HHHHHHH – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production.

Author: Richard E. Grusnick.

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335-3-14-.03 Standards for Granting Permits.

(1) General Standards.

(a) The Director shall deny a permit if the applicant does not show that every article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, is so designed, controlled, or equipped with such air pollution control equipment, that it may be expected to operate without emitting or without causing to be emitted air contaminants in violation of these rules and regulations.

(b) The Director shall deny a permit if the applicant does not present, in writing, a plan whereby the emission of air contaminants by every article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in the permit application, will be reduced during periods of an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency in accordance with the provisions of chapter 335-3-2, where such a plan is required.

(c) Before an Air Permit is granted, the Director may require the applicant to provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in the Air Permit. In the event of such a requirement, the Director shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number, and location of the sampling platform; the access to the sampling platform; and the utilities for operating and sampling and testing equipment.

(d) The Director may also require the applicant to install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment or methods; sample such emissions in accordance with such methods, at such locations, intervals, and procedures as may be specified; and provide such information as the Director may require.

(e) Before acting on an application for an Air Permit, the Director may require the applicant to furnish further information or further plans or specifications.

(f) If the Director finds that the article, machine, or other contrivance has been constructed not in accordance with the Air Permit, and if the changes noted are of a substantial nature in that the amount of air contaminants emitted by the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance may be increased, or in that the effect is unknown, then he shall revoke the Air Permit. The Director shall not accept any further application for an Air Permit until the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance has been reconstructed in accordance with said Air Permit or until the applicant has proven to the satisfaction of the Director that the change will not cause an increase in the emission of air contaminants.

(g) The Director shall deny an Air Permit where he determines that the construction and operation of such source will interfere with attaining or maintaining any primary or secondary standard established by rule 335-3-1-.03(1). A new source or modification will be considered to interfere with attaining or maintaining a standard when such source or modification would, at a minimum, exceed the following significance levels at any locality that does not or would not meet the NAAQS:

Pollutant	Averaging Time				
	Annual	24 hours	8 hours	3 hours	1 hour
SO ₂	1.0 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³		25 µg/m ³	
PM ₁₀	1.0 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³			
PM _{2.5}	0.3 µg/m ³	1.2 µg/m ³			
NO ₂	1.0 µg/m ³				
CO			0.5 mg/m ³		2 mg/m ³

1. A proposed major source or major modification subject to this Paragraph may reduce the impact of its emissions upon air quality by obtaining sufficient emissions reductions to, at a minimum, compensate for its adverse ambient impact where this impact would otherwise cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or exceed the significance levels of subparagraph (g)1. of this paragraph above. In the absence of such emission reductions, the Director shall deny the proposed construction.

2. The requirements of subparagraph (g) of this paragraph shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment pursuant to Section 107 of the federal Clean Air Act.

(h) ~~Exceptions to violations of emissions limits~~Reserved.

~~1. The Director may, in the Air Permit, exempt on a case by case basis any exceedances of emission limits which cannot reasonably be avoided, such as during periods of start-up, shut-down or load change.~~

~~2. Emergency provision.~~

~~(i) An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the facility, including acts of God, which situation require immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the facility to exceed a technology based emission~~

~~limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.~~

~~(ii) Exceedances of emission limitations during emergencies (as defined above) at a facility may be exempted as being violations provided that:~~

~~(I) the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;~~

~~(II) the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;~~

~~(III) during the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements of the permit;~~

~~(IV) the permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Department within 2 working days of the time when the emissions limitations were exceeded due to the emergency; and~~

~~(V) the permittee immediately documented the emergency exceedance in an "Emergency Log", which shall be maintained for 5 years in a form suitable for inspection upon request by a representative of the Department.~~

~~(iii) The Director shall be the sole determiner of whether an emergency has occurred.~~

~~(iv) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.~~

(i) A determination may be made by the Director to deny a permit application if the applicant operates other permitted facilities or sources within the state which are in substantial noncompliance as determined by the Director, until such noncompliance is corrected or if the Director determines that a permit that results in compliance with applicable air pollution control standards could not be issued, or if issued, could not be complied with.

(2) Stack Heights.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this paragraph, the following words and phrases, unless a different meaning is plainly required by the context, shall have the following meanings:

1. "Emission limitation" and "emission standard" mean a requirement, established by ADEM or the EPA Administrator, which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements which limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

2. "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

3. "A stack in existence" means that the owner or operator had (1) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack or (2) entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.

4. "Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

(i) Using that portion of a stack which exceeds good engineering practice stack height;

(ii) Varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or

(iii) Increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source-process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.

(iv) The preceding sentence does not include:

(I) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharged from the facility generating the gas stream;

(II) The merging of exhaust gas streams where:

I. The source owner or operator demonstrates that the facility was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;

II. After July 8, 1985, such merging is part of a change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a

net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of "dispersion techniques" shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or

III. Before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the facility that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or, in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to the merging, the Director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the Director shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source:

(III) Smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs:

(IV) Episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning;
or

(V) Techniques under subparagraph (a)4.(iii) of this paragraph which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

5. "Good engineering practice" (GEP) stack height means the greater of:

(i) 65 meters measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack:

(ii) For stacks in existence on January 12, 1979, and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permits or approvals required under 40 CFR 51 and 52, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was actually relied on in establishing an emission limitation;

$$H_g = 2.5H$$

(I) For all other stacks,

$$H_g = H + 1.5L$$

where:

H_g = good engineering practice stack height measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

H = height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack,

L = lesser dimension, height or projected width of nearby

structure(s),

provided that the Director may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the source; or

(iii) The height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the Director, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures, or nearby terrain features.

6. "Nearby" as used in subparagraph (a)5. of this paragraph is defined for a specific structure or terrain feature and

(i) for purposes of applying the formulas provided in subparagraph (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph means that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure, but not greater than 0.8 km (½ mile); and

(ii) for conducting demonstrations under subparagraph (a)5.(iii) of this paragraph means not greater than 0.8 km (½ mile), except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height (h_t) of the feature, not to exceed 2 miles if such feature achieves a height (h_t) 0.8 km from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by the formula provided in subparagraph (a)5.(ii)(I) of this paragraph or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

7. "Excessive concentration" is defined for the purpose of determining GEP stack height under subparagraph (a)5.(iii) of this paragraph and means:

(i) for sources seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established under subparagraph (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph, a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all sources that is greater than a NAAQS. For sources subject to the PSD program (rule 335-3-14-.04), an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emissions rate to be used in making demonstrations under this rule shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that this emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the Director, an

alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with the source owner or operator;

(ii) for sources seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established under subparagraph (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph, either:

(I) a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in subparagraph (a)7.(i) of this paragraph, except that the emission rate specified elsewhere in these regulations (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used, or

(II) the actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the Director; and

(iii) for sources seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined under subparagraph (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph where the Director requires that use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height, for sources seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984, based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers, and for sources seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970, based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by the equations in subparagraph (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph, a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.

(b) Before acting on any Air Permit, the Director shall require that the degree of emission limitation required of any source for control of any air pollutants shall not be affected by so much of any source's stack height that exceeds GEP or by any other dispersion technique, except as provided in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph below.

(c) The provisions of subparagraph (b) above shall not apply to stack heights in existence, or dispersion techniques implemented, prior to December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by sources, as defined in Section 111(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed or for which major modifications, as defined pursuant to rules 335-3-14-.05(2)(d) and 335-3-14-.04(2)(b), were carried out after December 31, 1970.

(d) If any existing source, after appropriate application of the preceding limitations and provisions, is found to exceed or potentially exceed a NAAQS or PSD increment, when operating within previously established emission limitations, the emissions limitations applicable to that source shall be modified so as to eliminate and prevent the exceedance.

(e) If any new source or source modification, after appropriate application of the preceding limitations and provisions, is predicted to exceed a NAAQS or PSD increment when evaluated under emission limitations consistent with other

applicable rules and regulations, the emission limitations considered shall be deemed inadequate and different emission limits, based on air quality considerations, shall be made applicable.

(f) If any source provides a field study or fluid modeling demonstration proposing a GEP stack height greater than that allowed by subparagraphs (a)5.(i) and (a)5.(ii) of this paragraph, then the public will be notified of the availability of the study and provided the opportunity for a public hearing before any new or revised emission limitation or permit is approved.

(g) The actual stack height used or proposed by a source shall not be restricted in any manner by requirements of this paragraph.

Author: James W. Cooper and John E. Daniel; Ronald W. Gore.

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**335-3-14-.04 Air Permits Authorizing Construction in Clean Air Areas
[Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permitting (PSD)]**

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this rule apply to the construction of any new major stationary source (as defined in subparagraph (2)(a) of this rule) or any project at an existing major stationary source in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under sections 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Clean Air Act.

(b) The requirements of paragraphs (9) through (17) of this rule apply to the construction of any new major stationary source or the major modification of any existing major stationary source, except as this rule otherwise provides.

(c) No new major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of paragraphs (9) through (17)(c) of this rule apply shall begin construction without a permit that states that the major stationary source or major modification will meet those requirements.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1)(j) of this rule, and consistent with the definition of major modification contained in subparagraph (2)(b) of this rule, a project is a major modification for a regulated NSR pollutant only if it causes two types of emissions increases – a significant emissions increase [as defined in subparagraph (2)(mm) of this rule], and a significant net emissions increase [as defined in subparagraphs (2)(c) and (2)(w) of this rule].

(e) Before beginning actual construction, the procedure for calculating whether a significant emissions increase will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to subparagraphs (1)(f) through (i) of this rule. The procedure for calculating whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source is contained in the definition in subparagraph (2)(c) of this rule. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification can result only if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(f) Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference(s) between the projected actual emissions [as defined in subparagraph (2)(nn) of this rule] and the baseline actual emissions [as defined in subparagraphs (2)(uu)1. and 2. of this rule], for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant [as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule].

(g) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a new emissions unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit [as defined in subparagraph (2)(d) of this rule] from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions [as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu)3. of this rule] of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant [as defined in subparagraph (2)(w)

of this rule].

(h) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference(s) between the potential to emit [as defined in subparagraph (2)(d) of this rule] and the actual emissions [as defined in subparagraph (2)(u) of this rule], for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant [as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule].

(i) Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method specified in subparagraphs (1)(f) through (h) of this rule as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant [as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule].

(j) Any major stationary source subject to a plantwide applicability limit (PAL), as defined in subparagraph (23)(b)5. of this rule, for a regulated NSR pollutant shall comply with the requirements under paragraph (23) of this rule.

(k) Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

1. GHGs, as defined in Subparagraph (2)(zz) of this Rule, shall not be utilized in determining if a source is a major stationary source, as defined in Subparagraph (2)(a) of this Rule, or in determining if a modification is a major modification, as defined in Subparagraph (2)(b) of this Rule.
2. GHGs shall only be subject to the requirements of this Rule if:

(i) A new major stationary source or major modification causes a significant emissions increase of GHGs, as defined in subparagraph (2)(mm) of this rule, and a significant net emissions increase of GHGs, as defined in subparagraphs (2)(c) and (2)(w) of this rule, and

(ii) The new major stationary source or major modification is required to obtain a permit subject to the requirements of this Rule as a result of emissions of regulated NSR pollutants other than GHGs.

Reserved.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule only, the following terms will have meanings ascribed in this paragraph:

(a) "Major Stationary Source" shall mean:

1. Any of the following stationary sources [see subparagraph (e) of this paragraph] of air pollutants which emits, or has the potential to emit [see subparagraph (d) of this paragraph], 100 tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant:

- (i) carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (ii) charcoal production plants;
- (iii) chemical process plants;
- (iv) coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- (v) coke oven batteries;
- (vi) fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (vii) fossil fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (viii) fuel conversion plants;
- (ix) glass fiber processing plants; ~~and~~
- (x) hydrofluoric acid plants;
- (xi) sulfuric acid plants;
- (xii) nitric acid plants;
- (xiii) iron and steel mill plants;
- (xiv) kraft pulp mills;
- (xv) lime plants;
- (xvi) municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- (xvii) petroleum refineries;
- (xviii) petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- (xix) phosphate rock processing plants;
- (xx) portland cement plants;
- (xxi) primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- (xxii) primary copper smelters;
- (xxiii) primary lead smelters;
- (xxiv) primary zinc smelters;
- (xxv) secondary metal production plants;
- (xxvi) sintering plants;
- (xxvii) sulfur recovery plants;
- (xxviii) taconite ore processing plants;

~~(i)~~(I) Notwithstanding the stationary source size specified in subparagraph (a)1. of this paragraph, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 250 tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant;

~~(ii)~~(II) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under this rule as a major stationary source, if the changes

would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

2. A stationary source that is considered major for VOC or NO_x shall be considered major for ozone.

(b) "Major Modification" shall mean any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant [see subparagraph (w) of this paragraph] net emissions increase [see subparagraph (c) of this paragraph] of any regulated NSR pollutant.

1. Any net emissions increase that is significant for VOC or NO_x shall be considered significant for ozone.

2. Any net emissions increase that is significant for SO₂ or NO_x shall be considered significant for PM_{2.5}.

3. A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(i) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(ii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-319, 15 U.S.C. 791 note) or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act (June 10, 1920, P.L. 280, 16 U.S.C. 791a);

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the CAA;

(iv) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(v) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(I) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.

(II) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") regulations (40 CFR 52.21) or under regulations of this rule;

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975.

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

(viii) Reserved.

(ix) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(x) The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the potential to emit of any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

4. This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under paragraph (23) of this rule for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at subparagraph (23)(b)8. of this rule shall apply.

(c) "Net Emissions Increase" shall mean with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

1. Any increase in emissions as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (1)(e) through (i) of this rule from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and

2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this subparagraph shall be determined as provided in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this rule, except that subparagraphs (2)(uu)1.(iii) and (2)(uu)2.(iv) of this rule shall not apply.

(i) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(I) The date five (5) years before construction [see subparagraph (h) of this paragraph] on the particular change commences [see subparagraph (i) of this paragraph]; and

(II) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this rule, which is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(iii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides which occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date [see subparagraph (n)2. of this paragraph] is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available. With respect to particulate matter, only PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM₁₀. Only

PM_{2.5} emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM_{2.5}.

(iv) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(v) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(I) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions [see subparagraph (p) of this paragraph], whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(II) It is enforceable [see subparagraph (q) of this paragraph], at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

(III) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(vi) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(d) "Potential to Emit" shall mean the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions [see paragraph 335-3-14-.04(2)(r)] do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(e) "Stationary Source" shall mean any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(f) "Building, Structure, Facility, or Installation" shall mean all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., all have the same two digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

(g) "Emissions Unit" shall mean any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant including an electric utility steam generating unit as defined in subparagraph (2)(vv) of this rule. For purposes of this rule, there are two types of emissions units as described in subparagraphs (2)(g)1. and 2. of this rule.

1. A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is (or will be) newly

constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

2. An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that does not meet the requirements in subparagraph (2)(g)1. of this rule. A replacement unit, as defined in subparagraph (bbb) of this rule, is an existing emissions unit.

(h) "Construction" shall mean any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in emissions.

(i) "Commence" as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification shall mean that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits [see subparagraph (j) of this paragraph] and either has:

1. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction [see subparagraph (k) of this paragraph] of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

2. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(j) "Necessary Preconstruction Approvals or Permits" shall mean those permits or approvals required under Alabama air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the State Implementation Plan.

(k) "Begin Actual Construction" shall mean, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(l) "Best Available Control Technology (BACT)" shall mean an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR 60 and 61. If the Director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational

standard, or combination thereof may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

(m) "Baseline Concentration" shall mean that ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area [see subparagraph (o) of this paragraph] at the time of the applicable minor source baseline date. A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:

1. The actual emissions, as defined in paragraph (2)(u) of this rule, representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in subparagraph (m) 3. of this paragraph;

2. The allowable emissions of major stationary sources which commenced construction before the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.

3. The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):

(i) Actual emissions, as defined in paragraph (2)(u) of this rule, from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and

(ii) Actual emissions increases and decreases, as defined in paragraph (2)(u) of this rule, at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

(n) "Major Source Baseline Date" means in the case of particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter and sulfur dioxide, January 6, 1975; in the case of nitrogen dioxide, the major source baseline date is February 8, 1988, and in the case of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter, the major source baseline date is October 20, 2010.

1. "Minor Source Baseline Date" means the earliest date after the trigger date on which the first complete [see subparagraph (v) of this paragraph], application is submitted by a major stationary source or major modification subject to the requirements of Federal PSD regulations or this rule. The trigger date is:

(i) In the case of particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter and sulfur oxides, August 7, 1977, and

(ii) In the case of nitrogen dioxide, February 8, 1988.

(iii) In the case of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter, October 20, 2011.

2. The baseline date is established for each pollutant for which increments or other equivalent measures have been established if:

(i) The area in which the proposed source or modification would construct is designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the CAA for the pollutant on the date of its complete application under Federal PSD regulations or this rule.

(ii) In the case of a major stationary source, the pollutant would be emitted in significant amounts or, in the case of a major modification, there would be a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant.

3. Any minor source baseline date established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments.

(o) "Baseline Area" shall mean any intrastate area (and every part thereof) designated as attainment or unclassifiable under Section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the CAA in which the major source or major modification establishing the minor source baseline date would construct or would have an air quality impact equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter (annual average) of the pollutant for which the minor source baseline date is established.

1. Any baseline area established originally for the TSP increments shall remain in effect and shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of available PM₁₀ increments.

(p) "Allowable Emissions" shall mean the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

1. The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR 60, 61, and 63;

2. The applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or

3. The emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(q) "Enforceable" shall mean all limitations and conditions which are enforceable, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR 60, 61, and 63, requirements within the State Implementation Plan and any permit requirements established pursuant to chapters 14, 15, or 16 of these regulations.

(r) "Secondary Emissions" shall mean emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this rule, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the

stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions may include, but are not limited to:

1. Emissions from ships or trains coming to or from the new or modified stationary source; and

2. Emissions from any off-site support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification.

(s) "Innovative Control Technology" shall mean any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.

(t) "Fugitive Emissions" shall mean those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, roof monitor, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(u) "Actual Emissions" shall mean the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (u)1. through (u)3. below, except that this definition shall not apply for establishing a PAL under paragraph (23) of this rule. Instead, subparagraphs (2)(nn) and (2)(uu) of this rule shall apply for this purpose.

1. In general, actual emissions as of any given date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24- month period which precedes the given date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

2. The Director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

3. For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the given date as determined in subparagraph (u)1., actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(v) "Complete" shall mean, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.

(w) "Significant" shall mean, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

<u>Pollutant</u>	Emissions Rate (tons per year)
Carbon monoxide	100
Nitrogen oxides.....	40
Sulfur dioxide.....	40
Particulate matter	25
PM ₁₀	15
PM _{2.5}	10 (of direct PM _{2.5}) 40 (of SO ₂ or NO _x)
Ozone	40 (of VOC or NO _x)
Lead	0.6
Fluorides (excluding HF).....	3
Sulfuric acid mist	7
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S).....	10
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S)	10

<u>Pollutant</u>	Emissions Rate (tons per year)
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S)	10

Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	3.5 x 10 ⁻⁶
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	15
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	40
Municipal solid waste landfill emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds)	50
Greenhouse gases (GHGs) CO ₂ e	75,000

1. Significant means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit a regulated NSR pollutant that paragraph (2)(w) of this rule does not list: 100 TPY.

2. Notwithstanding subparagraph (w) above, significant shall mean any emissions rate or any net emissions increase, excluding GHGs, associated with a major stationary source or major modification which would construct within ten (10) kilometers of a Class I area and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than one (1) microgram per cubic meter (24-hour average).

3. For GHGs, a source or modification would not be significant unless it results in:

(i) An emissions increase and a net emissions increase in GHGs on a total mass basis, and

(ii) A significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase in GHGs on a CO₂e basis.

(x) "Federal Land Manager" shall mean, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the Department with authority over such lands.

(y) "High Terrain" shall mean any area having an elevation 900 feet or more above the base of the stack of a source.

(z) "Low Terrain" shall mean any area other than high terrain.

(aa) "Indian Governing Body" shall mean the governing body of any tribe, band, or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

(bb) "Indian Reservation" shall mean any Federally recognized reservation established by Treaty, Agreement, Executive Order, or Act of Congress.

(cc) "Adverse Impact on Visibility" means visibility impairment which interferes with the management, protection, preservation or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the Federal Class I area. This determination must be

made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency and time of visibility impairments, and how these factors correlate with (1) times of visitor use of the Federal Class I area, and (2) the frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(dd) "Visibility Impairment" means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(ee) "Natural Conditions" includes naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(ff) "Environmentally Beneficial Activity" shall mean:

1. Any activity or project undertaken at an existing emissions unit which, as its primary purpose, reduces emissions of air pollutants from such unit, and is limited to the installation or modification of any of the following:

(i) Conventional or advanced flue gas desulfurization, or sorbent injection for SO₂;

(ii) Electrostatic precipitators, baghouses, high efficiency multiclones, or scrubbers for particulate matter or other pollutants;

(iii) Flue gas recirculation, low-NO_x burners, selective non-catalytic reduction or selective catalytic reduction for NO_x;

(iv) Regenerative thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, condensers, thermal incinerators, flares, carbon adsorbers, or combustion devices installed or modified to comply with hazardous emission standards for volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants;

(v) Activities or projects undertaken to accommodate switching to an inherently less polluting fuel, including but not limited to natural gas or coal reburning, or the cofiring of natural gas and other inherently less polluting fuels, for the purpose of controlling emissions, and including any activity that is necessary to accommodate switching to an inherently less polluting fuel;

(vi) Pollution prevention projects which the Director determines to be environmentally beneficial.

(vii) Installation or modification of a technology other than those listed in subparagraphs (ff)1.(i) through (v), for the purposes set forth in subparagraph (ff)1., which has demonstrated an effectiveness at reducing emissions and is determined by the Director to be environmentally beneficial.

2. Environmentally beneficial projects do not include:

(i) The replacement of an existing emissions unit with a newer or different unit;

(ii) Reconstruction of an existing emissions unit;

(iii) Pollution prevention projects which result in an increased risk from the release of hazardous air pollutants;

(iv) Any project which would result in the increased production of an existing emissions unit.

(v) Any project which reduces emissions solely by transferring them to or from another media.

(vi) Any project which would cause an exceedance of an existing enforceable emissions limitation which was established to avoid applicability of the requirements of this rule.

(gg) "Pollution Prevention Projects" shall mean any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. It does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(hh) "Clean coal technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(ii) "Clean coal technology demonstration project" means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology", up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(jj) "Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plans for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(kk) "Repowering" means replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of

controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.

1. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

(ll) Reserved.

(mm) "Significant emissions increase" means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule) for that pollutant.

(nn) "Projected actual emissions" means

1. The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the 5 years (consecutive 12-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

2. In determining the projected actual emissions under subparagraph (2)(nn)1. of this rule (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(i) Shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under these regulations; and

(ii) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns; and

(iii) Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions under subparagraph (2)(uu) of this rule and that are not resulting from the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(iv) In lieu of using the method set out in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii), may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year, as defined under subparagraph (2)(d) of this rule.

(oo) Reserved.

(pp) "Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program" means the preconstruction permit program in this rule. Any permit issued under this program is a major NSR permit.

(qq) "Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)" means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this rule, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(rr) "Predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS)" means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

(ss) "Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)" means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this rule, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

(tt) "Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS)" means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

(uu) "Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (2)(uu)1. through 4. of this rule.

1. For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Director may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

(iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple

emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraph (2)(uu)1.(ii) of this rule.

2. For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 10-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Department for a permit required under this rule, whichever is earlier, except that the 10-year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.

(i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

(iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the State has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR § 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).

(iv) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraphs (2)(uu)2.(ii) and (iii) of this rule.

3. For a new emissions unit, as defined in subparagraph (2)(g)1. of this rule, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions

increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero. During the first two years from the date which the emissions unit commenced operation, the baseline actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit for the unit. Thereafter, the unit will be considered an existing emissions unit and the baseline actual emissions will be determined in accordance with subparagraph (2)(uu)1. for an electric steam generating unit or subparagraph (2)(uu)2. for other emissions units.

4. For a PAL for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)1. of this rule, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)2. of this rule, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)3. of this rule.

(vv) Electric utility steam generating unit" means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(ww) "Regulated NSR pollutant", for purposes of this rule, means the following:

1. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any constituents or precursors for such pollutants identified by the Administrator of EPA (e.g., volatile organic compounds and NO_x are precursors for ozone);

2. Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Clean Air Act;

3. Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Clean Air Act; or

4. Any pollutant that otherwise is subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act; except that any or all hazardous air pollutants either listed in section 112 of the Clean Air Act, including compounds listed in 40 CFR Part 68 pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, or added to the list pursuant to section 112(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, which have not been delisted pursuant to section 112(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act, are not regulated NSR pollutants unless the listed hazardous air pollutant is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under section 108 of the Clean Air Act.

5. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀.

Applicability determinations made prior to January 1, 2011 without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered invalid.

(xx) Reserved.

(yy) "Project" means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

(zz) Greenhouse gases (GHGs) means the aggregate of: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(aaa) CO₂ equivalent emissions (CO₂e) shall represent the amount of GHGs emitted as computed by the following:

1. Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (TPY) for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs by the gas's associated global warming potential as listed in Appendix I.

2. Sum the resultant value determined in subparagraph (aaa)1. for each gas to calculate the TPY of CO₂e.

(bbb) Replacement unit means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed in subparagraphs (2)(bbb)1. through 4. of this ~~section~~ [subparagraph](#) are met. No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced. A replacement unit is subject to all permitting requirements for modifications under this rule.

1. The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR §60.15(b)(1), or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

2. The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit. A functionally equivalent unit would be a unit that serves the same purpose as the replaced unit. The Director shall be the determiner of whether a unit is functionally equivalent to the replaced unit.

3. The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit. Basic design parameters shall include, but not be limited to, maximum hourly heat input, maximum hourly fuel utilization, or maximum hourly raw material feed, as appropriate. Basic design parameters of a replaced unit shall also include all source specific emission limits and/or monitoring requirements. The Director shall be the determiner of whether the basic design parameters of the replaced unit are altered.

4. The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

5. A Replacement Unit as defined in this subparagraph shall be subject to the applicability test in subparagraph (1)(f) of this rule for any modification.

(3) Ambient Air Increments. In areas designated as Class I, II or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline shall be limited to the following:

Area	Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Class I	PM ₁₀ :	Annual arithmetic mean 4
		24-hour maximum..... 8
	PM _{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean 1
		24-hour maximum..... 2
	Sulfur dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean 2
		24-hour maximum..... 5
		3-hour maximum..... 25
	Nitrogen dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean..... 2.5
Class II	PM ₁₀ :	Annual arithmetic mean..... 17
		24-hour maximum..... 30
	PM _{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean 4
		24-hour maximum..... 9
	Sulfur dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean..... 20
		24-hour maximum..... 91
		3-hour maximum..... 512
	Nitrogen dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean..... 25
Class III	PM ₁₀ :	Annual arithmetic mean..... 34
		24-hour maximum..... 60
	PM _{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean 8
		24-hour maximum..... 18

Area	Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
	Sulfur dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean 40
		24-hour maximum 182
		3-hour maximum 700

	Nitrogen dioxide:	Annual arithmetic mean 50
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For any period other than an annual period, the applicable maximum allowable increase may be exceeded during one such period per year at any one location.

(4) Ambient Air Ceilings. No concentration of a pollutant shall exceed:

(a) The concentration permitted under the National Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standard, or

(b) The concentration permitted under the National Primary Ambient Air Quality Standard, whichever concentration is lowest for the pollutant for a period of exposure.

(5) Area Classifications.

(a) The following area, which was in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be a Class I area and may not be redesignated:

1. The Sipsey Wilderness Area, located in Franklin, Winston, and Lawrence counties, Alabama.

(b) Any other area is initially designated Class II:

(6) Exclusions from Increment Consumption.

(a) The following concentrations shall be excluded in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase:

1. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from stationary sources which have converted from the use of petroleum products, natural gas, or both by reason of an order in effect under Section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such an order;

2. Concentrations attributable to the increase in emissions from sources which have converted from using natural gas by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan in effect pursuant to the Federal Power Act over the emissions from such sources before the effective date of such plan;

3. Concentrations of PM₁₀ attributable to the increase in emissions from construction or other temporary emission-related activities of new or modified sources;

4. The increase in concentrations attributable to new sources outside the United States over the concentrations attributable to existing sources which are included in the baseline concentration; and

5. Concentrations attributable to the temporary increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide, PM₁₀, or nitrogen oxides from stationary sources which are affected by plan revisions approved by the EPA as being exempt from increment consumption.

(b) No exclusion of such concentrations shall apply for more than five (5) years after the effective date of the order to which subparagraph (a)1. of this paragraph or the plan to which subparagraph (a)2. of this paragraph refers, whichever is applicable. If both such order and plan are applicable, no such exclusion shall apply for more than five (5) years after the later of such effective dates.

(7) Reserved.

(8) Review of Major Stationary Sources and Major Modification - Source Applicability and Exemptions.

(a) No major stationary source or major modification shall begin actual construction unless, as a minimum, requirements contained in paragraphs (9) through (17) of this rule have been met.

(b) The requirements contained in paragraphs (9) through (17) shall apply to any major stationary source and any major modification with respect to each regulated NSR pollutant that it would emit, except as this rule would otherwise allow.

(c) The requirements contained in paragraphs (9) through (17) apply only to any major stationary source or major modification that would be constructed in an area designated as attainment or unclassified under Section 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the CAA.

(d) The requirements contained in paragraphs (9) through (17) shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification, if:

1. Reserved.
2. Reserved.
3. Reserved.
4. Reserved.
5. Reserved.

6. The source or modification would be a nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institution, or a major modification would occur at such an institution; or

7. The source or modification would be a major stationary source or major modification only if fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification, and the

source does not belong to any of the following categories:

- (i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
- (ii) Kraft pulp mills;
- (iii) Portland cement plants;
- (iv) Primary zinc smelters;
- (v) Iron and steel mills;
- (vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- (vii) Primary copper smelters;
- (viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
- (ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric or nitric acid plants;
- (x) Petroleum refineries;
- (xi) Lime plants;
- (xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;
- (xiii) Coke oven batteries;
- (xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;
- (xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- (xvi) Primary lead smelters;
- (xvii) Fuel conversion plants;
- (xviii) Sintering plants;
- (xix) Secondary metal production plants;
- (xx) Chemical process plants;
- (xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- (xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;

- (xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;
- (xxv) Charcoal production plants;
- (xxvi) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
- (xxvii) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under Section 111 or 112 of the CAA; or

8. The source is a portable stationary source which has previously received a permit under this rule; and

(i) The owner or operator proposes to relocate the source and emissions of the source at the new location would be temporary; and

(ii) The emissions from the source would not exceed its allowable emissions; and

(iii) The emissions from the source would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

(iv) Reasonable notice is given to the Director prior to the relocation identifying the proposed new location and the probable duration of operation at the new location. Such notice shall be given to the Director not less than ten (10) days in advance of the proposed relocation unless a different time duration is previously approved by the Director.

(e) The requirements of paragraphs (9) through (17) of this rule shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the owner or operator demonstrates that, as to that pollutant, the source or modification is located in an area designated as nonattainment under Section 107 of the CAA.

(f) The requirements of paragraphs (10), (12), and (14) of this rule shall not apply to a major stationary source or major modification with respect to a particular pollutant if the allowable emissions of that pollutant from the source or the net emissions increase of that pollutant from the modification:

1. Would impact no Class I area and no area where an applicable increment is known to be violated, and

2. Would be temporary.

(g) The requirements of paragraphs (10), (12), and (14) of this rule as they relate to any maximum allowable increase for a Class II area shall not apply to a major modification at a stationary source that was in existence on March 1, 1978, if the net increase in allowable emissions of each regulated NSR pollutant from the modification after the application of BACT would be less than 50 tons per year.

(h) The Director may exempt a stationary source or modification from the

requirements of paragraph (12) of this rule with respect to monitoring for a particular pollutant if:

1. The emissions increase of the pollutant from the new source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from the modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts which are less than the following amounts:

Carbon monoxide	575 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 8-hour average;
Nitrogen dioxide	14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, annual average;
PM ₁₀	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
PM _{2.5}	4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average; Sulfur
dioxide.....	13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average; Ozone; ¹
Lead.....	0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 3-month average;
Fluorides.....	0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 24-hour average;
Total reduced sulfur	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average;
Hydrogen sulfide	0.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1-hour average; or

2. The concentrations of the pollutant in the area that the source or modification would affect are less than the concentrations listed in subparagraph (h)1. of this paragraph, or the pollutant is not listed in subparagraph (h)1. of this paragraph; or

3. The owner or operator of the stationary source or modification submits an application under this rule that the Director determines is complete, except with respect to the requirements for monitoring PM₁₀ in paragraph (12) of this rule, on or before June 1, 1988. If a complete permit application is received after June 1, 1988, but not later than December 1, 1988, the requirements for PM₁₀ monitoring under paragraph (12) of this rule apply in that data shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 1, 1988 to the date the complete application is received, except that if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than four months) then the shorter period of data gathering will suffice to meet the requirements of paragraph (12) of this rule.

¹No de minimus air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net increase of 100 tons per year or more of VOC or NO_x subject to rule 335-3-14-.04 would be required to perform an ambient impact analysis including the gathering of ambient air quality data.

(i) Reserved.

(j) Reserved.

(k) At the discretion of the Director, the requirements for air quality monitoring of PM₁₀ in subparagraphs (12)(a)1. through 4. of this rule may not apply to a particular source or modification when the owner or operator of the source or modification submits an application for a permit under this rule on or before June 1, 1988 and the Director subsequently determines that the application as submitted before that date was complete, except with respect to the requirements for monitoring PM₁₀ in subparagraphs (12)(a)1. through 4.

(l) The requirements for air quality monitoring of PM₁₀ in subparagraphs (12)(a)2. and 4. and subparagraph (12)(c) shall apply to a particular source or modification if the owner or operator of the source of modification submits an application for permit under this rule after June 1, 1988 and no later than December 1, 1988. The data shall have been gathered over at least the period from February 1, 1988 to the date the application becomes otherwise complete in accordance with the provisions set forth under subparagraph (12)(a)8., except that if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than 4 months), the data that subparagraph (12)(a)3. requires shall have been gathered over that shorter period.

(m) Any project which is an environmentally beneficial project as defined in subparagraph (2)(ff) of this rule shall not be considered a major modification as defined in paragraph (2) of this rule and is exempt from all provisions of this rule except paragraphs (10), (11), (13), (15), and (16).

(n) The requirements of paragraphs (10), (11), (12), (14), and (15) of this Rule shall not apply with respect to GHGs for any major stationary source or major modification.

(9) Control Technology Review.

(a) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan and each applicable limitation standard and standard of performance under 40 CFR 60 and 61.

(b) A new major stationary source shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts.

(c) A major modification shall apply BACT for each regulated NSR pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase at the source. This requirement applies to each proposed emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(d) For phased construction projects, the determination of BACT shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen (18) months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of BACT for the source.

(10) Source Impact Analysis.

(a) Required Demonstration. The owner or operator of the proposed source or modification shall demonstrate that allowable emission increases from the proposed source or modification, in conjunction with all other applicable emissions increases or reductions (including secondary emissions), would not

cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of:

1. Any National Ambient Air Quality Standard in any air quality control region; or

2. Any applicable maximum allowable increase over the baseline concentration in any area.

(b) Significant Impact Levels. The demonstration required in subparagraph (10)(a) is deemed to have been made if the emissions increase for the new stationary source alone or from the modification alone would cause, in all areas, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Class I Significance Level	Class II Significance Level
SO ₂	3 hour		25 µg/m ³
	24 hour		5 µg/m ³
	Annual		1 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀	24 hour		5 µg/m ³
	Annual		1 µg/m ³
PM _{2.5}	24 hour	0.07 µg/m ³	1.2 µg/m ³
	Annual	0.06 µg/m ³	0.3 µg/m ³
NO ₂	Annual		1 µg/m ³
CO	1 hour		2,000 µg/m ³
	8 hour		500 µg/m ³

(11) Air Quality Models.

(a) All estimates of ambient concentrations required under this rule shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models". (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711)

(12) Air Quality Analysis.

(a) Preapplication Analysis.

1. Any application for a permit under this rule shall contain an analysis of ambient air quality in the area that the major stationary source or major modification would affect for each of the following pollutants:

(i) For the source, each pollutant that it would have the potential to emit in a significant amount;

(ii) For the modification, each pollutant for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase.

2. With respect to any such pollutant for which no NAAQS exists, the analysis shall contain such air quality monitoring data as the Director determines is necessary to assess ambient air quality for that pollutant in any area that the emissions of that pollutant would affect.

3. 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.

4. In general, the continuous air quality monitoring data that is required shall have been gathered over a period of at least one (1) year and shall represent the year preceding receipt of the application, except that, if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data gathered over a period shorter than one (1) year (but not to be less than four (4) months), the data that is required shall have been gathered over at least that shorter period.

5. Reserved.

6. The owner or operator of a proposed stationary source or modification of VOC who satisfies all conditions of rule 335-3-14-.05 may provide post-approval monitoring data for ozone in lieu of providing preconstruction data as required under subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

7. For any application that becomes complete, except as the requirements of subparagraphs (a)3. and 4. of this paragraph pertaining to PM₁₀, after December 1, 1988 and no later than August 1, 1989 the data that subparagraph (a)3. of this paragraph requires shall have been gathered over at least the period from August 1, 1988 to the date the application becomes otherwise complete, except that if the Director determines that a complete and adequate analysis can be accomplished with monitoring data over a shorter period (not to be less than 4 months), the data that subparagraph (a)3. of this paragraph requires shall have been gathered over that shorter period.

8. With respect to any requirements for air quality monitoring of PM₁₀ under subparagraphs (8)(k) and (l) of this rule, the owner or operator of the source or modification shall use a monitoring method approved by the Director and shall estimate the ambient concentrations of PM₁₀ using the data collected by such approved monitoring method in accordance with estimating procedures approved by the Director.

(b) Post-construction Monitoring. 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 Director determines is necessary to determine the impact for said source or modification may have, or is having, on air quality in any area.

(c) Operations of Monitoring Stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall meet Federal monitoring quality assurance requirements during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying this paragraph.

(d) Visibility Monitoring. The Director may require monitoring of visibility in any Federal Class I area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Director deems necessary and appropriate.

(13) Source Information. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or to make any determination required under this rule.

(a) With respect to a source or modification to which rules 335-3-14-.04(9), 335-3-14-.04(10), 335-3-14-.04(12), and 335-3-14-.04(14) apply, such information shall include:

1. A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;
2. A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;
3. A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates and any other information necessary to determine that BACT would be applied.

(b) Upon request of the Director, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

1. The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and
2. The air quality impacts and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(14) Additional Impact Analyses.

(a) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the impact on visibility, soils and vegetation that would occur as a result of the source or modification and general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification. The owner or operator need not provide an analysis of the impact on vegetation having no significant commercial or

recreational value.

(b) The owner or operator shall provide an analysis of the air quality impact projected for the area as a result of general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(15) Sources Impacting Federal Class I Areas - Additional Requirements.

(a) Notice to Federal Land Managers and to EPA. The Director shall provide notice of any permit application for a proposed major stationary source or major modification the emissions from which would affect a Class I area to EPA, the Federal Land Manager and the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands within any such area. The Director shall provide such notice promptly after receiving the application. The Director shall also provide EPA, the Federal Land Manager and such Federal officials with notice of every action related to the consideration of such permit.

(b) The Director shall notify all affected Federal Land Managers within 30 days of receipt of an advance notification of any permit application for a proposed major stationary source or modification, the emissions from which may affect a Class I Area. The Director shall provide written notification to all affected Federal Land Managers within 30 days of receiving the permit application. At least 30 days prior to the publication of the notice for public comment on the application, the Director shall provide the Federal Land Manager with a copy of all information relevant to the permit application including an analysis provided by the source of the potential impact of the proposed source on visibility.

(c) Visibility analysis. The Director shall consider any analysis performed by the Federal Land Manager concerning visibility impairment if the analysis is received within 30 days of being provided the permit application information and analysis required by subparagraph (b) of this paragraph above. Where the Director finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Federal Class I area, the Director must, in the notice of public comment on the permit application, either explain his decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(d) Denial - Impact on Air Quality Related Values. The Federal Land Manager of any such lands may demonstrate to the Director that the emissions from a proposed source or modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality related values (including visibility) of those lands, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Director concurs with such demonstration, then he shall not issue the permit.

(e) Class I Variances. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification may demonstrate to the Federal Land Manager that the emissions from such source or modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of any such lands (including visibility), notwithstanding that the

change in air quality resulting from emissions from such source or modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area. If the Federal Land Manager concurs with such demonstration and he so certifies, the Director may issue the permit with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, and nitrogen oxides would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over [minor source](#) baseline concentration for such pollutants:

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
PM₁₀	Annual arithmetic mean..... 17
	24-hour maximum 30
PM_{2.5}	Annual arithmetic mean4
	24-hour maximum.....9
Sulfur dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean..... 20
	24-hour maximum 91
	3-hour maximum 325
Nitrogen dioxide	Annual arithmetic mean..... 25

provided that the applicable requirements of this rule are otherwise met.

(f) Sulfur Dioxide Variance by Governor with Federal Land Manager's Concurrence. The owner or operator of a proposed source or modification which cannot be approved under subparagraph (c) of this paragraph may demonstrate to the Governor that the source or modification cannot be constructed by reason of any maximum allowable increase for sulfur dioxide for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or less applicable to any Class I area and, in the case of Federal mandatory Class I areas, that a variance under this clause would not adversely affect the air quality related values of the area (including visibility). The Governor, after consideration of the Federal Land Manager's recommendation (if any) and subject to his concurrence, may, after notice and public hearing, grant a variance from such maximum allowable increase. If such variance is granted, the Director shall issue a permit to such source or modification pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (16) of this rule provided, that the applicable requirements of this rule are otherwise met.

(g) Variance by the Governor with the President's Concurrence. In any case where the Governor recommends a variance in which the Federal Land Manager does not concur, the recommendations of the Governor and Federal Land Manager shall be transmitted to the President. The President may approve the Governor's recommendation if he finds that the variance is in the national interest. If the variance is approved, the Director shall issue a permit pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (16) of this rule provided, that the applicable requirements of this rule are otherwise met.

(h) Emission Limitations for Presidential or Gubernatorial Variance. In the case of a permit issued pursuant to subparagraphs (f) or (g) of this paragraph, the source or modification shall comply with such emission limitations as may be necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the source or modification would not (during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded) cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that such emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of twenty-four (24) hours or less for more than eighteen (18) days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period:

Period of exposure	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)	
	Terrain areas	
	Low	High
24-hour maximum	36	62
3-hour maximum	130	221

(16) Public Participation.

(a) After receipt of an application for an Air Permit or any addition to such application, the Director shall advise the applicant of any deficiency in the application or in the information submitted. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be, for the purpose of this rule, the date on which the Director received all required information.

(b) Within one (1) year after receipt of a complete application, the Director shall make a final determination of the application. This involves performing the following actions in a timely manner:

1. Make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions or disapproved.
2. Make available on the Department's web site a copy of all materials the applicant submitted, a copy of the preliminary determination and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination.
3. Notify the public, by posting on the Department's web site for the duration of the comment period of 30 days, the preliminary determination, the degree of increment consumption that is expected from the source or modification, the opportunity to comment on the proposed permit, how to request and/or attend a public hearing on the proposed permit, a copy of the proposed permit, and information on how to access the administrative record for the proposed permit.

4. Send a copy of the notice of public comment to the applicant, to EPA and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: any other State or local air pollution control agencies, the chief executives of the city and county where the source or modification would be located, any comprehensive regional land use planning agency and any State, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification.

5. Provide opportunity for a public hearing for interested persons to appear and submit written or oral comments on the air quality impact of the source or modification, alternatives to the source or modification, the control technology required, and other appropriate considerations.

6. Consider all written comments submitted within a time specified in the notice of public comment and all comments received at any public hearing(s) in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. No later than ten (10) days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may, as part of the public record, submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The Director shall consider the applicant's response in making a final decision. The Director shall make all comments available for public inspection on the same web site where the Director made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modification.

7. Make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions or disapproved pursuant to this rule.

8. Notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection at the same web site where the Director made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the source or modification.

(17) Source Obligation.

(a) An Air Permit authorizing construction shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within twenty-four (24) months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of twenty-four (24) months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Director may extend the twenty-four (24) month period upon satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within twenty-four (24) months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(b) An Air Permit authorizing construction shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the State Implementation Plan and any other requirements under local, State or Federal law.

(c) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any

enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of paragraphs (9) through (17) of this rule shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(d) The provisions of this subparagraph (17)(d) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL), that are not excluded from the definition of physical change or change in the method of operation, where there is not a reasonable possibility that the project is a part of a major modification and may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii) of this rule for calculating projected actual emissions.

1. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under subparagraph (2)(nn)2.(iii) of this rule and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

2. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraph (17)(d) of this rule available for review upon a request for inspection by the Department or the general public.

3. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to exempt the owner or operator of such a unit from obtaining any minor source Air Permit in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(e) The provisions of this subparagraph (17)(e) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a reasonable possibility that a project that is not a part of a major modification, and that is not excluded from the definition of physical change or change in the method of operation, may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii) of this rule for calculating projected actual emissions.

1. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under subparagraph (2)(nn)2.(iii) of this rule and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

2. Before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in subparagraph (17)(e)1. of this rule to the Director. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Director before beginning actual construction; however, nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to exempt the owner or operator of such a unit from obtaining any minor source Air Permit in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in subparagraph (17)(e)1.(ii) of this rule; and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

4. The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Director within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under subparagraph (17)(e)3. of this rule. The report shall contain the following:

(i) All information required by subparagraph (17)(e)1. of this rule.

(ii) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(iii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (17)(e)3. of this rule; and

(iv) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

5. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraph (17)(e) of this rule available for review upon a request for inspection by the Department.

6. All information submitted to the Department pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (17)(e) of this rule shall be available for review at

the request of any member of the public in accordance with the Department's public records review procedures found in ADEM Admin. Code r. 335-1-1-.06.

(18) Innovative Control Technology.

(a) An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request the Director in writing no later than the close of the comment period under paragraph (16) of this rule to approve a system of innovative control technology.

(b) The Director shall determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology, if:

1. The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare or safety in its operation or function;

2. The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under subparagraph (9)(b) of this rule by a date specified by the Director. Such date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of startup or seven (7) years from permit issuance;

3. The source or modification would meet the requirements of paragraphs (9) and (10) of this rule based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the Director;

4. The source or modification would not before the date specified by the Director:

(i) Cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable National Ambient Air Quality Standard; or

(ii) Impact any Class I area; or

(iii) Impact any area where an applicable increment is known to be violated; and

5. The consent of the Governor of any other affected state is secured;

6. All other applicable requirements including those for public participation have been met.

(c) The Director shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under this rule, if:

1. The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate; or

2. The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare or safety; or

3. The Director decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare or safety.

(d) If a source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, the Director may allow the source or modification up to an additional three (3) years to meet the requirement for the application of BACT through use of a demonstrated system of control.

(19) Permit Rescission.

(a) Any owner or operator of a stationary source or modification who holds a permit for the source or modification which was issued under this rule as in effect on July 30, 1987 or any earlier version of this rule, may request that the Director rescind the permit or a particular portion of the permit.

(b) The Director shall grant an application for rescission if the application shows that this rule would not apply to the source or modification.

(c) If the Director rescinds a permit under this rule, the public shall be given adequate notice of the rescission. Publication of an announcement of rescission on the Department's web site within sixty (60) days of the rescission shall be considered adequate notice.

(20) Reserved.

(21) Reserved.

(22) Reserved.

(23) Actuals PALs. The provisions in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this rule govern actuals PALs.

(a) Applicability.

1. The Director may approve the use of an actuals PAL for any existing major stationary source if the PAL meets the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this rule. The term "PAL" shall mean "actuals PAL" throughout paragraph (23) of this rule.

2. Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that maintains its total source-wide emissions below the PAL level, meets the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this rule, and complies with the PAL permit:

(i) Is not a major modification for the PAL pollutant;

(ii) Does not have to be approved through the PSD program;

3. A major stationary source shall continue to comply with all applicable Federal or State requirements, emission limitations, and work practice requirements that were established prior to the effective date of the PAL.

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this rule, the definitions in subparagraphs (23)(b)1. through 11. of this rule apply. When a term is not defined in these paragraphs, it shall have the meaning given in paragraph (2) of this rule or in the Clean Air Act.

1. "Actuals PAL" for a major stationary source means a PAL based on the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this rule) of all emissions units (as defined in subparagraph (2)(g) of this rule) at the source, that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant.

2. "Allowable emissions" means "allowable emissions" as defined in subparagraph (2)(p) of this rule, except as this definition is modified according to subparagraphs (23)(b)2.(i) and (ii) of this rule.

(i) The allowable emissions for any emissions unit shall be calculated considering any emission limitations that are enforceable as a practical matter on the emissions unit's potential to emit.

(ii) An emissions unit's potential to emit shall be determined using the definition in subparagraph (2)(d) of this rule, except that the words "or enforceable as a practical matter" should be added after "enforceable."

3. "Small emissions unit" means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit the PAL pollutant in an amount less than the significant level for that PAL pollutant, as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower.

4. "Major emissions unit" means:

(i) Any emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of the PAL pollutant, other than GHG as CO₂e, in an attainment area, or

(ii) Any emissions unit that has the potential to emit 75,000 tons per year of GHG as CO₂e.

5. "Plantwide applicability limitation (PAL)" means an emission limitation expressed in tons per year, for a pollutant at a major stationary source, that is enforceable as a practical matter and established source-wide in accordance with subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this rule.

6. "PAL effective date" generally means the date of issuance of the PAL permit. However, the PAL effective date for an increased PAL is the date any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

7. "PAL effective period" means the period beginning with the PAL effective date and ending 10 years later.

8. "PAL major modification" means, notwithstanding subparagraphs (2)(b) and (2)(c) of this rule (the definitions for major modification and net emissions increase), any physical change in or change in the method of operation of the PAL source that causes it to emit the PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the PAL.

9. "PAL permit" means the major NSR permit, the minor NSR permit, or the title V permit issued by the Director that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source.

10. "PAL pollutant" means the pollutant for which a PAL is established at a major stationary source.

11. "Significant emissions unit" means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit a PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant level (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower) for that PAL pollutant, but less than the amount that would qualify the unit as a major emissions unit as defined in subparagraph (23)(b)4. of this rule.

(c) Permit application requirements. As part of a permit application requesting a PAL, the owner or operator of a major stationary source shall submit the following information to the Director for approval:

1. A list of all emissions units at the source designated as small, significant or major based on their potential to emit. In addition, the owner or operator of the source shall indicate which, if any, Federal or State applicable requirements, emission limitations, or work practices apply to each unit.

2. Calculations of the baseline actual emissions (with supporting documentation). Baseline actual emissions are to include emissions associated not only with operation of the unit, but also emissions associated with startup and shutdown.

3. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator proposes to use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total for each month as required by subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this rule.

(d) General requirements for establishing PALs.

1. The Director is allowed to establish a PAL at a major stationary source, provided that at a minimum, the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(d)1.(i) through (vii) of this rule are met.

(i) The PAL shall impose an annual emission limitation in tons per year, that is enforceable as a practical matter, for the entire major stationary source.

For each month during the PAL effective period after the first 12 months of establishing a PAL, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the monthly emissions from each emissions unit under the PAL for the previous 12 consecutive months is less than the PAL (a 12-month total, rolled monthly). For each month during the first 11 months from the PAL effective date, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the preceding monthly emissions from the PAL effective date for each emissions unit under the PAL is less than the PAL.

(ii) The PAL shall be established in a PAL permit that meets the public participation requirements in subparagraph (23)(e) of this rule.

(iii) The PAL permit shall contain all the requirements of subparagraph (23)(g) of this rule.

(iv) The PAL shall include fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, from all emissions units that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant at the major stationary source.

(v) Each PAL shall regulate emissions of only one pollutant.

(vi) Each PAL shall have a PAL effective period of 10 years.

(vii) The owner or operator of the major stationary source with a PAL shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements provided in subparagraphs (23)(l) through (n) of this rule for each emissions unit under the PAL through the PAL effective period.

2. At no time (during or after the PAL effective period) are emissions reductions of a PAL pollutant that occur during the PAL effective period creditable as decreases for purposes of offsets under rule 335-3-14-.05 of this chapter unless the level of the PAL is reduced by the amount of such emissions reductions and such reductions would be creditable in the absence of the PAL.

(e) Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or increased through a procedure that is consistent with those of this rule and 40 CFR Parts 51.160 and 51.161. This includes the requirement that the Director provide the public with notice of the proposed approval of a PAL permit and at least a 30-day period for submittal of public comment. The Director must address all material comments before taking final action on the permit.

(f) Setting the 10-year actuals PAL level. The actuals PAL level for a major stationary source shall be established as the sum of the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this rule) of the PAL pollutant for each emissions unit at the source; plus an amount equal to the applicable significant level for the PAL pollutant under subparagraph (2)(w) of this rule or under the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower. When establishing the actuals PAL level, for a PAL pollutant, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all existing emissions units. However, a different

consecutive 24-month period may be used for each different PAL pollutant. Emissions associated with units that were permanently shutdown after this 24-month period must be subtracted from the PAL level. Emissions from units on which actual construction began after the beginning of the 24-month period must be added to the PAL level in an amount equal to the potential to emit of the unit if the unit began operation less than 24 months prior to the submittal of the PAL application. Baseline actual emissions from units on which actual construction began after the beginning of the 24-month period and commenced operation 24 months or more prior to the submittal of the PAL application must be added to the PAL based upon any 24 month period since the unit commenced operation. The Director shall specify a reduced PAL level(s) (in tons/yr) in the PAL permit to become effective on the future compliance date(s) of any applicable Federal or State regulatory requirement(s) that the Director is aware of prior to issuance of the PAL permit. For instance, if the source owner or operator will be required to reduce emissions from industrial boilers in half from baseline emissions of 60 ppm NO_x to a new rule limit of 30 ppm, then the permit shall contain a future effective PAL level that is equal to the current PAL level reduced by half of the original baseline emissions of such unit(s).

(g) Contents of the PAL permit. The PAL permit must contain, at a minimum, the information in subparagraphs (23)(g)1. through 10. of this rule.

1. The PAL pollutant and the applicable source-wide emission limitation in tons per year.

2. The PAL permit effective date and the expiration date of the PAL (PAL effective period).

3. Specification in the PAL permit that if a major stationary source owner or operator applies to renew a PAL in accordance with subparagraph (23)(j) of this rule before the end of the PAL effective period, then the PAL shall not expire at the end of the PAL effective period. It shall remain in effect until a revised PAL permit is issued by the Director.

4. A requirement that emission calculations for compliance purposes must include emissions from startups and shutdowns.

5. A requirement that, once the PAL expires, the major stationary source is subject to the requirements of subparagraph (23)(i) of this rule.

6. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator shall use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total as required by subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this rule.

7. A requirement that the major stationary source owner or operator monitor all emissions units in accordance with the provisions under subparagraph (23)(l) of this rule.

8. A requirement to retain the records required under subparagraph

(23)(m) of this rule on site. Such records may be retained in an electronic format.

9. A requirement to submit the reports required under subparagraph (23)(n) of this rule by the required deadlines.

10. Any other requirements that the Director deems necessary to implement and enforce the PAL.

(h) PAL effective period and reopening of the PAL permit. The requirements in subparagraphs (23)(h)1. and 2. of this rule apply to actuals PALs.

1. PAL effective period. The Director shall specify a PAL effective period of 10 years.

2. Reopening of the PAL permit.

(i) During the PAL effective period, the Director must reopen the PAL permit to:

(I) Correct typographical/calculation errors made in setting the PAL or reflect a more accurate determination of emissions used to establish the PAL;

(II) Reduce the PAL if the owner or operator of the major stationary source creates creditable emissions reductions for use as offsets under rule 335-3-14-.5 of this chapter; and

(III) Revise the PAL to reflect an increase in the PAL as provided under subparagraph (23)(k) of this rule.

(ii) The Director shall have discretion to reopen the PAL permit for the following:

(I) Reduce the PAL to reflect newly applicable Federal requirements (for example, NSPS) with compliance dates after the PAL effective date;

(II) Reduce the PAL consistent with any other requirement, that is enforceable as a practical matter, and is required by these regulations; and

(III) Reduce the PAL if the Director determines that a reduction is necessary to avoid causing or contributing to a NAAQS or PSD increment violation, or to an adverse impact on a published air quality related value that has been identified for a Federal Class I area by a Federal Land Manager and for which information is available to the general public.

(iii) Except for the permit reopening in subparagraph (23)(h)2.(i)(I) of this rule for the correction of typographical/calculation errors that do not increase the PAL level, all other reopenings shall be carried out in accordance with the public participation requirements of subparagraph (23)(e) of this rule.

(i) Expiration of a PAL. Any PAL that is not renewed in accordance with the procedures in subparagraph (23)(j) of this rule shall expire at the end of the

PAL effective period, and the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(i)1. through 5. of this rule shall apply.

1. Each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units) that existed under the PAL shall comply with an allowable emission limitation under a revised permit established according to the procedures in subparagraphs (23)(i)1.(i) and (ii) of this rule.

(i) Within the time frame specified for PAL renewals in subparagraph (23)(j)2. of this rule, the major stationary source shall submit a proposed allowable emission limitation for each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units, if such a distribution is more appropriate as decided by the Director) by distributing the PAL allowable emissions for the major stationary source among each of the emissions units that existed under the PAL. If the PAL had not yet been adjusted for an applicable requirement that became effective during the PAL effective period, as required under subparagraph (23)(j)5. of this rule, such distribution shall be made as if the PAL had been adjusted.

(ii) The Director shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as the Director determines is appropriate.

2. Each emissions unit(s) shall comply with the allowable emission limitation on a 12-month rolling basis. The Director may approve the use of monitoring systems (source testing, emission factors, etc.) other than CEMS, CERMS, PEMS, or CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the allowable emission limitation.

3. Until the Director issues the revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as required under subparagraph (23)(i)1.(ii) of this rule, the source shall continue to comply with a source-wide, multi-unit emissions cap equivalent to the level of the PAL emission limitation.

4. Any physical change or change in the method of operation at the major stationary source will be subject to major NSR requirements if such change meets the definition of major modification in subparagraph (2)(b) of this rule.

5. The major stationary source owner or operator shall continue to comply with any State or Federal applicable requirements (BACT, RACT, NSPS, synthetic minor limit, etc.) that may have applied either during the PAL effective period or prior to the PAL effective period.

(j) Renewal of a PAL.

1. The Director shall follow the procedures specified in subparagraph (23)(e) of this rule in approving any request to renew a PAL for a major stationary source, and shall provide both the proposed PAL level and a written rationale for the proposed PAL level to the public for review and comment. During such public

review, any person may propose a PAL level for the source for consideration by the Director.

2. Application deadline. A major stationary source owner or operator shall submit a timely application to the Director to request renewal of a PAL. A timely application is one that is submitted at least 6 months prior to, but not earlier than 18 months from, the date of permit expiration. This deadline for application submittal is to ensure that the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. If the owner or operator of a major stationary source submits a complete application to renew the PAL within this time period, then the PAL shall continue to be effective until the revised permit with the renewed PAL is issued.

3. Application requirements. The application to renew a PAL permit shall contain the information required in subparagraphs (23)(j)3.(i) through (iv) of this rule.

(i) The information required in subparagraphs (23)(c)1. through 3. of this rule.

(ii) A proposed PAL level.

(iii) The sum of the potential to emit of all emissions units under the PAL (with supporting documentation).

(iv) Any other information the owner or operator wishes the Director to consider in determining the appropriate level for renewing the PAL.

4. PAL adjustment. In determining whether and how to adjust the PAL, the Director shall consider the options outlined in subparagraphs (23)(j)4.(i) and (ii) of this rule. However, in no case may any such adjustment fail to comply with subparagraph (23)(j)4.(iii) of this rule.

(i) If the emissions level calculated in accordance with subparagraph (23)(f) of this rule is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director may renew the PAL at the same level without considering the factors set forth in subparagraph (23)(j)4.(ii) of this rule; or

(ii) The Director may set the PAL at a level that he or she determines to be more representative of the source's baseline actual emissions, or that he or she determines to be more appropriate considering air quality needs, advances in control technology, anticipated economic growth in the area, desire to reward or encourage the source's voluntary emissions reductions, or other factors as specifically identified by the Director in his or her written rationale.

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (23)(j)4.(i) and (ii) of this rule:

(I) If the potential to emit of the major stationary source is less than the PAL, the Director shall adjust the PAL to a level no greater than the potential to emit of the source; and

(II) The Director shall not approve a renewed PAL level higher than the

current PAL, unless the major stationary source has complied with the provisions of subparagraph (23)(k) of this rule (increasing a PAL).

5. If the compliance date for a State or Federal requirement that applies to the PAL source occurs during the PAL effective period, and if the Director has not already adjusted for such requirement, the PAL shall be adjusted at the time of PAL permit renewal or title V permit renewal, whichever occurs first.

(k) Increasing a PAL during the PAL effective period.

1. The Director may increase a PAL emission limitation only if the major stationary source complies with the provisions in subparagraphs (23)(k)1.(i) through (iv) of this rule.

(i) The owner or operator of the major stationary source shall submit a complete application to request an increase in the PAL limit for a PAL major modification. Such application shall identify the emissions unit(s) contributing to the increase in emissions so as to cause the major stationary source's emissions to equal or exceed its PAL.

(ii) As part of this application, the major stationary source owner or operator shall demonstrate that the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units assuming application of BACT equivalent controls, plus the sum of the allowable emissions of the new or modified emissions unit(s) exceeds the PAL. The level of control that would result from BACT equivalent controls on each significant or major emissions unit shall be determined by conducting a new BACT analysis at the time the application is submitted, unless the emissions unit is currently required to comply with a BACT or LAER requirement that was established within the preceding 10 years. In such a case, the assumed control level for that emissions unit shall be equal to the level of BACT or LAER with which that emissions unit must currently comply.

(iii) The owner or operator obtains a major NSR permit for all emissions unit(s) identified in subparagraph (23)(k)1.(i) of this rule, regardless of the magnitude of the emissions increase resulting from them (that is, no significant levels apply). These emissions unit(s) shall comply with any emissions requirements resulting from the major NSR process (for example, BACT), even though they have also become subject to the PAL or continue to be subject to the PAL.

(iv) The PAL permit shall require that the increased PAL level shall be effective on the day any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

2. The Director shall calculate the new PAL as the sum of the allowable emissions for each modified or new emissions unit, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units (assuming application of BACT equivalent controls as determined in accordance with subparagraph (23)(k)1.(ii)), plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the

small emissions units.

3. The PAL permit shall be revised to reflect the increased PAL level pursuant to the public notice requirements of subparagraph (23)(e) of this rule.

(l) Monitoring requirements for PALs.

1. General requirements.

(i) Each PAL permit must contain enforceable requirements for the monitoring system that accurately determines plantwide emissions of the PAL pollutant in terms of mass per unit of time. Any monitoring system authorized for use in the PAL permit must be based on sound science and meet generally acceptable scientific procedures for data quality and manipulation. Additionally, the information generated by such system must meet minimum legal requirements for admissibility in a judicial proceeding to enforce the PAL permit.

(ii) The PAL monitoring system must employ one or more of the four general monitoring approaches meeting the minimum requirements set forth in subparagraphs (23)(l)2.(i) through (iv) of this rule and must be approved by the Director.

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (23)(l)1.(ii) of this rule, an alternative monitoring approach that meets subparagraph (23)(l)1.(i) of this rule may be employed if approved by the Director.

(iv) Failure to use a monitoring system that meets the requirements of this rule renders the PAL invalid.

2. Minimum performance requirements for approved monitoring approaches. The following are acceptable general monitoring approaches when conducted in accordance with the minimum requirements in subparagraphs (23)(l)3. through 9. of this rule:

(i) Mass balance calculations for activities using coatings or solvents;

(ii) CEMS;

(iii) CPMS or PEMS; and

(iv) Emission factors.

3. Mass balance calculations. An owner or operator using mass balance calculations to monitor PAL pollutant emissions from activities using coating or solvents shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Provide a demonstrated means of validating the published content of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials used in or at the emissions unit;

(ii) Assume that the emissions unit emits all of the PAL pollutant that is

contained in or created by any raw material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit, if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process; and

(iii) Where the vendor of a material or fuel, which is used in or at the emissions unit, publishes a range of pollutant content from such material, the owner or operator must use the highest value of the range to calculate the PAL pollutant emissions unless the Director determines there is site-specific data or a site-specific monitoring program to support another content within the range.

4. CEMS. An owner or operator using CEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) CEMS must comply with applicable Performance Specifications found in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and

(ii) CEMS must sample, analyze and record data at least every 15 minutes while the emissions unit is operating.

5. CPMS or PEMS. An owner or operator using CPMS or PEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The CPMS or the PEMS must be based on current site-specific data demonstrating a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions across the range of operation of the emissions unit; and

(ii) Each CPMS or PEMS must sample, analyze, and record data at least every 15 minutes, or at another less frequent interval approved by the Director, while the emissions unit is operating.

6. Emission factors. An owner or operator using emission factors to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) All emission factors shall be adjusted, if appropriate, to account for the degree of uncertainty or limitations in the factors' development;

(ii) The emissions unit shall operate within the designated range of use for the emission factor, if applicable; and

(iii) If technically practicable, the owner or operator of a significant emissions unit that relies on an emission factor to calculate PAL pollutant emissions shall conduct validation testing to determine a site-specific emission factor within 6 months of PAL permit issuance, unless the Director determines that testing is not required.

7. A source owner or operator must record and report maximum potential emissions without considering enforceable emission limitations or operational restrictions for an emissions unit during any period of time that there is no monitoring data, unless another method for determining emissions during such periods is specified in the PAL permit.

8. Notwithstanding the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(l)3. through 7. of this rule, where an owner or operator of an emissions unit cannot demonstrate a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions rate at all operating points of the emissions unit, the Director shall, at the time of permit issuance:

(i) Establish default value(s) for determining compliance with the PAL based on the highest potential emissions reasonably estimated at such operating point(s); or

(ii) Determine that operation of the emissions unit during operating conditions when there is no correlation between monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions is a violation of the PAL.

9. Re-validation. All data used to establish the PAL pollutant must be re-validated through performance testing or other scientifically valid means approved by the Director. Such testing must occur at least once every 5 years after issuance of the PAL.

(m) Recordkeeping requirements.

1. The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of all records necessary to determine compliance with any requirement of paragraph (23) of this rule and of the PAL, including a determination of each emissions unit's 12-month rolling total emissions, for 5 years from the date of such record.

2. The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of the following records for the duration of the PAL effective period plus 5 years:

(i) A copy of the PAL permit application and any applications for revisions to the PAL; and

(ii) Each annual certification of compliance pursuant to title V and the data relied on in certifying the compliance.

(n) Reporting and notification requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semi-annual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the Director in accordance with the applicable title V operating permit. The reports shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(n)1. through 3. of this rule.

1. Semi-annual report. This report shall contain the information required in subparagraphs (23)(n)1.(i) through (vii) of this rule.

(i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number.

(ii) Total annual emissions (tons/year) based on a 12-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period recorded pursuant to subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this rule.

(iii) All data relied upon, including, but not limited to, any Quality

Assurance or Quality Control data, in calculating the monthly and annual PAL pollutant emissions.

(iv) A list of any emissions units modified or added to the major stationary source during the preceding 6-month period.

(v) The number, duration, and cause of any deviations or monitoring malfunctions (other than the time associated with zero and span calibration checks), and any corrective action taken.

(vi) A notification of a shutdown of any monitoring system, whether the shutdown was permanent or temporary, the reason for the shutdown, the anticipated date that the monitoring system will be fully operational or replaced with another monitoring system, and whether the emissions unit monitored by the monitoring system continued to operate, and the calculation of the emissions of the pollutant or the number determined by method included in the permit, as provided by (23)(l)7 of this rule.

(vii) A signed statement by a responsible official (as defined in chapter 16 of these Regulations) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

2. Deviation report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to 335-3-16-.05(c)3.(ii) shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The reports shall contain the following information:

(i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number;

(ii) The PAL requirement that experienced the deviation or that was exceeded;

(iii) Emissions resulting from the deviation or the exceedance; and

(iv) A signed statement by a responsible official (as defined in chapter 16 of these Regulations) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

3. Re-validation results. The owner or operator shall submit to the Director the results of any re-validation test or method within 3 months after completion of such test or method.

(o) Transition requirements.

1. The Director may not issue a PAL that does not comply with the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through(o) of this rule after the effective date of this rule.

2. The Director may supersede any PAL that was established prior to the

effective date of this rule with a PAL that complies with the requirements of subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this rule.

(24) If any provision of this rule, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this rule, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

Author: Marilyn G. Elliott; Ronald W. Gore.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

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335-3-14-.05 Air Permits Authorizing Construction in or near Non-Attainment Areas

(1) Applicability.

(a) The requirements of this Rule apply to the construction of any new major stationary source (as defined in subparagraph (2)(a) of this Rule) or any project at an existing major stationary source in or near an area designated as nonattainment under sections 107(d) of the Clean Air Act for which the source or modification is major for the pollutant or its precursors for which the area is designated as nonattainment. If the source is not major for the pollutant or its precursors for which the area is designated as nonattainment, it shall comply with the requirements of 335-3-14-.04 which would be applicable if the area were classified as attainment or unclassifiable under sections 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the Clean Air Act.

(b) The requirements of paragraphs (3) through (17) of this Rule apply to the construction of any new major stationary source or the major modification of any existing major stationary source, except as this Rule otherwise provides.

(c) No new major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of paragraphs (3) through (17)(c) of this Rule apply shall begin construction without a permit that states that the major stationary source or major modification will meet those requirements.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (1)(j) of this Rule, and consistent with the definition of major modification contained in subparagraph (2)(b) of this Rule, a project is a major modification for a regulated NSR pollutant only if it causes two types of emissions increases – a significant emissions increase (as defined in subparagraph (2)(mm) of this Rule), and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in subparagraphs (2)(c) and (2)(w) of this Rule).

(e) Before beginning actual construction, the procedure for calculating whether a significant emissions increase will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to subparagraphs (1)(f) through (i) of this Rule. The procedure for calculating whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source is contained in the definition in subparagraphs (2)(c) and (2)(w) of this Rule. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification can result only if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(f) Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference(s) between the projected actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(nn) of this Rule) and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraphs (2)(uu)1. and 2. of this Rule), for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule).

(g) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a

new emissions unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit (as defined in subparagraph (2)(d) of this Rule) from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu)3. of this Rule) of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule).

(h) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference(s) between the potential to emit (as defined in subparagraph (2)(d) of this Rule) and the actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(u) of this Rule), for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule).

(i) Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method specified in subparagraphs (1)(f) through (h) of this Rule as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant rate for that pollutant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule).

(j) Any major stationary source subject to a plantwide applicability limit (PAL), as defined in subparagraph (23)(b)5. of this Rule, for a regulated NSR pollutant shall comply with the requirements under paragraph (23) of this Rule.

(k) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any purposes of this Rule whether it is a major stationary source or major modification unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

- 1. Coal cleaning plants (with Thermal dryers);
- 2. Kraft pulp mills;
- 3. Portland cement plants;
- 4. Primary zinc smelters;
- 5. Iron and steel mills;
- 6. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
- 7. Primary copper smelters;
- 8. Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

- 9. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
- 10. Petroleum refineries;
- 11. Lime plants;
- 12. Phosphate rock processing plants;
- 13. Coke oven batteries;
- 14. Sulfur recovery plants;
- 15. Carbon black plants (furnace process);
- 16. Primary lead smelters;
- 17. Fuel conversion plants;
- 18. Sintering plants;
- 19. Secondary metal production plants;
- 20. Chemical processing plants (excluding ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation);
- 21. Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour of heat input.
- 22. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
- 23. Taconite ore processing plants;
- 24. Glass fiber processing plants;
- 25. Charcoal production plants;
- 26. Fossil fuel fired steam electric plants of more than 250 British thermal units per hour heat input; and
- 27. Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

(2) Definitions. For the purposes of this Rule only, the following terms will have meanings ascribed in this paragraph:

- (a) "Major Stationary Source" shall mean:

1. Any stationary source [see subparagraph (e) of this paragraph] that emits, or has the potential to emit [see subparagraph (d) of this paragraph] air pollutants at or above one or more of the following applicable thresholds:

Nonattainment Area Classification	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	<i>All values expressed in tons per year (TPY)</i>					
Ozone: Marginal and Moderate	100	100				
Ozone: Serious	50	50				
Ozone: Severe	25	25				
Ozone: Extreme	10	10				
CO (Other than Serious)			100			

Nonattainment Area Classification	NO _x	VOC	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	<i>All values expressed in tons per year (TPY)</i>					
CO: Serious, where stationary sources do <u>not</u> contribute significantly to CO levels			100			
CO: Serious, where stationary sources do contribute significantly to CO levels			50			
PM ₁₀ (Other than Serious)					100	
PM ₁₀ : Serious					70	
PM _{2.5}	100			100		100
SO ₂				100		
NO _x	100					

2. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying under this Rule as a major stationary source, if the changes would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

3. A stationary source that is considered major for VOC or NO_x shall be considered major for ozone.

(b) "Major Modification" shall mean any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in a significant [see subparagraph (w) of this paragraph] net emissions increase [see subparagraph (c) of this paragraph] of any regulated NSR pollutant.

1. Any net emissions increase that is significant for VOC or NO_x shall be considered significant for ozone.

2. A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(i) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(ii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under Sections 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-319, 15 U.S.C. 791 note) or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act (June 10, 1920, P.L. 280, 16 U.S.C. 791a);

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under Section 125 of the CAA;

(iv) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(v) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(I) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976.

(II) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") regulations (40 CFR 52.21) or under regulations of this Chapter;

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976.

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

(viii) Reserved.

(ix) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

3. This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements under paragraph (23) of this Rule for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at subparagraph (23)(b)8. of this Rule shall apply.

(c) "Net Emissions Increase" shall mean with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

1. Any increase in emissions as calculated pursuant to subparagraphs (1)(e) through (i) of this Rule from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and

2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at a major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and

decreases under this subparagraph shall be determined as provided in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this Rule, except that subparagraphs (2)(uu)1.(iii) and (2)(uu)2.(iv) of this Rule shall not apply.

(i) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(I) The date up to five (5) years before construction [see subparagraph (h) of this paragraph] on the particular change commences [see subparagraph (i) of this paragraph]; and

(II) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Director has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this Rule, which is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(iii) With respect to particulate matter, only PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM₁₀. Only PM_{2.5} emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM_{2.5}.

(iv) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(v) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(I) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions [see subparagraph (p) of this paragraph], whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(II) It is enforceable [see subparagraph (q) of this paragraph], at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

(III) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

(IV) The Director has not relied upon the decrease in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress.

(vi) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

3. Fugitive emission increases and decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not listed in 335-3-14-.05(1)(k) and for which the unit, itself, is not part of a listed source category in 335-3-14-.05(1)(k).

(d) "Potential to Emit" shall mean the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions as defined in subparagraph (2)(r) of this Rule do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

(e) "Stationary Source" shall mean any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(f) "Building, Structure, Facility, or Installation" shall mean all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control). Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e., all have the same two digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

(g) "Emissions Unit" shall mean any part of a stationary source which emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant including an electric utility steam generating unit as defined in subparagraph (2)(vv) of this Rule. For purposes of this Rule, there are two types of emissions units as described in subparagraphs (2)(g)1. and 2. of this Rule.

1. A new emissions unit is any emissions unit that is (or will be) newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

(h) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that does not meet the requirements in subparagraph (2)(g)1. of this Rule.

(i) "Construction" shall mean any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) which would result in a change in emissions.

(i) "Commence" as applied to construction of a major stationary source or major modification shall mean that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits [see subparagraph (2)(j) of this Rule] and either has:

1. Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction [see subparagraph (2)(k) of this Rule] of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

2. Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(j) "Necessary Preconstruction Approvals or Permits" shall mean those permits or approvals required under Alabama air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the State Implementation Plan.

(k) "Begin Actual Construction" shall mean, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipework, and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(l) "Best Available Control Technology (BACT)" shall mean an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Parts 60 or 61. If the Director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice, or operation and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

(m) "Lowest achievable emission rate" (LAER) shall mean, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

1. The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any State for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

2. The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source. In no event shall the application of the term allow a new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance.

(n) Reserved.

(o) Reserved.

(p) "Allowable Emissions" shall mean the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, the hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

1. The applicable standards as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, or 63;
2. The applicable State Implementation Plan emissions limitation, including those with a future compliance date; or
3. The emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(q) "Enforceable" shall mean all limitations and conditions which are enforceable, including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63, requirements within the State Implementation Plan, and any permit requirements established pursuant to Chapters 14, 15, or 16 of these regulations.

(r) "Secondary Emissions" shall mean emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this Rule, secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which would not otherwise be constructed or increase its emissions as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(s) "Innovative Control Technology" shall mean any system of air pollution control that has not been adequately demonstrated in practice, but would have a substantial likelihood of achieving greater continuous emissions reduction than any control system in current practice or of achieving at least comparable reductions at lower cost in terms of energy, economics, or non-air quality environmental impacts.

(t) "Fugitive Emissions" shall mean those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, roof monitor, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(u) "Actual Emissions" shall mean the actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (u)1. through (u)3. below, except that this definition shall not apply for establishing a PAL under paragraph (23) of this Rule. Instead, subparagraphs (2)(nn) and (2)(uu) of this Rule shall apply for this purpose.

1. In general, actual emissions as of any given date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive 24-month period which precedes the given date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

2. The Director may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

3. For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the given date as determined in subparagraph (u)1. above, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(v) "Complete" shall mean, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary for processing the application.

(w) "Significant" shall mean, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	Emissions Rate (tons per year)
Carbon monoxide Marginal and Moderate Nonattainment Areas.....	100
Serious Nonattainment Areas.....	50*
Nitrogen oxides	40
Sulfur dioxide	40
PM ₁₀	15
PM _{2.5}	10 (of direct PM _{2.5}) 40 (of SO ₂ or NO _x)
Ozone Marginal and Moderate Nonattainment Areas.....	40 (of VOC or NO _x)
Serious and Severe Nonattainment Areas	25 (of VOC or NO _x)
Extreme Nonattainment Areas	Any (of VOC or NO _x)
Lead.. ..	0.6

* The significant emission rate of 50 tons for carbon monoxide in serious nonattainment areas shall only apply if the Director has made a determination that stationary sources significantly contribute to the carbon monoxide levels in the area.

(x) "Federal Land Manager" shall mean, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.

(y) "Nonattainment Area" shall mean any area designated by EPA as nonattainment for any national ambient air quality standard under Subpart C of 40 CFR part 81.301.

(z) Reserved.

(aa) Reserved.

(bb) Reserved.

(cc) Reserved.

(dd) Reserved.

(ee) Reserved.

(ff) Reserved.

(gg) "Pollution Prevention Projects" shall mean any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal. It does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(hh) "Clean coal technology" shall mean any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(ii) "Clean coal technology demonstration project" shall mean a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology", up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20 percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(jj) "Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project" shall mean a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the State implementation plans for the State in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(kk) "Repowering" shall mean replacement of an existing coal-fired boiler with one of the following clean coal technologies: atmospheric or pressurized fluidized bed combustion, integrated gasification combined cycle, magnetohydrodynamics, direct and indirect coal-fired turbines, integrated gasification fuel cells, or as determined by the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, a derivative of one or more of these technologies, and any other technology capable of controlling multiple combustion emissions simultaneously with improved boiler or generation efficiency and with significantly greater waste reduction relative to the performance of technology in widespread commercial use as of November 15, 1990.

1. Repowering shall also include any oil and/or gas-fired unit which has been awarded clean coal technology demonstration funding as of January 1, 1991, by the Department of Energy.

(ll) Reserved.

(mm) "Significant emissions increase" shall mean, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule) for that pollutant.

(nn) “Projected actual emissions” shall mean

1. The maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the 5 years (consecutive 12-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

2. In determining the projected actual emissions under subparagraph (2)(nn)1. of this Rule (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(i) Shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under these regulations; and

(ii) Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, if appropriate under 335-3-14-.05(1)(k), and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns; and

(iii) Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions under subparagraph (2)(uu) of this Rule and that are not resulting from the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(iv) In lieu of using the method set out in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii), may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year, as defined under subparagraph (2)(d) of this Rule.

(oo) “Nonattainment Major new source review (NSR) program” shall mean the preconstruction permit program in this Rule. Any permit issued under this program is a major NSR permit.

(pp) “Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program” shall mean the preconstruction permit program in 335-3-14-.04. Any permit issued under this program is a major NSR permit.

(qq) “Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS)” shall mean all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this Rule, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(rr) “Predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS)” shall mean all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

(ss) “Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS)” shall mean all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this Rule, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O₂ or CO₂ concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

(tt) “Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS)” shall mean the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

(uu) “Baseline actual emissions” shall mean the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (2)(uu)1. through 4. of this Rule.

1. For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Director may allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, if appropriate under 335-3-14-.05(1)(k), and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

(iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraph (2)(uu)1.(ii) of this Rule.

2. For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 10-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Department for a permit required under this Rule, whichever is earlier.

(i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, if appropriate under 335-3-14-.05(1)(k), and emissions associated with startups and shutdowns.

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

(iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the State has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR§51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).

(iv) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by subparagraphs (2)(uu)2.(ii) and (iii) of this Rule.

3. For a new emissions unit, as defined in subparagraph (2)(g)1. of this Rule, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero. During the first two years from the date which the emissions unit commenced operation, the baseline actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit for the unit. Thereafter, the unit will be considered an existing emissions unit and the baseline actual emissions will be determined in accordance with subparagraph (2)(uu)1. for an electric steam generating unit or subparagraph (2)(uu)2. for other emissions units.

4. For a PAL for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be

calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)1. of this Rule, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)2. of this Rule, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (2)(uu)3. of this Rule.

(vv) "Electric utility steam generating unit" shall mean any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(ww) "Regulated NSR pollutant", for purposes of this Rule, shall mean the following:

1. Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any constituents or precursors for such pollutants identified by the Administrator of EPA (*e.g.*, volatile organic compounds and NO_x are precursors for ozone);

2. PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. Applicability determinations made prior to January 1, 2011 without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered invalid.

(xx) Reserved.

(yy) "Project" shall mean a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

(zz) "Offset ratio" shall mean the ratio of total actual emissions reductions to total allowable emissions increases of such pollutant from the new source.

(aaa) "Significant Impact" shall mean the following significant levels would be exceeded in the portion of the designated nonattainment area where the ambient air quality standards are actually violated.

Pollutant	Annual	24-Hour	8-Hour	3-Hour	1-Hour
PM ₁₀		5 µg/m ³			
PM _{2.5}	0.3 µg/m ³	1.2 µg/m ³			
SO ₂	1 µg/m ³	5 µg/m ³		25 µg/m ³	
NO ₂	1 µg/m ³				
CO			0.5 mg/m ³		2 mg/m ³

(3) Permitting requirements. No Air Permit shall be issued for the construction of a new major source or the major modification of an existing source that is major for any pollutant or its precursors for which an area is nonattainment if the source or modification would be located in the nonattainment area or would be located outside the nonattainment area but have a significant impact on the nonattainment ~~are~~-area unless the following conditions are met, as applicable:

(a) The applicant demonstrates that the new source or the major modification would meet an emission limitation that would represent the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) for that source or facility;

(b) The applicant certifies that all existing major sources owned or operated by the applicant (or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with that person) within the state of Alabama are in compliance with all applicable air emission limits or are on an acceptable compliance schedule; and

(c) The applicant demonstrates that emission reductions from existing source(s) in the area of the proposed source/major modification (whether or not under the same ownership) meet the offset requirements of paragraph (4) of this rule.

(d) Alternative Sites Analysis. An analysis of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques for such proposed source demonstrates that benefits of the proposed source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification shall be required.

(e) Requirements for sources located outside of a nonattainment area. Any new major stationary source or major modification undergoing a PSD permitting review near a nonattainment area which has a significant impact, as defined in 335-3-14-.05(2)(aaa), on the nonattainment area shall either:

1. Obtain offsets from within the nonattainment area in accordance with the requirements in paragraph (4) of this Rule, or

2. Obtain emissions reductions in or near the nonattainment area which will, at a minimum, reduce the impact of the project to below the significant impact level. All emissions reductions must be calculated in accordance with the

requirements in paragraph (4) and be enforceable.

(f) The requirements of this Rule shall apply to all pollutants for which a nonattainment area has been designated as nonattainment and all precursors for those pollutants.

(g) Interpollutant trading may be utilized only for the purpose of satisfying offset requirements for PM_{2.5}. Emissions reductions may only be utilized once in determining allowable offsets, i.e. the same reductions in SO₂ may not be utilized to offset SO₂ increases and PM_{2.5} increases. Any offsets utilized in interpollutant offset trading must meet the requirements of paragraph (4). Interpollutant offsets shall be determined based upon the following ratios:

1. 200 tons of NO_x to 1 ton of PM_{2.5},
2. 1 ton of PM_{2.5} to 200 tons of NO_x,
3. 40 tons of SO₂ to 1 ton of PM_{2.5},
4. 1 ton of PM_{2.5} to 40 tons of SO₂.

(h) Exemptions. Temporary emission sources, such as pilot plants and portable facilities which will be relocated outside of the nonattainment area after a short period of time, are exempt from the requirements of subparagraphs (3)(c) through (e) of this Rule.

(i) The total amount of increased emissions resulting from a major modification that must be offset, in tons per year, shall be determined by summing the difference between the allowable emissions after the modification, as defined in 335-3-14-.05(2)(p), and the actual emissions before the modification, as defined in 335-3-14-.05(2)(u), for each emissions unit.

(4) Offset Standards.

(a) Where the emissions limit under these regulations allows greater emissions than the potential to emit of the source, emissions offset credit will be allowed only for control below this potential;

(b) For an existing fuel combustion source, credit shall be based on the allowable emissions under these regulations for the type of fuel being burned at the time the application to construct is filed. If the existing source commits to switch to a cleaner fuel at some future date, emissions offset credit based on the allowable (or actual) emissions for the fuels involved is not acceptable, unless the permit is conditioned to require the use of a specified alternative control measure which would achieve the same degree of emissions reduction should the source switch back to a dirtier fuel at some later date

(c) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emission unit or curtailing production or operating hours may be generally credited for offsets if they meet the following requirements:

1. Such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and enforceable.

2. The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. For purposes of this paragraph, the Director may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the emissions from such previously shutdown or curtailed emission units. No credit may be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.

(d) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours and that do not meet the requirements in paragraph (4)(c)2. of this ~~section~~-paragraph may be generally credited only if:

1. The shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the construction permit application is filed; or

2. The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and enforceable.

(e) No emissions credit may be allowed for replacing one hydrocarbon compound with another of lesser reactivity, except that emissions credit may be allowed for the replacement with those compounds listed as having negligible photochemical reactivity in 40 CFR 51.100(s). ~~for those compounds listed in Table 1 of EPA's "Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds" (42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977; (This document is also available from Mr. Ted Creekmore, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, (MD-15) Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.))~~

(f) All emission reductions claimed as offset credit shall be federally enforceable;

(g) Credit for an emissions reduction can be claimed provided that the Department has not relied on it in issuing any permit under 335-3-14-.04 or .05 or has not relied on it in a demonstration of attainment or reasonable further progress.

(h) If a designated nonattainment area is projected to be an attainment area as part of an approved SIP control strategy by the new source start-up date, offsets would not be required if the new source would not cause a new violation.

(i) Calculation of Emission Offsets.

1. The following procedure shall be followed to calculate emission offsets:

(i) The source shall calculate average annual actual emissions, in tons per year (tpy), before the emission reduction using data from the 24-month period

immediately preceding the reduction in emissions. With the Director's approval, the use of a different time period, not to exceed 10 years immediately preceding the reduction in emissions, may be allowed if the owner or operator of the source

documents that such period is more representative of normal source operation, but not prior to the base year inventory date, which is the last day of the two years preceding the date of nonattainment designation; and

(ii) The emission offsets created shall be calculated by subtracting the allowable emissions following the reduction from the average annual actual emissions prior to the reduction.

2. For any emissions unit that has been operating for a consecutive period of at least 12 months but less than 24 months on the base year inventory date, based on the unit's potential to emit, emissions shall be calculated equal to the amount needed to complete a 24 month period on the base year inventory date. The baseline for determining credit for emission offsets of any source shall be the allowable emissions of said source or the actual emissions of said source, not including any malfunctions, whichever is less.

(j) Location of offsetting emissions. Emission offsets shall be obtained from sources currently operating within the same designated nonattainment area as the new or modified stationary source. Emission offsets may be obtained from another nonattainment area with the Director's approval only if

1. The other area has an equal or higher nonattainment classification than the area in which the proposed source is located; and

2. Emissions from the other area contribute to a violation of the NAAQS in the nonattainment area in which the source is located.

(k) Emission offsetting ratios. Emission offsets shall be required in nonattainment areas in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Emissions increases in carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) nonattainment areas shall be offset at a ratio greater than 1 to 1.

2. Emissions increases in ozone nonattainment areas shall be offset for volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in accordance with the following:

(i) Marginal 1.1 to 1

(ii) Moderate 1.15 to 1

(iii) Serious 1.2 to 1

(iv) Severe 1.3 to 1

(v) Extreme 1.5 to 1

(5) Banking of Emission Offsets. Offsets approved after January 16, 1979, which exceed the requirement of reasonable further progress may be "banked" for future use; likewise, reductions in emissions from existing sources which exceed

the requirement of reasonable further progress may be "banked" for future use. The banking is subject to the following requirements:

(a) Application shall be made in writing to the Director, describing the emission offsets to be banked, such description to include location, source, and type of emissions.

(b) Emission offsets cannot be banked beyond the allowable emissions of said source or the existing emissions of said source, not including any malfunctions, whichever is less.

(c) Upon approval by the Director of said application, the banked emissions shall be credited to the facility submitting such application.

(d) No emission offsets banked in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph shall be used unless written notice is provided to the Director thirty (30) days prior to submission of the necessary permit applications, to provide opportunity for review of the proposed use of the banked emission offsets.

(e) In the event that a determination is made that the banked emission offsets may not be used for the proposed construction, written notice shall be afforded the applicant, as provided in Rule 335-3-14-.02(3), herein.

(f) In the event that a determination under subparagraph (e) of this paragraph is made by the Director, construction may proceed if, and only if, emission offsets are obtained sufficient to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (4) of this Rule.

(g) Nothing contained in this Paragraph shall prohibit the transfer, assignment, sale, or otherwise complete disposition of said banked emission offsets, provided that written notice is provided to the Director, thirty (30) days prior to such disposition, describing in detail the recipient of the banked emissions.

(6) Area Classifications.

(a) The following area, which was in existence on August 7, 1977, shall be a Class I area and may not be redesignated:

1. The Sipsey Wilderness Area, located in Franklin, Winston, and Lawrence counties, Alabama.

(b) Any other area is initially designated Class II:

(7) Air Quality Models.

(a) All estimates of ambient concentrations required under this Rule shall be based on the applicable air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the "Guideline on Air Quality Models". (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711)

(8) Reserved.

(9) Control Technology Review.

(a) A major stationary source or major modification shall meet each applicable emissions limitation under the State Implementation Plan and each applicable limitation standard and standard of performance under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, and 63.

(b) A new major stationary source shall apply LAER for each regulated NSR pollutant and precursors that it would have the potential to emit in significant amounts for which the area is designated as nonattainment.

(c) A major modification shall apply LAER for each regulated NSR pollutant and precursors for which it would result in a significant net emissions increase for which the area is designated as nonattainment. This requirement applies to each emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant or precursors would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(d) For phased construction projects, the determination of LAER shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no later than eighteen (18) months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At such time, the owner or operator of the applicable stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of LAER for the source.

(10) Reserved.

(11) Reserved.

(12) Air Quality Monitoring.

(a) Post-construction Monitoring. 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 Director determines is necessary to determine the impact said source or modification may have, or is having, on air quality in any area.

(b) Operations of Monitoring Stations. The owner or operator of a major stationary source or major modification shall meet Federal monitoring quality assurance requirements during the operation of monitoring stations for purposes of satisfying this paragraph.

(c) Visibility Monitoring. The Director may require monitoring of visibility in any Federal Class I area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Director deems necessary and appropriate.

(13) Source Information. The owner or operator of a proposed source of

modification shall submit all information necessary to perform any analysis or to make any determination required under this Rule.

(a) Such information shall include:

1. A description of the nature, location, design capacity, and typical operating schedule of the source or modification, including specifications and drawings showing its design and plant layout;

2. A detailed schedule for construction of the source or modification;

3. A detailed description as to what system of continuous emission reduction is planned for the source or modification, emission estimates, and any other information necessary to determine that LAER would be applied.

(b) Upon request of the Director, the owner or operator shall also provide information on:

1. The air quality impact of the source or modification, including meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impact; and

2. The air quality impacts and the nature and extent of any or all general commercial, residential, industrial, and other growth which has occurred since August 7, 1977, in the area the source or modification would affect.

(14) Reserved.

(15) Reserved.

(16) Public Participation.

(a) After receipt of an application for an Air Permit or any addition to such application, the Director shall advise the applicant of any deficiency in the application or in the information submitted. In the event of such a deficiency, the date of receipt of the application shall be, for the purpose of this Rule, the date on which the Director received all required information.

(b) Within one (1) year after receipt of a complete application, the Director shall make a final determination of the application. This involves performing the following actions in a timely manner:

1. Make a preliminary determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved.

2. Make available on the Department's web site a copy of all materials the applicant submitted, a copy of the preliminary determination and a copy or summary of other materials, if any, considered in making the preliminary determination.

3. Notify the public, by posting on the Department's web site for the duration of the comment period of 30 days, the preliminary determination, the

opportunity to comment on the proposed permit, how to request and/or attend a public hearing on the proposed permit, a copy of the proposed permit, and information on how to access the administrative record for the proposed permit.4. Send a copy of the notice of public comment to the applicant, to EPA, and to officials and agencies having cognizance over the location where the proposed construction would occur as follows: any other State or local air pollution control agencies, the chief executives of the city and county where the source or modification would be located, any comprehensive regional land use planning agency, and any State, Federal Land Manager, or Indian Governing Body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the source or modification.

5. Provide opportunity for a public hearing for interested persons to appear and submit written or oral comments on the air quality impact of the source or modification, alternatives to the source or modification, the control technology required, and other appropriate considerations.

6. Consider all written comments submitted within a time specified in the notice of public comment and all comments received at any public hearing(s) in making a final decision on the approvability of the application. No later than ten (10) days after the close of the public comment period, the applicant may, as part of the public record, submit a written response to any comments submitted by the public. The Director shall consider the applicant's response in making a final decision. The Director shall make all comments available for public inspection on the same web site where the Director made available preconstruction information relating to the proposed source or modification.

7. Make a final determination whether construction should be approved, approved with conditions, or disapproved pursuant to this Rule.

8. Notify the applicant in writing of the final determination and make such notification available for public inspection on the same web site where the Director made available preconstruction information and public comments relating to the source or modification.

(17) Source Obligation.

(a) An Air Permit authorizing construction shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within twenty-four (24) months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of twenty-four (24) months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The Director may extend the twenty-four (24) month period upon satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within twenty-four (24) months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(b) An Air Permit authorizing construction shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the State Implementation Plan and any other requirements under local, State or Federal law.

(c) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of paragraphs (9) through (17) of this Rule shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(d) The provisions of this subparagraph (17)(d) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL), that are not excluded from the definition of physical change or change in the method of operation, where there is not a reasonable possibility that the project is a part of a major modification and may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii) of this Rule for calculating projected actual emissions.

1. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under subparagraph (2)(nn)2.(iii) of this Rule and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

2. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraph (17)(d) of this Rule available for review upon a request for inspection by the Department or the general public.

3. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to exempt the owner or operator of such a unit from obtaining any minor source Air Permit in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter.

(e) The provisions of this subparagraph (17)(e) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a reasonable possibility that a project that is not a part of a major modification, and that is not excluded from the definition of physical change or change in the method of operation, may result in a significant emissions increase and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in subparagraphs (2)(nn)2.(i) through (iii) of this Rule for calculating projected actual emissions.

1. Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under subparagraph (2)(nn)2.(iii) of this Rule and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

2. Before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in subparagraph (17)(e)1. of this Rule to the Director. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the Director before beginning actual construction; however, nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to exempt the owner or operator of such a unit from obtaining any minor source Air Permit in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

3. The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in subparagraph (17)(e)1.(ii) of this Rule; and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

4. The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Director within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under subparagraph (17)(e)3. of this Rule. The report shall contain the following:

(i) All information required by subparagraph (17)(e)1. of this Rule.

(ii) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(iii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to subparagraph (17)(e)3. of this Rule; and

(iv) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report.

5. The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subparagraph (17)(e) of this Rule available for review upon a request for inspection by the Department.

6. All information submitted to the Department pursuant to the requirements of subparagraph (17)(e) of this Rule shall be available for review at the request of any member of the public in accordance with the Department's public records review procedures found in ADEM Admin. Code R-335-1-1-.06.

(18) Innovative Control Technology.

(a) An owner or operator of a proposed major stationary source or major modification may request in writing no later than the close of the comment period under paragraph (16) of this Rule that the Director approve a system of innovative control technology.

(b) The Director shall determine that the source or modification may employ a system of innovative control technology, if:

1. The proposed control system would not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare or safety in its operation or function;

2. The owner or operator agrees to achieve a level of continuous emissions reduction equivalent to that which would have been required under subparagraph (9)(b) of this Rule by a date specified by the Director. Such date shall not be later than four (4) years from the time of startup or seven (7) years from permit issuance;

3. The source or modification would meet the requirements of paragraph (9) of this Rule based on the emissions rate that the stationary source employing the system of innovative control technology would be required to meet on the date specified by the Director;

4. The source or modification has obtained all emission reductions as required in paragraph (4) prior to initial startup of the source or modification.

5. The consent of the Governor of any other affected state is secured;

6. All other applicable requirements including those for public participation have been met.

(c) The Director shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology made under this Rule, if:

1. The proposed system fails by the specified date to achieve the required continuous emissions reduction rate; or

2. The proposed system fails before the specified date so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare or safety; or

3. The Director decides at any time that the proposed system is unlikely to achieve the required level of control or to protect the public health, welfare or safety.

(d) If a source or modification fails to meet the required level of continuous emission reduction within the specified time period or the approval is withdrawn in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, the Director may allow the

source or modification up to an additional three (3) years to meet the requirement for the application of LAER through use of a demonstrated system of control.

(19) Reserved.

(20) Reserved.

(21) Reserved.

(22) Reserved.

(23) Actuals PALs. The provisions in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this Rule govern actuals PALs.

(a) Applicability.

1. The Director may approve the use of an actuals PAL for any existing major stationary source if the PAL meets the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this Rule. The term "PAL" shall mean "actuals PAL" throughout paragraph (23) of this Rule.

2. Any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that maintains its total source-wide emissions below the PAL level, meets the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this Rule, and complies with the PAL permit:

(i) Is not a major modification for the PAL pollutant;

(ii) Does not have to be approved through the nonattainment major NSR program;

3. A major stationary source shall continue to comply with all applicable Federal or State requirements, emission limitations, and work practice requirements that were established prior to the effective date of the PAL.

(b) Definitions. For the purposes of this Rule, the definitions in subparagraphs (23)(b)1. through 11. of this Rule apply. When a term is not defined in these paragraphs, it shall have the meaning given in paragraph (2) of this Rule or in the Clean Air Act.

1. Actuals PAL for a major stationary source means a PAL based on the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this Rule) of all emissions units (as defined in subparagraph (2)(g) of this Rule) at the source, that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant.

2. Allowable emissions means "allowable emissions" as defined in subparagraph (2)(p) of this Rule, except as this definition is modified according to subparagraphs (23)(b)2.(i) and (ii) of this Rule.

(i) The allowable emissions for any emissions unit shall be calculated

considering any emission limitations that are enforceable as a practical matter on the emissions unit's potential to emit.

(ii) An emissions unit's potential to emit shall be determined using the definition in subparagraph (2)(d) of this Rule, except that the words "or enforceable as a practical matter" should be added after "enforceable."

3. *Small emissions unit* means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit the PAL pollutant in an amount less than the significant level for that PAL pollutant, as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower.

4. Major emissions unit means:

(i) Any emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year or more of the PAL pollutant in an attainment area.

5. Plantwide applicability limitation (PAL) means an emission limitation expressed in tons per year, for a pollutant at a major stationary source, that is enforceable as a practical matter and established source-wide in accordance with subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this Rule.

6. PAL effective date generally means the date of issuance of the PAL permit. However, the PAL effective date for an increased PAL is the date any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

7. PAL effective period means the period beginning with the PAL effective date and ending 10 years later.

8. PAL major modification means, notwithstanding subparagraphs (2)(b) and (2)(c) of this Rule (the definitions for major modification and net emissions increase), any physical change in or change in the method of operation of the PAL source that causes it to emit the PAL pollutant at a level equal to or greater than the PAL.

9. PAL permit means the major NSR permit, the minor NSR permit, or the title V permit issued by the Director that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source.

10. PAL pollutant means the pollutant for which a PAL is established at a major stationary source.

11. Significant emissions unit means an emissions unit that emits or has the potential to emit a PAL pollutant in an amount that is equal to or greater than the significant level (as defined in subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule or in the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower) for that PAL pollutant, but less than the amount that would qualify the unit as a major emissions unit as defined in subparagraph (23)(b)4. of this Rule.

(c) Permit application requirements. As part of a permit application requesting a PAL, the owner or operator of a major stationary source shall submit the following information to the Director for approval:

1. A list of all emissions units at the source designated as small, significant or major based on their potential to emit. In addition, the owner or operator of the source shall indicate which, if any, Federal or State applicable requirements, emission limitations, or work practices apply to each unit.

2. Calculations of the baseline actual emissions (with supporting documentation). Baseline actual emissions are to include emissions associated not only with operation of the unit, but also emissions associated with startup and shutdown.

3. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator proposes to use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total for each month as required by subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this Rule.

(d) General requirements for establishing PALs.

1. The Director is allowed to establish a PAL at a major stationary source, provided that at a minimum, the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(d)1.(i) through (vii) of this Rule are met.

(i) The PAL shall impose an annual emission limitation in tons per year, that is enforceable as a practical matter, for the entire major stationary source. For each month during the PAL effective period after the first 12 months of establishing a PAL, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the monthly emissions from each emissions unit under the PAL for the previous 12 consecutive months is less than the PAL (a 12-month total, rolled monthly). For each month during the first 11 months from the PAL effective date, the major stationary source owner or operator shall show that the sum of the preceding monthly emissions from the PAL effective date for each emissions unit under the PAL is less than the PAL.

(ii) The PAL shall be established in a PAL permit that meets the public participation requirements in subparagraph (23)(e) of this Rule.

(iii) The PAL permit shall contain all the requirements of subparagraph (23)(g) of this Rule.

(iv) The PAL shall include fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, from all emissions units that emit or have the potential to emit the PAL pollutant at the major stationary source.

(v) Each PAL shall regulate emissions of only one pollutant.

(vi) Each PAL shall have a PAL effective period of 10 years.

(vii) The owner or operator of the major stationary source with a PAL shall comply with the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements provided in subparagraphs (23)(l) through (n) of this Rule for each emissions unit under the PAL through the PAL effective period.

2. At no time (during or after the PAL effective period) are emissions reductions of a PAL pollutant that occur during the PAL effective period creditable as decreases for purposes of offsets under Rule 335-3-14-.05 of this chapter unless the level of the PAL is reduced by the amount of such emissions reductions and such reductions would be creditable in the absence of the PAL.

(e) Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or increased through a procedure that is consistent with those of this Rule and 40 CFR Parts 51.160 and 51.161. This includes the requirement that the Director provide the public with notice of the proposed approval of a PAL permit and at least a 30-day period for submittal of public comment. The Director must address all material comments before taking final action on the permit.

(f) Setting the 10-year actuals PAL level. The actuals PAL level for a major stationary source shall be established as the sum of the baseline actual emissions (as defined in subparagraph (2)(uu) of this Rule) of the PAL pollutant for each emissions unit at the source; plus an amount equal to the applicable significant level for the PAL pollutant under subparagraph (2)(w) of this Rule or under the Clean Air Act, whichever is lower. When establishing the actuals PAL level, for a PAL pollutant, only one consecutive 24-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all existing emissions units. However, a different consecutive 24-month period may be used for each different PAL pollutant. Emissions associated with units that were permanently shutdown after this 24-month period must be subtracted from the PAL level. Emissions from units on which actual construction began after the beginning of the 24-month period must be added to the PAL level in an amount equal to the potential to emit of the unit if the unit began operation less than 24 months prior to the submittal of the PAL application. Baseline actual emissions from units on which actual construction began after the beginning of the 24-month period and commenced operation 24 months or more prior to the submittal of the PAL application must be added to the PAL based upon any 24 month period since the unit commenced operation. The Director shall specify a reduced PAL level(s) (in tons/yr) in the PAL permit to become effective on the future compliance date(s) of any applicable Federal or State regulatory requirement(s) that the Director is aware of prior to issuance of the PAL permit. For instance, if the source owner or operator will be required to reduce emissions from industrial boilers in half from baseline emissions of 60 ppm NOX to a new Rule limit of 30 ppm, then the permit shall contain a future effective PAL level that is equal to the current PAL level reduced by half of the original baseline emissions of such unit(s).

(g) Contents of the PAL permit. The PAL permit must contain, at a minimum, the information in subparagraphs (23)(g)1. through 10. of this Rule.

1. The PAL pollutant and the applicable source-wide emission limitation in

tons per year.

2. The PAL permit effective date and the expiration date of the PAL (PAL effective period).

3. Specification in the PAL permit that if a major stationary source owner or operator applies to renew a PAL in accordance with subparagraph (23)(j) of this Rule before the end of the PAL effective period, then the PAL shall not expire at the end of the PAL effective period. It shall remain in effect until a revised PAL permit is issued by the Director.

4. A requirement that emission calculations for compliance purposes must include emissions from startups and shutdowns.

5. A requirement that, once the PAL expires, the major stationary source is subject to the requirements of subparagraph (23)(i) of this Rule.

6. The calculation procedures that the major stationary source owner or operator shall use to convert the monitoring system data to monthly emissions and annual emissions based on a 12-month rolling total as required by subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this Rule.

7. A requirement that the major stationary source owner or operator monitor all emissions units in accordance with the provisions under subparagraph (23)(l) of this Rule.

8. A requirement to retain the records required under subparagraph (23)(m) of this Rule on site. Such records may be retained in an electronic format.

9. A requirement to submit the reports required under subparagraph (23)(n) of this Rule by the required deadlines.

10. Any other requirements that the Director deems necessary to implement and enforce the PAL.

(h) PAL effective period and reopening of the PAL permit. The requirements in subparagraphs (23)(h)1. and 2. of this Rule apply to actuals PALs.

1. PAL effective period. The Director shall specify a PAL effective period of 10 years.

2. Reopening of the PAL permit.

(i) During the PAL effective period, the Director must reopen the PAL permit to:

(I) Correct typographical/calculation errors made in setting the PAL or reflect a more accurate determination of emissions used to establish the PAL;

(II) Reduce the PAL if the owner or operator of the major stationary source creates creditable emissions reductions for use as offsets under Rule 335-3-14-.05; and

(III) Revise the PAL to reflect an increase in the PAL as provided under subparagraph (23)(k) of this Rule.

(ii) The Director shall have discretion to reopen the PAL permit for the following:

(I) Reduce the PAL to reflect newly applicable Federal requirements (for example, NSPS) with compliance dates after the PAL effective date;

(II) Reduce the PAL consistent with any other requirement, that is enforceable as a practical matter, and is required by these regulations; and

(III) Reduce the PAL if the Director determines that a reduction is necessary to avoid causing or contributing to a NAAQS or PSD increment violation, or to an adverse impact on a published air quality related value that has been identified for a Federal Class I area by a Federal Land Manager and for which information is available to the general public.

(iii) Except for the permit reopening in subparagraph (23)(h)2.(i)(I) of this Rule for the correction of typographical/calculation errors that do not increase the PAL level, all other reopenings shall be carried out in accordance with the public participation requirements of subparagraph (23)(e) of this Rule.

(i) Expiration of a PAL. Any PAL that is not renewed in accordance with the procedures in subparagraph (23)(j) of this Rule shall expire at the end of the PAL effective period, and the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(i)1. through 5. of this Rule shall apply.

1. Each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units) that existed under the PAL shall comply with an allowable emission limitation under a revised permit established according to the procedures in subparagraphs (23)(i)1.(i) and (ii) of this Rule.

(i) Within the time frame specified for PAL renewals in subparagraph (23)(j)2. of this Rule, the major stationary source shall submit a proposed allowable emission limitation for each emissions unit (or each group of emissions units, if such a distribution is more appropriate as decided by the Director) by distributing the PAL allowable emissions for the major stationary source among each of the emissions units that existed under the PAL. If the PAL had not yet been adjusted for an applicable requirement that became effective during the PAL effective period, as required under subparagraph (23)(j)5. of this Rule, such distribution shall be made as if the PAL had been adjusted.

(ii) The Director shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as the Director determines is appropriate.

2. Each emissions unit(s) shall comply with the allowable emission limitation on a 12-month rolling basis. The Director may approve the use of

monitoring systems (source testing, emission factors, etc.) other than CEMS, CERMS, PEMS, or CPMS to demonstrate compliance with the allowable emission limitation.

3. Until the Director issues the revised permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as required under subparagraph (23)(i)1.(ii) of this Rule, the source shall continue to comply with a source-wide, multi-unit emissions cap equivalent to the level of the PAL emission limitation.

4. Any physical change or change in the method of operation at the major stationary source will be subject to major NSR requirements if such change meets the definition of major modification in subparagraph (2)(b) of this Rule.

5. The major stationary source owner or operator shall continue to comply with any State or Federal applicable requirements (BACT, RACT, NSPS, synthetic minor limit, etc.) that may have applied either during the PAL effective period or prior to the PAL effective period.

(j) Renewal of a PAL.

1. The Director shall follow the procedures specified in subparagraph (23)(e) of this Rule in approving any request to renew a PAL for a major stationary source, and shall provide both the proposed PAL level and a written rationale for the proposed PAL level to the public for review and comment. During such public review, any person may propose a PAL level for the source for consideration by the Director.

2. Application deadline. A major stationary source owner or operator shall submit a timely application to the Director to request renewal of a PAL. A timely application is one that is submitted at least 6 months prior to, but not earlier than 18 months from, the date of permit expiration. This deadline for application submittal is to ensure that the permit will not expire before the permit is renewed. If the owner or operator of a major stationary source submits a complete application to renew the PAL within this time period, then the PAL shall continue to be effective until the revised permit with the renewed PAL is issued.

3. Application requirements. The application to renew a PAL permit shall contain the information required in subparagraphs (23)(j)3.(i) through (iv) of this Rule.

(i) The information required in subparagraphs (23)(c)1. through 3. of this Rule.

(ii) A proposed PAL level.

(iii) The sum of the potential to emit of all emissions units under the PAL (with supporting documentation).

(iv) Any other information the owner or operator wishes the Director to consider in determining the appropriate level for renewing the PAL.

4. PAL adjustment. In determining whether and how to adjust the PAL, the Director shall consider the options outlined in subparagraphs (23)(j)4.(i) and (ii) of this Rule. However, in no case may any such adjustment fail to comply with subparagraph (23)(j)4.(iii) of this Rule.

(i) If the emissions level calculated in accordance with subparagraph (23)(f) of this Rule is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director may renew the PAL at the same level without considering the factors set forth in subparagraph (23)(j)4.(ii) of this Rule; or

(ii) The Director may set the PAL at a level that he or she determines to be more representative of the source's baseline actual emissions, or that he or she determines to be more appropriate considering air quality needs, advances in control technology, anticipated economic growth in the area, desire to reward or encourage the source's voluntary emissions reductions, or other factors as specifically identified by the Director in his or her written rationale.

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (23)(j)4.(i) and (ii) of this Rule:

(I) If the potential to emit of the major stationary source is less than the PAL, the Director shall adjust the PAL to a level no greater than the potential to emit of the source; and

(II) The Director shall not approve a renewed PAL level higher than the current PAL, unless the major stationary source has complied with the provisions of subparagraph (23)(k) of this Rule (increasing a PAL).

5. If the compliance date for a State or Federal requirement that applies to the PAL source occurs during the PAL effective period, and if the Director has not already adjusted for such requirement, the PAL shall be adjusted at the time of PAL permit renewal or title V permit renewal, whichever occurs first.

(k) Increasing a PAL during the PAL effective period.

1. The Director may increase a PAL emission limitation only if the major stationary source complies with the provisions in subparagraphs (23)(k)1.(i) through(iv) of this Rule.

(i) The owner or operator of the major stationary source shall submit a complete application to request an increase in the PAL limit for a PAL major modification. Such application shall identify the emissions unit(s) contributing to the increase in emissions so as to cause the major stationary source's emissions to equal or exceed its PAL.

(ii) As part of this application, the major stationary source owner or operator shall demonstrate that the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units assuming application of BACT equivalent controls, plus the sum of the allowable emissions of the new or modified emissions unit(s) exceeds the PAL. The level of control that would result from

BACT equivalent controls on each significant or major emissions unit shall be determined by conducting a new BACT analysis at the time the application is submitted, unless the emissions unit is currently required to comply with a BACT or LAER requirement that was established within the preceding 10 years. In such a case, the assumed control level for that emissions unit shall be equal to the level of BACT or LAER with which that emissions unit must currently comply.

(iii) The owner or operator obtains a major NSR permit for all emissions unit(s) identified in subparagraph (23)(k)1.(i) of this Rule, regardless of the magnitude of the emissions increase resulting from them (that is, no significant levels apply). These emissions unit(s) shall comply with any emissions requirements resulting from the major NSR process (for example, BACT), even though they have also become subject to the PAL or continue to be subject to the PAL.

(iv) The PAL permit shall require that the increased PAL level shall be effective on the day any emissions unit that is part of the PAL major modification becomes operational and begins to emit the PAL pollutant.

2. The Director shall calculate the new PAL as the sum of the allowable emissions for each modified or new emissions unit, plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the significant and major emissions units (assuming application of BACT equivalent controls as determined in accordance with subparagraph (23)(k)1.(ii)), plus the sum of the baseline actual emissions of the small emissions units.

3. The PAL permit shall be revised to reflect the increased PAL level pursuant to the public notice requirements of subparagraph (23)(e) of this Rule.

(l) Monitoring requirements for PALs.

1. General requirements.

(i) Each PAL permit must contain enforceable requirements for the monitoring system that accurately determines plantwide emissions of the PAL pollutant in terms of mass per unit of time. Any monitoring system authorized for use in the PAL permit must be based on sound science and meet generally acceptable scientific procedures for data quality and manipulation. Additionally, the information generated by such system must meet minimum legal requirements for admissibility in a judicial proceeding to enforce the PAL permit.

(ii) The PAL monitoring system must employ one or more of the four general monitoring approaches meeting the minimum requirements set forth in subparagraphs (23)(l)2.(i) through (iv) of this Rule and must be approved by the Director.

(iii) Notwithstanding subparagraph (23)(l)1.(ii) of this Rule, an alternative monitoring approach that meets subparagraph (23)(l)1.(i) of this Rule may be employed if approved by the Director.

(iv) Failure to use a monitoring system that meets the requirements of this Rule renders the PAL invalid.

2. Minimum performance requirements for approved monitoring approaches. The following are acceptable general monitoring approaches when conducted in accordance with the minimum requirements in subparagraphs (23)(l)3. through 9. of this Rule:

- (i) Mass balance calculations for activities using coatings or solvents;
- (ii) CEMS;
- (iii) CPMS or PEMS; and
- (iv) Emission factors.

3. Mass balance calculations. An owner or operator using mass balance calculations to monitor PAL pollutant emissions from activities using coating or solvents shall meet the following requirements:

(i) Provide a demonstrated means of validating the published content of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by all materials used in or at the emissions unit;

(ii) Assume that the emissions unit emits all of the PAL pollutant that is contained in or created by any raw material or fuel used in or at the emissions unit, if it cannot otherwise be accounted for in the process; and

(iii) Where the vendor of a material or fuel, which is used in or at the emissions unit, publishes a range of pollutant content from such material, the owner or operator must use the highest value of the range to calculate the PAL pollutant emissions unless the Director determines there is site-specific data or a site-specific monitoring program to support another content within the range.

4. CEMS. An owner or operator using CEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) CEMS must comply with applicable Performance Specifications found in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B; and

(ii) CEMS must sample, analyze and record data at least every 15 minutes while the emissions unit is operating.

5. CPMS or PEMS. An owner or operator using CPMS or PEMS to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) The CPMS or the PEMS must be based on current site-specific data demonstrating a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions across the range of operation of the emissions unit; and

(ii) Each CPMS or PEMS must sample, analyze, and record data at least

every 15 minutes, or at another less frequent interval approved by the Director, while the emissions unit is operating.

6. Emission factors. An owner or operator using emission factors to monitor PAL pollutant emissions shall meet the following requirements:

(i) All emission factors shall be adjusted, if appropriate, to account for the degree of uncertainty or limitations in the factors' development;

(ii) The emissions unit shall operate within the designated range of use for the emission factor, if applicable; and

(iii) If technically practicable, the owner or operator of a significant emissions unit that relies on an emission factor to calculate PAL pollutant emissions shall conduct validation testing to determine a site-specific emission factor within 6 months of PAL permit issuance, unless the Director determines that testing is not required.

7. A source owner or operator must record and report maximum potential emissions without considering enforceable emission limitations or operational restrictions for an emissions unit during any period of time that there is no monitoring data, unless another method for determining emissions during such periods is specified in the PAL permit.

8. Notwithstanding the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(l)3. through 7. of this Rule, where an owner or operator of an emissions unit cannot demonstrate a correlation between the monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions rate at all operating points of the emissions unit, the Director shall, at the time of permit issuance:

(i) Establish default value(s) for determining compliance with the PAL based on the highest potential emissions reasonably estimated at such operating point(s); or

(ii) Determine that operation of the emissions unit during operating conditions when there is no correlation between monitored parameter(s) and the PAL pollutant emissions is a violation of the PAL.

9. Re-validation. All data used to establish the PAL pollutant must be re-validated through performance testing or other scientifically valid means approved by the Director. Such testing must occur at least once every 5 years after issuance of the PAL.

(m) Recordkeeping requirements.

1. The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of all records necessary to determine compliance with any requirement of paragraph (23) of this Rule and of the PAL, including a determination of each emissions unit's 12-month rolling total emissions, for 5 years from the date of such record.

2. The PAL permit shall require an owner or operator to retain a copy of the following records for the duration of the PAL effective period plus 5 years:

(i) A copy of the PAL permit application and any applications for revisions to the PAL; and

(ii) Each annual certification of compliance pursuant to title V and the data relied on in certifying the compliance.

(n) Reporting and notification requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semi-annual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the Director in accordance with the applicable title V operating permit. The reports shall meet the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(n)1. through 3. of this Rule.

1. Semi-annual report. This report shall contain the information required in subparagraphs (23)(n)1.(i) through (vii) of this Rule.

(i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number.

(ii) Total annual emissions (tons/year) based on a 12-month rolling total for each month in the reporting period recorded pursuant to subparagraph (23)(m)1. of this Rule.

(iii) All data relied upon, including, but not limited to, any Quality Assurance or Quality Control data, in calculating the monthly and annual PAL pollutant emissions.

(iv) A list of any emissions units modified or added to the major stationary source during the preceding 6-month period.

(v) The number, duration, and cause of any deviations or monitoring malfunctions (other than the time associated with zero and span calibration checks), and any corrective action taken.

(vi) A notification of a shutdown of any monitoring system, whether the shutdown was permanent or temporary, the reason for the shutdown, the anticipated date that the monitoring system will be fully operational or replaced with another monitoring system, and whether the emissions unit monitored by the monitoring system continued to operate, and the calculation of the emissions of the pollutant or the number determined by method included in the permit, as provided by subparagraph (23)(l)7. of this rule.

(vii) A signed statement by a responsible official (as defined in Chapter 335-3-16 of these Regulations) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

2. Deviation report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to 335-3-16-.05(c)3.(ii) shall satisfy this reporting

requirement. The reports shall contain the following information:

- (i) The identification of owner and operator and the permit number;
- (ii) The PAL requirement that experienced the deviation or that was exceeded;
- (iii) Emissions resulting from the deviation or the exceedance; and
- (iv) A signed statement by a responsible official (as defined in Chapter 335- 3-16 of these Regulations) certifying the truth, accuracy, and completeness of the information provided in the report.

3. Re-validation results. The owner or operator shall submit to the Director the results of any re-validation test or method within 3 months after completion of such test or method.

(o) Transition requirements.

1. The Director may not issue a PAL that does not comply with the requirements in subparagraphs (23)(a) through(o) of this Rule after the effective date of this Rule.

2. The Director may supersede any PAL that was established prior to the effective date of this Rule with a PAL that complies with the requirements of subparagraphs (23)(a) through (o) of this Rule.

(24) If any provision of this Rule, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this Rule, or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby.

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Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.

History: Effective Date: January 18, 1972.

Amended: April 3, 1979; February 13, 1980; March 24, 1981; March 23, 1982; February 13, 1985; November 13, 1985; September 18, 1986; June 9, 1987; May 4, 1988; September 21, 1989; November 1, 1990; October 30, 1992, December 28, 1993, April 27, 1995; November 21, 1996; March 27, 1998; January 13, 2000; September 7, 2000; May 23, 2011; June 2, 2017; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-15-.04 Synthetic Minor Operating Permit Requirements.

(1) General Provisions.

(a) The Synthetic Minor Operating Permit shall include specific conditions that restrict the facility's potential to emit and that are federally enforceable.

(b) Any Stationary Source requesting a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit must undergo the public participation procedures prescribed in Rule 335-3-15-.05.

(c) A Potential Major Source that does not obtain a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit shall apply for an Operating Permit.

(d) The Department shall act, within a reasonable time, on an application for a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit and shall notify the applicant in writing of its approval, conditional approval, or denial.

(e) In the event of a denial of a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing of the reason therefore. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the persons served or affidavit of the person making the service. The Department shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Department as its reasons for denial of the Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

(f) The facility shall obtain a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit prior to beginning operation of the new or modified Stationary Source and shall notify the Department at least ten (10) days prior to beginning such operation.

(g) Any Stationary Source applying for a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit shall submit applications for a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit at least 10 days prior to construction except as specified in subparagraph (3)(c) of this Rule.

(h) The holder of a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit shall comply with all conditions contained in such permit, as well as all applicable provisions of this Administrative Code. Such conditions shall be permanent, quantifiable and otherwise enforceable as a practical matter. Synthetic Minor Operating Permits which do not conform to the provision in this Chapter and the requirements of EPA's underlying regulations may be deemed not "federally enforceable" by EPA.

(2) Existing Potential Major Sources.

(a) Any facility that would request a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit shall apply to the Department within one year after approval by EPA of the Operating Permit regulations in Chapter 335-3-16.

(b) Any facility possessing an Operating Permit or whose potential emissions require it to obtain an Operating Permit may, at any time, accept federally enforceable permit restrictions which would allow it to obtain a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

(3) New Potential Major Sources.

(a) Any new Potential Major Source which commences construction after November 15, 1995, may apply to the Department for a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. This application shall be accurately completed and submitted to the Department prior to such construction.

(b) A Synthetic Minor Operating Permit for a new Potential Major Source shall expire and the application shall be canceled two years from the date of issuance of the Synthetic Minor Operating Permit if construction has not begun.

(c) Any new Stationary Source applying for a Synthetic Minor Operating Permit at a greenfield site shall not initiate construction until the Synthetic Minor Operating Permit has been issued. "Greenfield site" shall have the same meaning as defined in Rule 335-3-14-.01(7)(a)1.(i).

(4) Modifications to Synthetic Minor Sources.

(a) Any Stationary Source subject to the regulations in this Chapter that is modified so that it becomes a major source as defined in Rule 335-3-16-.01(15) shall apply for an Operating Permit within twelve (12) months of beginning operation.

(b) Any modification which would require a change to existing permit conditions that restrict the facility's potential to emit or require new conditions that restrict the facility's potential to emit, as required in subparagraph (1)(a) of this Rule, must undergo the public participation procedures prescribed in Rule 335-3-15-.05.

(5) ~~Exceptions to Violations of Emission Limits~~ [Reserved](#).

~~(a) The Director may, in the Synthetic Minor Operating Permit, exempt on a case by case basis any exceedances of emission limits or permit conditions which cannot reasonably be avoided, such as during periods of start up and shut-down or load change.~~

~~(b) The Director may exempt on a case by case basis exceedances of emission limits and permit conditions which cannot reasonably be avoided as a result of an "emergency" situation.~~

~~1. An "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the facility, including acts of God. These are situations that require immediate corrective action(s) to restore normal operation, and that cause the facility to exceed a technology based emission limitation set by the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include exceedances of the permit emission limitations caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.~~

~~2. Exceedances of emissions limitations during emergencies at a facility may be exempted as being violations provided that:~~

~~(i) the permittee identifies the cause(s) of the emergency;~~

~~(ii) the permitted facility was being properly operated until such a time as the emergency occurred;~~

~~(iii) during the period of which the emergency occurred, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the standards, or other requirements of the permit; and~~

~~(iv) the permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Department within two (2) working days of the time when the emissions limitations were exceeded as a result of the emergency. Such notice shall include those deviations attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of said deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures that were taken. Within 5 working days of the emergency, a written documentation of what was reported in the notice of the emergency shall be submitted to the Department.~~

~~3. The Director shall be the sole determiner of whether an emergency has occurred.~~

~~4. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement of the permit or the regulations.~~

~~**Author:** Richard E. Grusnick~~

~~**Statutory Authority:** Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-22A-4, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8.~~

~~**History:** Effective Date: December 28, 1993.~~

~~**Amended:** November 21, 1996.~~

Author: Richard E. Grusnick

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §22-22A-4, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, and 22-22A-8

History: Effective: December 28, 1993; **Amended:** November 21, 1996; Proposed: August 21, 2023.

335-3-17-.01 Transportation Conformity.

~~(1)General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations and the Appendices applicable thereto, governing Conformity to State Implementation Plans of Transportation Plans, Programs, and Projects Developed, Funded, or Approved Under Title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act address (July 1, 2012) 40 CFR §§ 93.105, 93.122(a)(4)(ii), and 93.125(c) in the Alabama State Implementation Plan as required by the Clean Air Act.

Author: Richard E. Grusnick.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective Date: April 27, 1995.

Amended: November 21, 1996; March 27, 1998; April 3, 2003; April 3, 2007; January 19, 2009; May 23, 2011; May 28, 2013; **Proposed: August 21, 2023.**

335-3-17-.02 General Conformity.

~~(1) General.~~ The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations and the Appendices applicable thereto, governing Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State Implementation Plans, are incorporated by reference as they exist in 40 CFR 93 Subpart B (July 1, 2010). (The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the Department's offices.)

Author: Richard E. Grusnick.

Statutory Authority: Code of Alabama 1975, §§22-28-14, 22-22A-5, 22-22A-6, 22-22A-8, and 41-22-9.

History: Effective Date: April 27, 1995.

Amended: November 21, 1996; March 27, 1998; April 3, 2007; May 23, 2011;

Proposed: [August 21, 2023.](#)

APPENDIX C

Environmental Protection Agency Regulations Reference Documents

Cross Referenced to ADEM Rules and Regulations

New Source Performance Standards National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants

The complete text of all finalized EPA regulations incorporated into these regulations is located in the documents listed below. Amendments, revisions, or clarifications of EPA regulations which have been codified in the CFR, as well as of finalized regulations which have not yet been codified, are not included in this listing and interested parties are advised to consult the Federal Register for such amendments or revisions. The exceptions listed below are identified by EPA as nondelegable to the States.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-10	40 CFR Part 60	Exceptions
335-3-10-.02(1) Subpart A	Subpart A	§60.8(b)(2) §60.8(b)(3) §60.11(e)(7) §60.11(e)(8) §60.13(g) §60.13(i) §60.13(j)(2)
335-3-10-.02(2)Subpart D	Subpart D	
335-3-10-.02(2)(a) Subpart Da	Subpart Da	§60.45a
335-3-10-.02(2)(b) Subpart Db	Subpart Db	§60.44b(f) §60.44b(g) §60.49b(a)(4)
335-3-10-.02(2)(c) Subpart Dc	Subpart Dc	§60.48c(a)(4)
335-3-10-.02(3) Subpart E	Subpart E	
335-3-10-.02(3)(a) Subpart Ea	Subpart Ea	
335-3-10-.02(3)(b) Subpart Eb	Subpart Eb	
335-3-10-.02(3)(c) Subpart Ec	Subpart Ec	§60.50c(i)
335-3-10-.02(4) Subpart F	Subpart F	§60.66

ADEM Chapter 335-3-10	40 CFR Part 60	Exceptions
335-3-10-.02(5) Subpart G	Subpart G	
335-3-10-.02(5)(a) Subpart Ga	Subpart Ga	
335-3-10-.02(6) Subpart H	Subpart H	
335-3-10-.02(7) Subpart I	Subpart I	
335-3-10-.02(8) Subpart J	Subpart J	§60.105(a)(13)(iii) §60.106(i)(12)
335-3-10-.02(8) (a) Subpart Ja	Subpart Ja	§60.109b
335-3-10-.02(9) Subpart K	Subpart K	
335-3-10-.02(9)(a) Subpart Ka	Subpart Ka	§60.114a
335-3-10-.02(9)(b) Subpart Kb	Subpart Kb	§60.111b(f)(4) §60.114(b) §60.116(e)(3)(iii)§ 60.116(e)(3)(iv) §60.116b(f)(2)(iii)
335-3-10-.02(12) Subpart L	Subpart L	
335-3-10-.02(13) Subpart M	Subpart M	
335-3-10-.02(14) Subpart N	Subpart N	
335-3-10-.02(14)(a) Subpart Na	Subpart Na	
335-3-10-.02(15) Subpart O	Subpart O	§60.153(e)
335-3-10-.02(16) Subpart P	Subpart P	
335-3-10-.02(17) Subpart Q	Subpart Q	
335-3-10-.02(18) Subpart R	Subpart R	
335-3-10-.02(19) Subpart S	Subpart S	
335-3-10-.02(20) Subpart T	Subpart T	
335-3-10-.02(21) Subpart U	Subpart U	
335-3-10-.02(22) Subpart V	Subpart V	
335-3-10-.02(23) Subpart W	Subpart W	
335-3-10-.02(24) Subpart X	Subpart X	
335-3-10-.02(25) Subpart Y	Subpart Y	
335-3-10-.02(26) Subpart Z	Subpart Z	
335-3-10-.02(27) Subpart AA	Subpart AA	

ADEM Chapter 335-3-10	40 CFR Part 60	Exceptions
335-3-10-.02(27)(a) Subpart AAa	Subpart AAa	
335-3-10-.02(28) Subpart BB	Subpart BB	
335-3-10-.02(28) Subpart BBa	Subpart BBa	
335-3-10-.02(29) Subpart CC	Subpart CC	
335-3-10-.02(30) Subpart DD	Subpart DD	
335-3-10-.02(31) Subpart EE	Subpart EE	§60.316(d)
335-3-10-.02(32) Subpart FF	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(33) Subpart GG	Subpart GG	§60.334(b)(2) §60.335(f)(1)
335-3-10-.02(34) Subpart HH	Subpart HH	
335-3-10-.02(35) Subpart II	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(36) Subpart JJ	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(37) Subpart KK	Subpart KK	
335-3-10-.02(37)(a) Subpart KKa	Subpart KKa	
335-3-10-.02(38) Subpart LL	Subpart LL	
335-3-10-.02(39) Subpart MM	Subpart MM	
335-3-10-.02(39)(a) Subpart MMA	Subpart MMA	
335-3-10-.02(40) Subpart NN	Subpart NN	
335-3-10-.02(41) Subpart OO	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(42) Subpart PP	Subpart PP	§60.446(c)
335-3-10-.02(43) Subpart QQ	Subpart QQ	
335-3-10-.02(44) Subpart RR	Subpart RR	
335-3-10-.02(45) Subpart SS	Subpart SS	§60.456(d)
335-3-10-.02(46) Subpart TT	Subpart TT	§60.466(d)
335-3-10-.02(47) Subpart UU	Subpart UU	§60.474(g)
335-3-10-.02(48) Subpart VV	Subpart VV	§60.482-1(c)(2) §60.484
335-3-10-.02(48)(a) Subpart VVa	Subpart VVa	
335-3-10-.02(49) Subpart WW	Subpart WW	§60.496(c)
335-3-10-.02(50) Subpart XX	Subpart XX	§60.502(e)(6)
335-3-10-.02(51) Subpart YY	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(52) Subpart ZZ	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(53) Subpart AAA	Reserved	

ADEM Chapter 335-3-10**40 CFR Part 60****Exceptions**

335-3-10-.02(54) Subpart BBB	Subpart BBB	§60.543(c)(2)(ii)(B)
335-3-10-.02(55) Subpart CCC	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(56) Subpart DDD	Subpart DDD	§60.562-2(c)
335-3-10-.02(57) Subpart EEE	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(58) Subpart FFF	Subpart FFF	
335-3-10-.02(59) Subpart GGG	Subpart GGG	
335-3-10-.02(59)(a) Subpart GGGa	Subpart GGGa	
335-3-10-.02(60) Subpart HHH	Subpart HHH	
335-3-10-.02(61) Subpart III	Subpart III	§60.613(e)
335-3-10-.02(62) Subpart JJJ	Subpart JJJ	
335-3-10-.02(63) Subpart KKK	Subpart KKK	
335-3-10-.02(64) Subpart LLL	Subpart LLL	
335-3-10-.02(65) Subpart MMM	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(66) Subpart NNN	Subpart NNN	§60.663(e)
335-3-10-.02(67) Subpart OOO	Subpart OOO	
335-3-10-.02(68) Subpart PPP	Subpart PPP	
335-3-10-.02(69) Subpart QQQ	Subpart QQQ	
335-3-10-.02(70) Subpart RRR	Subpart RRR	§60.703(e)
335-3-10-.02(71) Subpart SSS	Subpart SSS	§60.711(a)(16) §60.713(b)(1)(i) §60.713(b)(1)(ii) §60.713(b)(5)(i) §60.713(d) §60.715(a) §60.716
335-3-10-.02(72) Subpart TTT	Subpart TTT	§60.723(b)(1) §60.723(b)(2)(i)(C) §60.723(b)(2)(iv) §60.724(e) §60.725(b)
<u>335-3-10-.02(72)(a) Subpart TTTa</u>	<u>Subpart TTTa</u>	<u>§60.726a(b)</u>

ADEM Chapter 335-3-10	40 CFR Part 60	Exceptions
335-3-10-.02(73) Subpart UUU	Subpart UUU	
335-3-10-.02(74) Subpart VVV	Subpart VVV	§60.743(a)(3)(v)(A) §60.743(a)(3)(v)(B) §60.743(e) §60.745(a) §60.746
335-3-10-.02(75) Subpart WWW	Subpart WWW	§60.754(a)(5)
335-3-10-.02(76) Subpart XXX	Subpart XXX	§60.764(a)(5)
335-3-10-.02(77) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(78) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(79) Subpart AAAA	Subpart AAAA	
335-3-10-.02(80) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(81) Subpart CCCC	Subpart CCCC	§60.2030 (c)
335-3-10-.02(82) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(83) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(84) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(85) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(86) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02(87) Subpart IIII	Subpart IIII	
335-3-10-.02(88) Subpart JJJJ	Subpart JJJJ	
335-3-10-.02(89) Subpart KKKK	Subpart KKKK	
335-3-10-.02(90) Subpart LLLL	Subpart LLLL	§60.4785(c)
335-3-10-.02(91) Subpart OOOO	Subpart OOOO	
335-3-10-.02(91a) Subpart OOOOa	Subpart OOOOa	
335-3-10-.02 (92) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02 (93) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02 (94) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02 (95) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-10-.02 (96) TTTT	Subpart TTTT	§60.5575(b)

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 61	Exceptions
335-3-11-.02(4) Subpart E	Subpart E	§61.53(c)(4) §61.55(d)
335-3-11-.02(5) Subpart F	Subpart F	§61.66 §61.67(g)
335-3-11-.02(9) Subpart J	Subpart J	§61.112(c)
335-3-11-.02(11) Subpart L	Subpart L	§61.136(d)
335-3-11-.02(12) Subpart M	Subpart M	§61.149(c)(2) §61.150(a)(4) §61.151(c) §61.152(b)(3) §61.154(d) §61.155(a)
335-3-11-.02(13) Subpart N	Subpart N	§61.162(c) §61.163(h) §61.164(a)
335-3-11-.02(14) Subpart O	Subpart O	§61.174(a)
335-3-11-.02(15) Subpart P	Subpart P	
335-3-11-.02(21) Subpart V	Subpart V	§61.242-1(c)(2) §61.244
335-3-11-.02(22) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(23) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(24) Subpart Y	Subpart Y	§61.273
335-3-11-.02(25) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(26) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(27) Subpart BB	Subpart BB	
335-3-11-.02(28) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(29) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.02(30) Reserved	Reserved	

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 61	Exceptions
335-3-11-.02(31) Subpart FF	Subpart FF	§61.353

History: Effective Date: May 25, 1976.

Amended: June 23, 1981; February 13, 1985; June 9, 1987; November 1, 1990; March 28, 1991; July 31, 1991; September 19, 1991; October 30, 1992; December 28, 1993; January 13, 2000; March 14, 2002; October 2, 2003; March 22, 2005; December 12, 2005; January 22, 2008; November 24, 2015; June 2, 2017.

335-3-11-.03(1) Appendix B	Appendix B	
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History: Effective Date: June 16, 1988

Amended: March 28, 1991; November 21, 1996; March 14, 2002; November 24, 2015; June 9, 2017.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(1) Subpart A	Subpart A	§63.6(g) §63.6(h)(9) §63.7(e)(2)(ii) §63.7(f) §63.8(f) §63.10(f)
335-3-11-.06(2) Subpart B	Subpart B	
335-3-11-.06(3) Subpart D	Subpart D	
335-3-11-.06(4) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(5) Subpart F	Subpart F ¹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(6) Subpart G	Subpart G	§63.153(c)(1)-(4)

¹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to requirements in §§ 63.100, 63.102, and 63.104. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-4-11-.06(7) Subpart H	Subpart H ²	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(8) Subpart I	Subpart I ³	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(9) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(10) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(11) Subpart L	Subpart L ⁴	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(12) Subpart M	Subpart M ⁵	See Footnote

² The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.160, 63.162 through 63.176, 63.178 through 63.179. Follow the applicable procedures of § 63.177 to request an alternative means of emission limitation for batch processes and enclosed-vented process units. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. Where these standards reference another subpart and modify the requirements, the requirements shall be modified as described in this subpart. Delegation of the modified requirements will also occur according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

³ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.190 and 63.192(a) through (b), (e), and (h) through (j). Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

⁴ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.300 and 63.302 through 63.308 (except the authorities in 63.306(a)(2) and (d)). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in §63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of any changes to section 2 of Method 303 in appendix A of this part. (4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

⁵ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.320 and 63.322(a) through (j). Follow the requirements in § 63.325 to

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(13) Subpart N	Subpart N	§63.348(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(14) Subpart O	Subpart O	§63.368(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(15) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(16) Subpart Q	Subpart Q ⁶	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(17) Subpart R	Subpart R	§63.429(c)
335-3-11-.06(18) Subpart S	Subpart S ⁸	See Footnote

demonstrate that alternative equipment or procedures are equivalent to the requirements of § 63.322. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

⁶ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.400 and 63.402 through 63.403. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

⁸ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.440, 63.443 through 63.447 and 63.450. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of alternatives to using §§ 63.457(b)(5)(iii), 63.457(c)(5)(ii) through (iii), and 63.257(c)(5)(ii), and any major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of alternatives using § 64.453(m) and any major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(19) Subpart T	Subpart T ⁹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(20) Subpart U	Subpart U ¹⁰	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(21) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(22) Subpart W	Subpart W ¹¹	See Footnote

recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

⁹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.460, 63.462(a) through (d), and 63.463 through 63.464 (except for the authorities in § 63.463(d)(9)). Use the procedures in § 63.469 to request the use of alternative equipment or procedures. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁰ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.480 through 63.481, 63.483(a) through (c), 63.484, 63.485(a) through (k), (m), through (s), (u), 63.486 through 63.487, 63.488(a), (b)(1) through (4), (5)(iv) through (v), (6) through (7), (c) through (i), 63.493 through 63.494, 63.500(a)(1) through (3), (b), 63.501, 63.502(a) through (f), (i), (k) through (m), and 63.503. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. Where these standards reference another subpart and modify the requirements, the requirements shall be modified as described in this subpart. Delegation of the modified requirements will also occur according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹¹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.520, 63.521, 63.523, and 63.524. Where these standards reference another rule, the cited provisions in that rule will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of that rule. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods for under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

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335-3-11-.06(23) Subpart X	Subpart X	§63.551(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(24) Subpart Y	Subpart Y	§63.568(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(25) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(26) Subpart AA	Subpart AA	§63.611(b)(1)-(5)
335-3-11-.06(27) Subpart BB	Subpart BB	§63.632(b)
335-3-11-.06(28) Subpart CC	Subpart CC	§63.656(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(29) Subpart DD	Subpart DD ¹²	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(30) Subpart EE	Subpart EE ¹³	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(31) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(32) Subpart GG	Subpart GG	§63.759(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(33) Subpart HH	Subpart HH ¹⁴	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(34) Subpart II	Subpart II ¹⁵	See Footnote

¹² The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.680, 63.683 through 63.691, and 63.693. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹³ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.701 and 63.703. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁴ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.760, 63.764 through 63.766, 63.769, 63.771, and 63.777. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁵ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.780 through 63.781, and 63.783 through 63.784. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90,

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335-3-11-.06(35) Subpart JJ	Subpart JJ ¹⁶	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(36) Subpart KK	Subpart KK ¹⁷	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(37) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(38) Subpart MM	Subpart MM	§63.868(b)
335-3-11-.06(39) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(40) Subpart OO	Subpart OO ¹⁹	See Footnote

and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁶ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.800, 63.802, and 63.803(a)(1), (b), (c) introductory text, and (d) through (l). (2) Approval of alternatives to the monitoring and compliance requirements in §§ 63.804(f)(4)(iv)(D) and (E), 63.804(g)(4)(iii)(C), 63.804(g)(4)(vi), and 63.804(g)(6)(vi). (3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart, as well as approval of any alternatives to the specific test methods under §§ 63.805(a), 63.805(d)(2)(v), and 63.805(e)(1). (4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁷ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.820 through 63.821 and 63.823 through 63.826. (2) Approval of alternatives to the test method for organic HAP content determination in § 63.827(b) and alternatives to the test method for volatile matter in § 63.827(c), and major alternatives to other test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

¹⁹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in § 63.900 and 63.902. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3)

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335-3-11-.06(41) Subpart PP	Subpart PP ²⁰	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(42) Subpart QQ	Subpart QQ ²¹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(43) Subpart RR	Subpart RR ²²	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(44) Subpart SS	Subpart SS	§63.992(b)

Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

²⁰ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.920 and 63.922 through 63.924. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

²¹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.940, 63.942, and 63.943. Where these standards reference subpart DD, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of subpart DD. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

²² The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.960 and 63.962. Where these standards reference subpart DD, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions subpart DD of this part. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

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335-3-11-.06(45) Subpart TT	Subpart TT ²⁴	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(46) Subpart UU	Subpart UU ²⁵	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(47) Subpart VV	Subpart VV ²⁶	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(48) Subpart WW	Subpart WW ²⁷	See Footnote

²⁴ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emissions standards in § 63.1003 through 63.1015, under § 63.6(g). Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Reserved. (3) Approval of major changes to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major changes to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

²⁵ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emissions standards in § 63.1022 through 63.1034, under § 63.6(g), and the standards for quality improvement programs in § 63.1035. Where these standards reference another subpart, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of the referenced subpart. (2) Reserved. (3) Approval of major changes to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major changes to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

²⁶ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1040 and 63.1042 through 63.1045. Where these standards reference subpart DD, the cited provisions will be delegated according to the delegation provisions of subpart DD of this part. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

²⁷ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emissions standards in §§ 63.1062 and 63.1063(a) and (b) for alternative means of emission limitation, under § 63.6(g). (2) Reserved. (3) Approval of major changes to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major changes to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

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335-3-11-.06(49) Subpart XX	Subpart XX	§63.1097(b)
335-3-11-.06(50) Subpart YY	Subpart YY	§63.1114(b)
335-3-11-.06(51) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(52) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(53) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(54) Subpart CCC	Subpart CCC ²⁹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(55) Subpart DDD	Subpart DDD	§63.1195(c)
335-3-11-.06(56) Subpart EEE	Subpart EEE ³⁰	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(57) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(58) Subpart GGG	Subpart GGG	§63.1261(c)(1)-(4)

²⁹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1155, 63.1157 through 63.1159, and 63.1160(a). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of any alternative measurement methods for HCl and CL₂ to those specified in § 63.1161(d)(1). (4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (5) Approval of any alternative monitoring requirements to those specified in §§ 63.1162(a)(2) through (5) and 63.1162(b)(1) through (3). (6) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (7) Waiver of recordkeeping requirements specified in § 63.1165. (8) Approval of an alternative schedule for conducting performance tests to the requirement specified in § 63.1162 (a)(1).

³⁰ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1200, 63.1203 through 63.1205, and 63.1206(a). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

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335-3-11-.06(59) Subpart HHH	Subpart HHH ³¹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(60) Subpart III	Subpart III	§63.1309(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(61) Subpart JJJ	Subpart JJJ	§63.1336(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(62) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(63) Subpart LLL	Subpart LLL	§63.1358
335-3-11-.06(64) Subpart MMM	Subpart MMM	§63.1369(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(65) Subpart NNN	Subpart NNN	§63.1388(c)
335-3-11-.06(66) Subpart OOO	Subpart OOO	§63.1419(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(67) Subpart PPP	Subpart PPP	§63.1421(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(68) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(69) Subpart RRR	Subpart RRR	§63.1519(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(70) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(71) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(72) Subpart UUU	Subpart UUU	§63.1578(c)(1)-(5)
335-3-11-.06(73) Subpart VVV	Subpart VVV ³²	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(74) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(75) Subpart XXX	Subpart XXX ³³	See Footnote

³¹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1270, 63.1274 through 63.1275, 63.1281, and 63.1287. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

³² The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1580, 63.1583 through 63.1584, and 63.1586 through 63.1587. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

³³ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the requirements in §§ 63.1650 and 63.1652 through 63.1654. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart. (4) Approval of major

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335-3-11-.06(76) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(77) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(78) Subpart AAAA	Subpart AAAA	§63.1985(c)
335-3-11-.06(79) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(80) Subpart CCCC	Subpart CCCC	
335-3-11-.06(81) Subpart DDDD	Subpart DDDD	§63.2291(c)
335-3-11-.06(82) Subpart EEEE	Subpart EEEE	§63.2402(b)
335-3-11-.06(83) Subpart FFFF	Subpart FFFF	§63.2545(b)
335-3-11-.06(84) Subpart GGGG	Subpart GGGG	§63.2871(c)

alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f), as defined in § 63.90, and as required in this subpart.

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335-3-11-.06(85) Subpart HHHH	Subpart HHHH ³⁸	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(86) Subpart IIII	Subpart IIII	§63.3175(c)
335-3-11-.06(87) Subpart JJJJ	Subpart JJJJ	§63.3420(b)
335-3-11-.06(88) Subpart KKKK	Subpart KKKK	§63.3560(c)
335-3-11-.06(89) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(90) Subpart MMMM	Subpart MMMM	§63.3980(c)
335-3-11-.06(91) Subpart NNNN	Subpart NNNN	§63.4180(c)

³⁸ The following are not delegable: (1) The authority under § 63.6(g) to approve alternatives to the emission limits in §63.2983 and operating limits in § 63.2984. (2) The authority under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) to approve of major alternatives (as defined in § 63.90) to the test methods in § 63.2993. (3) The authority under § 63.8(f) to approve major alternatives (as defined in § 63.90) to the monitoring requirements in §§ 63.2996 and 63.2997. (4) The authority under § 63.10(f) to approve major alternatives (as defined in § 63.90) to recordkeeping, notification, and reporting requirements in §§ 63.2998 through 63.3000.

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335-3-11-.06(92) Subpart OOOO	Subpart OOOO	§63.4370(c)
335-3-11-.06(93) Subpart PPPP	Subpart PPPP	§63.4580(c)
335-3-11-.06(94) Subpart QQQQ	Subpart QQQQ ⁴⁶	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(95) Subpart RRRR	Subpart RRRR	§63.4980(c)
335-3-11-.06(96) Subpart SSSS	Subpart SSSS	§63.5200(c)

⁴⁶ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the work practice standards under § 63.4693. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

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335-3-11-.06(97) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(98) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(99) Subpart VVVV	Subpart VVVV	§63.5776(b) §63.5728 §63.5731(a) §63.5734 §63.5740(a) §63.5743 §63.5746(g)
335-3-11-.06(100) Subpart WWWW	Subpart WWWW	§63.5930(c)
335-3-11-.06(101) Subpart XXXX	Subpart XXXX	§63.6014(c)§
335-3-11-.06(102) Subpart YYYY	Subpart YYYY	63.6170(c)§6

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335-3-11-.06(103) Subpart ZZZZ	Subpart ZZZZ	§63.6670(c)
335-3-11-.06(104) Subpart AAAAA	Subpart AAAAA	§63.7141(c)
335-3-11-.06(105) Subpart BBBBB	Subpart BBBBB ⁵⁴	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(106) Subpart CCCCC	Subpart CCCCC ⁵⁵	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(107) Subpart DDDDD	Subpart DDDDD	§63.7570(b)

⁵⁴ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations in § 63.7184 under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and defined in § 63.90.

⁵⁵ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to work practice standards for fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7291(a) for a by-product coke oven battery with vertical flues, fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7292(a) for a by-product coke oven battery with horizontal flues, fugitive pushing emissions in § 63.7293 for a non-recovery coke oven battery, soaking for a by-product coke oven battery in § 63.7294(a), and quenching for a coke oven battery in § 63.7295(b) under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of alternatives opacity emission limitations for a by-product coke oven battery under § 63.6(h)(9). (3) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90, except for alternative procedures in § 63.7334(a)(7). (4) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (6) Approval of the work practice plan for by-product coke oven batteries with horizontal flues submitted under § 63.7292(a)(1).

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335-3-11-.06(108) Subpart EEEEE	Subpart EEEEE	§63.7761(c)
335-3-11-.06(109) Subpart FFFFF	Subpart FFFFF	§63.7851(c)
335-3-11-.06(110) Subpart GGGGG	Subpart GGGGG	§63.7956(c)
335-3-11-.06(111) Subpart HHHHH	Subpart HHHHH	§63.8100(b)
335-3-11-.06(112) Subpart IIIII	Subpart IIIII ⁶⁰	§63.8264(c)(1)-(5) See

~~⁶⁰The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives under § 63.6(g) to the non-opacity emission limitations in § 63.8190 and work practice standards in § 63.8192. (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.~~

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335-3-11-.06(113) Subpart JJJJJ	Subpart JJJJJ	§63.8510(c)
335-3-11-.06(114) Subpart KKKKK	Subpart KKKKK	§63.8660(c)
335-3-11-.06(115) Subpart LLLLL	Subpart LLLLL	§63.8697(b)
335-3-11-.06(116) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(117) Subpart NNNNN	Subpart NNNNN	§63.9070(c)
335-3-11-.06(118) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(119) Subpart PPPPP	Subpart PPPPP	§63.9370(c)
335-3-11-.06(120) Subpart QQQQQ	Subpart QQQQQ ⁶⁴	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(121) Subpart RRRRR	Subpart RRRRR	§63.9651(c)

⁶⁴ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the emission limitations in § 63.9500(a) and (b) under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(122) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(123) Subpart TTTTTT	Subpart TTTTTT ⁶⁶	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(124) Subpart UUUUU	Subpart UUUUU	§63.10041(b)
335-3-11-.06(125) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(126) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(127) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(128) Subpart YYYYY	Subpart YYYYY	§63.10691(c)(1)-(6)
335-3-11-.06(129) Subpart ZZZZZ	Subpart ZZZZZ	§63.10905(c)
335-3-11-.06(130) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(131) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(132) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(133) Subpart DDDDDD	Subpart DDDDDD	§63.11145(b)
335-3-11-.06(134) Subpart EEEEEEE	Subpart EEEEEEE ⁶⁷	See Footnote

⁶⁶ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of alternatives to the non-opacity emission limitations in § 63.9890 and work practice standards in § 63.9891 under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of major alternatives to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of major alternatives to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of major alternatives to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

⁶⁷ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(h)(9). (3) Approval of a major change to a test method under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in § 63.90.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(135) Subpart FFFFFFFF	Subpart FFFFFFFF ⁶⁸	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(136) Subpart GGGGGG	Subpart GGGGGG ⁶⁹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(137) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(138) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(139) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(140) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(141) Subpart LLLLLL	Subpart LLLLLL	§63.11399(b)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(142) Subpart MMMMMM	Subpart MMMMMM	§63.11406(b)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(143) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(144) Subpart OOOOOO	Subpart OOOOOO	§63.11420(b)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(145) Reserved Subpart PPPPPP	Reserved Subpart PPPPPP	
§63.11427(b)(1)-(5)		
335-3-11-.06(146) Subpart QQQQQQ	Subpart QQQQQQ ⁷⁰	See Footnote

⁶⁸ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under §63.6(g). (2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined in § 63.90. (3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in § 63.90.

⁶⁹ For primary zinc production facilities, the following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(h)(9). (3) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in § 63.90. For primary beryllium manufacturing facilities, the following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative non-opacity emissions standard under 40 CFR 61.12(d). (2) Approval of a major change to test methods under 40 CFR 61.13(h). A "major change to test method" is defined in §63.90. (3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under 40 CFR 61.14(g). A "major change to monitoring" is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under 40 CFR 61.10. A "major change to recordkeeping/reporting" is defined in § 63.90.

⁷⁰ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative nonopacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A "major change to test method" is defined

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11	40 CFR Part 63	Exceptions
335-3-11-.06(147) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(148) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(149) Subpart TTTTTT	Subpart TTTTTT	§63.11473(c)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(150) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(151) Subpart VVVVVV	Subpart VVVVVV	§63.11503(b)(1)-(4)
335-3-11-.06(152) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(153) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(154) Subpart YYYYYY	Subpart YYYYYY	§63.11531(c)(1)-(5)
335-3-11-.06(155) Subpart ZZZZZZ	Subpart ZZZZZZ	§63.11557(c)(1)-(5)
335-3-11-.06(156) Subpart AAAAAA	Subpart AAAAAA	§63.11567(b)
335-3-11-.06(157) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(158) Subpart CCCCCC	Subpart CCCCCC ⁷¹	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(159) Subpart DDDDDD	Subpart DDDDDD ⁷²	See Footnote
335-3-11-.06(160) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(161) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(162) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11-.06(163) Subpart HHHHHH	Subpart HHHHHH	§63.12000(b)

in § 63.90 (3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

⁷¹ The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative nonopacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in § 63.90 (3) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping/reporting under § 63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

⁷² The following are not delegable: (1) Approval of an alternative nonopacity emissions standard under § 63.6(g). (2) Approval of an alternative opacity emissions standard under § 63.6(h)(9). (3) Approval of a major change to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f). A “major change to test method” is defined in § 63.90. (4) Approval of a major change to monitoring under § 63.8(f). A “major change to monitoring” is defined in § 63.90. (5) Approval of a major change to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f). A “major change to recordkeeping/reporting” is defined in § 63.90.

ADEM Chapter 335-3-11**40 CFR Part 63****Exceptions****History:** Effective Date: November 23, 1995.**Amended:** November 21, 1996; **Amended:** September 25, 1997;**Amended:** March 27, 1998; **Amended:** November 19, 1998; **Amended:** July 15, 1999; **Amended:** January 13, 2000; **Amended:** September 7, 2000; **Amended:** March 22, 2005; **Amended:** December 12, 2005; **Amended:** July 11, 2006; **Amended:** April 3, 2007; **Amended:** January 22, 2008; **Amended:** August 5, 2008; **Amended:** January 19, 2009; **Amended:** March 30, 2010; **Amended:** May 23, 2011; **Amended:** May 29, 2012; **Amended:** January 22, 2013; **Amended:** May 28, 2013; **Amended:** September 24, 2013; **Amended:** November 24, 2015; **Amended:** June 9, 2017;**Amended:** Filed: October 29, 2021; Effective: December 13, 2021; **Proposed:** August 21, 2023.

335-3-11-.07(1) Appendix A	Appendix A	Sect. 2, Method 303
335-3-11-.07(2) Appendix B	Appendix B	
335-3-11-.07(3) Appendix C	Appendix C	
335-3-11-.07(4) Appendix D	Appendix D	
335-3-11-.07(5) Appendix E	Appendix E	

History: Effective Date: November 23, 1995.**Amended:** November 21, 1996; September 25, 1997; November 19, 1998; July 15, 1999; January 13, 2000; March 14, 2002; March 30, 2010; May 23, 2011; May 28, 2013; November 24, 2015; June 9, 2017.**ADEM Chapter 335-3-11A****40 CFR Part 65****Exceptions**

335-3-11A-.02(1) Subpart A	Subpart A	§65.8
		§65.46
		§65.102
		§65.156(b)(1)(ii)
		§65.158(a)(2)(ii)

335-3-11A-.02(2) Reserved	Reserved	
335-3-11A-.02(3) Subpart C	Subpart C	
335-3-11A-.02(4) Subpart D	Subpart D	
335-3-11A-.02(5) Subpart E	Subpart E	
335-3-11A-.02(6) Subpart F	Subpart F	
335-3-11A-.02(7) Subpart G	Subpart G	

History: Effective Date: March 14, 2002.**Amended:** August 5, 2008; November 24, 2015.

APPENDIX G

Clean Air Act Amendments Of 1990 List Of Hazardous Air Pollutants

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Acetaldehyde	75070
Acetamide	60355
Acetonitrile	75058
Acetophenone	98862
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53963
Acrolein	107028
Acrylamide	79061
Acrylic Acid	79107
Acrylonitrile	107131
Allyl chloride	107051
4-Aminobiphenyl	92671
Aniline	62533
o-Anisidine	90040
Asbestos	1332214
Benzene (includes benzene from gasoline)	71432
Benzidine	92875
Benzotrichloride	98077
Benzyl chloride	100447
Biphenyl	92524
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate [DEHP]	117817
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542881
Bromoform	75252
1-Bromopropane (1-BP)	106945
1,3-Butadiene	106990
Calcium cyanamide	156627
Captan	133062
Carbaryl	63252
Carbon disulfide	75150
Carbon tetrachloride	56235
Carbonyl sulfide	463581
Catechol	120809
Chloramben	133904
Chlordane	57749
Chlorine	7782505
Chloroacetic Acid	79118
2-Chloroacetophenone	532274
Chlorobenzene	108907
Chlorobenzilate	510156
Chloroform	67663
Chloromethyl methyl ether	107302
Chloroprene	126998
Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixtures)	1319773

Chemical Name	CAS Number
o-Cresol	95487
m-cresol	108394
p-cresol	106445
Cumene	98828
2,4-D, salts & esters	94757
DDE	3547044
Diazomethane	334883
Dibenzofurans	132649
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96128
Dibutylphthalate	84742
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p)	106467
3,3-Dichlorobenzidene	91941
Dichlorethylether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)	111444
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756
Dichlorvos	62737
Diethanolamine	111422
N,N-Diethyl aniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)	121697
Diethyl sulfate	64675
3,3-Dimethoxybenzidene	119904
Dimethyl aminobenzene	60117
3,3-Dimethyl benzidene	119937
Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride	79447
Dimethyl formamide	68122
1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine	57147
Dimethyl phthalate	131113
Dimethyl sulfate	77781
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts	534521
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142
1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)	123911
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667
Epichlorohydrin (1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)	106898
1,2-Epoxybutane	106887
Ethyl acrylate	140885
Ethyl benzene	100414
Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)	51796
Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)	75003
Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)	106934
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107062
Ethylene glycol	107211
Ethylene imine (Aziridine)	151564
Ethylene oxide	75218
Ethylene thiourea	96457
Ethylidenedichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)	75343
Formaldehyde	50000

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Heptachlor	76448
Hexachlorobenzene	118741
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474
Hexachloroethane	67721
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate	822060
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680319
Hexane	110543
Hydrazine	302012
Hydrochloric Acid	7647010
Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)	7664393
Hydroquinone	123319
Isophorone	78591
Lindane (all isomers)	58899
Maleic anhydride	108316
Methanol	67561
Methoxychlor	72435
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	74839
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	74873
Methylchloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71556
Methyl hydrazine	60344
Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)	74884
Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)	108101
Methyl isocyanate	624839
Methyl methacrylate	80626
Methyl tertiary butyl ether	1634044
4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101144
Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	75092
Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)	101688
4,4-Methylenedianiline	101779
Naphthalene	91203
Nitrobenzene	98953
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92933
4-Nitrophenol	100027
2-Nitropropane	79469
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684935
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59892
Parathion	56382
Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)	82688
Pentachlorophenol	87865
Phenol	108952
p-Phenylenediamine	106503
Phosgene	75445
Phosphine	7803512
Phosphorous	7723140

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Phthalic Anhydride	85449
Polychlorinated biphenyls (Arochlors)	1336363
1,3-Propane sultone	1120714
beta-Propiolactone	57578
Propionaldehyde	123386
Propoxur (Baygon)	114261
Propylenedichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)	78875
Propylene oxide	75569
1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)	75558
Quinoline	91225
Quinone	106514
Styrene	100425
Styrene oxide	96093
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	1746016
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345
Tetrachlorethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127184
Titanium tetrachloride	7550450
Toluene	108883
2,4-Toluene diamine	95807
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584849
o-Toluidine	95534
Toxaphene (chlorinated Camphene)	8001352
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005
Trichloroethylene	79016
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95954
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062
Triethylamine	121448
Trifluralin	1582098
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	540841
Vinyl acetate	108054
Vinyl bromide	593602
Vinyl chloride	75014
Vinylidenechloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)	75354
Xylenes (isomers and mixtures)	1330207
o-Xylenes	95476
m-Xylenes	108383
p-Xylenes	106423
Antimony compounds	---
Arsenic compounds (inorganic including arsine)	---
Beryllium compounds	---
Cadmium compounds	---
Chromium compounds	---
Cobalt compounds	---

Chemical Name	CAS Number
Coke oven emissions	---
Cyanide compounds ¹	---
Glycol ethers ²	---
Lead compounds	---
Manganese compounds	---
Mercury compounds	---
Fine mineral fibers ³	---
Nickel compounds	---
Polycyclic organic matter ⁴	---
Radionuclides (including radon) ⁵	---
Selenium Compounds	---

¹ X'CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example, KCN or Ca(CN)₂

² Includes mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH₂CH₂)_n-OR' where:

N = 1, 2, or 3;

R = alkyl C7 or less; or

R = phenyl or alkyl substituted phenyl;

R' = H or alkyl C7 or less; or OR' consisting of carboxylic acid ester, sulfate, phosphate, nitrate, or sulfonate.

The substance ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE, 2- Butoxyethanol) (CAS Number 111-76-2) is deleted from the list of hazardous air pollutants.

³ Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.

⁴ Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100° C.

⁵ A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

Note: For all listings above which contain the word "compounds" and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

