

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

PART 9. EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS—MISCELLANEOUS

R 336.1902 Adoption of standards by reference.

Rule 902. (1) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules. Copies are available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760, at a cost

as of the time of adoption of these rules (AQD price). Copies may also be obtained from the U.S. Government Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401, or by accessing their online bookstore at <http://www.ecfr.gov> at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (GPO price). The standards can also be viewed and/or printed free of charge at <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>.

(a) “National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards,” 40 C.F.R. Part 50 (2017), AQD price \$61.00/\$51.00 GPO price for Part 50 through Part 51.

(b) The following sections of “Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans,” 40 C.F.R. Part 51 (2017), AQD price \$61.00/\$51.00 GPO price for Part 50 through Part 51:

(i) “Definitions,” 40 C.F.R. §51.100.

(ii) “Legally enforceable procedures,” 40 C.F.R. §51.160.

(iii) “Permit requirements,” 40 C.F.R. §51.165.

(iv) “Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality,” 40 C.F.R. §51.166.

(vi) “Sources That Would Locate in a Designated Nonattainment Area,” Appendix S.

(vii) “Recommended Test Methods for State Implementation Plans,” Appendix M.

(viii) “Guideline on Air Quality Models,” Appendix W.

(c) “Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality,” 40 C.F.R. §52.21 (2017); AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 GPO price for Part 52 (52.01 through 52.1018).

(d) “Quality Assurance Requirements for Prevention of Significant Deterioration Air Monitoring,” 40 C.F.R. Part 58, Appendix B (2017); AQD price \$46.00/\$36.00 GPO price for Part 53 through Part 59.

(e) “Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources,” 40 C.F.R. Part 60, except 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart AAA, “Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters” (2017); AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 GPO price for Part 60 (60.1 to end).

(f) 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Appendices A, B, and F (2017); AQD price \$73.00/\$63.00 GPO price for Part 60 Appendices.

(g) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants,” 40 C.F.R. Part 61 (2017); AQD price \$61.00/\$51.00 GPO price for Part 61 through Part 62.

(h) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories,” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart A to Z (2017); AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 GPO price.

(i) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (Continued),” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart AA to DDD (2017); AQD price \$63.00/\$53.00 GPO price.

(j) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories

(Continued),” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart EEE to PPP (2017); AQD price \$66.00/\$56.00 GPO price.

(k) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (Continued),” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart QQQ to YYYY (2017); AQD price \$47.00/\$37.00 GPO price.

(l) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (Continued),” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ to MMMMM (2017); AQD price \$50/\$40 GPO price.

(m) “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories (Continued),” 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart NNNNN to end (2017); AQD price \$50.00/\$40.00 GPO price.

(o) The following sections of “State Operating Permit Programs,” 40 C.F.R. Part 70 (2017); AQD price \$44.00/\$34.00 GPO price for Part 64 through Part 71:

(iv) “Re-openings for cause by EPA,” 40 C.F.R. §70.7(g).

(r) “Continuous Emission Monitoring,” 40 C.F.R. Part 75 (2017); AQD price \$78.00/\$68.00 GPO price for Part 72 through Part 80.

(s) “Acid Rain Nitrogen Oxides Emission Reduction Program,” 40 C.F.R. Part 76 (2017); AQD price \$78.00/\$68.00 GPO price for Part 72 through Part 80.

(t) “NOx Budget Trading Program and CAIR NOx and SO2 Trading Programs for State Implementation Plans,” 40 C.F.R. Part 96 §§96.1 through §96.88 (2017); AQD price \$76.00/\$66.00 GPO price for Part 96 through Part 99.

(u) “Federal NOx Budget Trading Program, CAIR NOx and SO2 Trading Programs, and CSAPR NOx and SO2 Trading Programs,” 40 C.F.R. Part 97 (2017); AQD price \$76.00/\$66.00 GPO price for Part 96 through Part 99.

(2) The following United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) documents are adopted by reference in these rules. A copy is available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48909-7760, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$20.00 each. A copy may also be obtained from the U.S. EPA, Office of the Science Advisor, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460 or on the U.S. EPA website, www.epa.gov, free of charge as of the time of adoption of these rules.

(b) “Alternative Control Techniques Document: NOx Emissions from Cement Manufacturing,” EPA-453/R-94-004, 1994.

(d) “Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors. Volume 1, Stationary Point and Area Sources,” EPA-450/AP-425-ED, January 1995.

(e) “Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products, Appendix B,” EPA-450/2-78-029, December 1978.

(g) “Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-duty Truck Topcoat Operations,” EPA-450/3-88-018, December 1988.

(3) The following Federal Register documents are adopted by reference in these rules. A copy is available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48909-7760, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$10.00 each:

(a) U.S. EPA Emissions Trading Policy statement, 51 F.R. 43814, December 4, 1986.

(b) U.S. EPA Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds, Table 1, 42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977.

(4) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules. Copies are available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760, at the cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (AQD price). Copies may also be obtained from ASTM International, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428-2959 or on the ASTM website, www.astm.org, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (ASTM price):

(a) Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure, ASTM method D86, 2012; AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 ASTM price.

(b) Standard Test Method for Pour Point of Petroleum Products, ASTM D97, 2015; AQD price \$54.00/\$44.00 ASTM price.

(c) Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products, ASTM D323, 2015; AQD price \$60.00/\$50.00 ASTM price.

(d) Standard Specification for Fuel Oils, ASTM D396, 2015; AQD price \$60.00/\$50.00 ASTM price.

(e) Standard Test Method for Distillation of Cutback Asphaltic (Bituminous) Products, ASTM D402, 2008; AQD price \$62.80/\$52.80 ASTM price.

(f) Standard Specification for Aviation Gasolines, ASTM D910, 2015; AQD price \$54.00/\$44.00 ASTM price.

(g) Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, ASTM D975, 2015; AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 ASTM price.

(h) Standard Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels, ASTM D1655, 2015; AQD price \$60.00/\$50.00 ASTM price

(i) Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils, ASTM D2880, 2015; AQD price \$54.00/\$44.00 ASTM price.

(j) Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751, 2015; AQD price \$54.00/\$44.00 ASTM price.

(k) Standard Test Method for Elemental, Oxidized, Particle-Bound and Total Mercury in Flue Gas Generated from Coal-Fired Stationary Sources (Ontario Hydro Method), ASTM D6784, 2002; AQD price \$70.00/\$60.00 ASTM price.

(l) Standard Test Method for Distillation of Emulsified Asphalt, ASTM D6997, 2012; AQD price \$49.00/\$39.00 ASTM price.

(m) Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blend (B6 to B20), ASTM D7467, 2015; AQD price \$74.00/\$64.00 ASTM price.

(n) Standard Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis, ASTM E168, 2006; AQD price \$70.00/\$60.00 ASTM price.

(o) Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis, ASTM E169, 2014; AQD price \$54.00/\$44.00 ASTM price.

(p) Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography, ASTM E260, 2011; AQD price \$60.00/\$50.00 ASTM price.

(5) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules. Copies are available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760, at the cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (AQD price). Copies may also be obtained from the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, AASHTO Publication Order Department, P.O. Box 933538, Atlanta, Georgia, 31193-3538, or from their website <http://www.techstreet.com/products>, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (AASHTO

price):

(a) Standard Method of Test for Emulsified Asphalts, AASHTO T59, 2013; AQD price \$86.00/\$76.00 AASHTO price.

(b) Standard Method of Test for Cutback Asphalt Products, AASHTO T78, 2005; AQD price \$60.00/\$50.00 AASHTO price.

(6) The following standards are adopted by reference in these rules. Copies are available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760, at the cost as of the time of adoption of these rules (AQD price). Copies may also be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5301 Shawnee Road, Alexandria, Virginia, 22312 (NTIS price), or from their website <http://ntrl.ntis.gov/NTRL/> for free:

(a) PB95-196028, "Compilation of Air Pollution Emission Factors. Volume 1. Stationary Point and Area Sources," (1995); AQD price \$290.00/NTIS price \$41.00.

(b) PB94-183522, "Alternative Control Techniques Document: NOx Emissions from Cement Manufacturing," (1994); AQD price \$148.00/NTIS price \$35.00.

(c) PB203-060, "Construction Details of Isokinetic Source Sampling Equipment," (1971); AQD price \$46.00/NTIS price \$26.00.

(d) PB209-022, "Maintenance, Calibration, and Operation of Isokinetic Source-Sampling Equipment," (1972); AQD price \$52.00/NTIS price \$20.00.

(9) "American Petroleum Institute Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapter 19.2," 1997, is adopted by reference in these rules. A copy is available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48909-7760, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$139.00. A copy may also be obtained from American Petroleum Institute, Techstreet, 3916 Ranchero Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48108-2775, or at the American Petroleum Institute website at <http://www.techstreet.com/api/products>, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$129.00.

(10) "OTC Model Rule for Consumer Products," except section 8, 10, and 11(f), 2006 is adopted by reference in these rules. A copy is available for inspection and purchase at the Air Quality Division, Department of Environmental Quality, 525 West Allegan Street, Lansing, MI 48909-7760, at a cost as of the time of adoption of these rules of \$10.00. A copy may also be obtained from the Ozone Transport Commission website, www.otcair.org, for free as of the time of adoption of these rules.

History: 2008 AACs; 2013 AACs; 2015 AACs; 2016 AACs; 2019 AACs.

R 336.1906 Diluting and concealing emissions.

Rule 906. Unless prior written approval is obtained from the department, a person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance if the sole purpose of the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance is to dilute or conceal an emission without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air contaminants into the atmosphere. This rule does not apply to the control of odors.

History: 1979 ACS 1, Eff. Jan. 19, 1980; 2002 MR 5, Eff. Mar. 19, 2002.

R 336.1910 Air-cleaning devices.

Rule 910. An air-cleaning device shall be installed, maintained, and operated in a satisfactory manner and in accordance with these rules and existing law.

History: 1979 ACS 1, Eff. Jan. 19, 1980.

R 336.1911 Malfunction abatement plans.

Rule 911. (1) Upon request of the department, a person responsible for the operation of a source of an air contaminant shall prepare a malfunction abatement plan to prevent, detect, and correct malfunctions or equipment failures resulting in emissions exceeding any applicable emission limitation.

(2) A malfunction abatement plan required by subrule (1) of this rule shall be in writing and shall, at a minimum, specify all of the following:

(a) A complete preventative maintenance program, including identification of the supervisory personnel responsible for overseeing the inspection, maintenance, and repair of air-cleaning devices, a description of the items or conditions that shall be inspected, the frequency of the inspections or repairs, and an identification of the major replacement parts that shall be maintained in inventory for quick replacement.

(b) An identification of the source and air-cleaning device operating variables that shall be monitored to detect a malfunction or failure, the normal operating range of these variables, and a description of the method of monitoring or surveillance procedures.

(c) A description of the corrective procedures or operational changes that shall be taken in the event of a malfunction or failure to achieve compliance with the applicable emission limits.

(3) A malfunction abatement plan required by subrule (1) of this rule shall be submitted to the department and shall be subject to review and approval by the department. If, in the opinion of the commission, the plan does not adequately carry out the objectives as set forth in subrules (1) and (2) of this rule, then the department may disapprove the plan, state its reasons for disapproval, and order the preparation of an amended plan within the time period specified in the order. If, within the time period specified in the order, an amended plan is submitted which, in the opinion of the department, fails to meet the objective, then the department, on its own initiative, may amend the plan to cause it to meet the objective.

(4) Within 180 days after the department approves a malfunction abatement plan, a person responsible for the preparation of a malfunction abatement plan shall implement the malfunction abatement plan required by subrule (1) of this rule.

History: 1979 ACS 1, Eff. Jan. 19, 1980; 2002 MR 5, Eff. Mar. 19, 2002.

R 336.1912 Abnormal conditions, start-up, shutdown, and malfunction of a source, process, or process equipment, operating, notification, and reporting requirements.

Rule 912. (1) The owner or operator of a source, process, or process equipment shall, to the extent reasonably possible, operate a source, process, or process equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions during periods of abnormal conditions, start-up, shutdown, and malfunctions. A source, process, or process

equipment that complies with all applicable emission standards and limitations during periods of abnormal conditions, start-up, shutdown, and malfunction shall be presumed to have been operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions.

(2) The owner or operator of a source, process, or process equipment shall provide notice of an abnormal condition, start-up, shutdown, or a malfunction that results in emissions of a hazardous air pollutant which continue for more than 1 hour in excess of any applicable standard or limitation established by the clean air act or the emissions of a toxic air contaminant which continue for more than 1 hour in excess of an emission standard established by a rule promulgated under the air pollution act or an emission limitation specified in a permit issued or order entered under the air pollution act.

(3) The owner or operator of a source, process, or process equipment shall provide notice and a written report of an abnormal condition, start-up, shutdown, or a malfunction that results in emissions of any air contaminant continuing for more than 2 hours in excess of a standard or limitation established by any applicable requirement.

(4) The notices required by this rule shall be provided to the department as soon as reasonably possible, but not later than 2 business days after the start-up or shutdown or after discovery of the abnormal conditions or malfunction. Notice shall be by any reasonable means, including electronic, telephonic, or oral communication.

(5) The written reports required under this rule shall be submitted within 10 days after the start-up or shutdown occurred, within 10 days after the abnormal conditions or malfunction has been corrected, or within 30 days of discovery of the abnormal conditions or malfunction, whichever is first. The written reports shall include all of the following information:

(a) The time and date, the probable causes or reasons for, and the duration of the abnormal conditions, start-up, shutdown, or malfunction.

(b) An identification of the source, process, or process equipment which experienced abnormal conditions, was started up or shut down, or which malfunctioned and all other affected process or process equipment that have emissions in excess of an applicable requirement, including a description of the type and, where known or where it is reasonably possible to estimate, the quantity or magnitude of emissions in excess of applicable requirements.

(c) Information describing the measures taken and air pollution control practices followed to minimize emissions.

(d) For abnormal conditions and malfunctions, the report shall also include a summary of the actions taken to correct and to prevent a reoccurrence of the abnormal conditions or malfunction and the time taken to correct the malfunction.

(6) Actions taken to correct and to prevent a reoccurrence of an abnormal condition or a malfunction shall become a part of any preventative maintenance and malfunction abatement plan required by R 336.1911.

(7) The truth, accuracy, and completeness of the written reports required under this rule for a stationary source subject to the requirements of R 336.1210 shall be certified by a responsible official in a manner consistent with the clean air act.

History: 1979 ACS 1, Eff. Jan. 19, 1980; 1995 MR 7, Eff. July 26, 1995. Corrected 2007 MR 9, June 1, 2007.

R 336.1915 Enforcement discretion in instances of excess emissions resulting from malfunction, start-up, or shutdown.

Rule 915. (1) In determining whether the department will pursue enforcement against a person, the department shall consider evidence that the emission violations resulted from a malfunction, start-up, or shutdown.

(2) If the department determines that the emission violations resulted from a malfunction, start-up, or shutdown, then the department may use enforcement discretion when resolving the emission violations based upon subrules (3) and (4) of this rule, as applicable.

(3) A person may submit evidence to the department for its consideration in determining that the emission violations resulted from a malfunction. The evidence shall demonstrate all of the following, as applicable:

(a) The excess emissions were a result of a sudden and unavoidable breakdown of process or control equipment, beyond the reasonable control of the person.

(b) The air pollution control equipment, process equipment, and processes were maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions, to the maximum extent practicable.

(c) The excess emissions caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment) were unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(d) Repairs were made in an expeditious fashion when the person knew or should have known that applicable emission limitations were being exceeded. To the extent practicable, off-shift labor and overtime shall have been utilized to ensure that the repairs were made expeditiously.

(e) The amount and duration of excess emissions, including any bypass, were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of the emissions.

(f) All reasonably possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality.

(g) The excess emissions resulting from the malfunction were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance.

(h) The malfunction was an infrequent event and was not reasonably preventable.

(i) All emission monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible.

(j) The person responsible for operating the source of air contaminants has a malfunction abatement plan, consistent with the requirements set forth in R 336.1911(2) and with both of the following provisions:

(i) Any malfunction abatement plan developed in accordance with R 336.1911(2) shall be maintained onsite and available for inspection, upon request, by the department for the life of the emission unit or units. The department may require that the person responsible for the malfunction abatement plan make revisions to the plan. The person shall revise the malfunction abatement plan within 45 days after a request by the department. The revised malfunction abatement plan shall be developed in accordance with R 336.1911(2).

(ii) If the malfunction abatement plan fails to address or inadequately addresses an event that meets the characteristics of a malfunction at the time the plan is initially developed, then the person shall revise the malfunction abatement plan within 45 days after the event occurs. The revised malfunction abatement plan shall be developed in accordance with R 336.1911(2).

(k) The excess emissions presenting an imminent threat to human health, safety, or the environment were reported to the department as soon as possible. Unless otherwise specified in the facility's permit, other excess emissions were reported as provided in R 336.1912. If

requested by the department, a person shall submit a full written report that includes the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence.

(l) The actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence as provided by R 336.1912.

(m) Any information submitted to the department under this subrule shall be properly certified in accordance with the provisions of R 336.1912.

(4) A person may submit evidence to the department for its consideration in determining that the emission violations resulted from a start-up or shutdown. The evidence shall be based upon subrules (3)(b), (c), (e), (f), (i), (k), (l), and (m) of this rule; subdivisions (a), (b), (c) of this subrule; and R 336.1912, as applicable.

(a) The periods of excess emissions that occurred during start-up or shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design.

(b) The excess emissions that occurred during start-up or shutdown were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance.

(c) The person responsible for operating the source of air contaminants has a preventative maintenance plan, consistent with the requirements set forth in R 336.1911(2)(a).

(5) For an emission unit or units subject to standards and limitations promulgated pursuant to section 111 or 112 of the clean air act, the start-up, shutdown, or malfunction provisions of the applicable requirements within section 111 or 112 shall apply.

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the department to seek injunctive relief or to enforce the provisions of the act and the regulations promulgated under the act.

History: 2002 MR 10, Eff. May 28, 2002.

R 336.1916 Affirmative defense for excess emissions during start-up or shutdown.

Rule 916. (1) The person operating a source with emissions in excess of an applicable emission limitation due to start-up or shutdown may claim an affirmative defense to an enforcement proceeding, excluding a judicial action seeking injunctive relief, if the person has complied with the reporting requirements of R 336.1912 and has demonstrated all of the following:

(a) The periods of excess emissions that occurred during start-up or shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design.

(b) The excess emissions that occurred during start-up or shutdown were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance.

(c) The excess emissions caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment) were unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.

(d) The facility was operated at all times in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions.

(e) The frequency and duration of operating in start-up or shutdown mode were minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

(f) All reasonably possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality.

(g) All emission monitoring systems were kept in operation if at all possible.

(h) The actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence as provided by R 336.1912.

(i) Excess emissions presenting an imminent threat to human health, safety, or the environment were reported to the department as soon as possible. Unless otherwise specified in the facility's permit, other excess emissions were reported as provided in R 336.1912. If requested by the department, a person shall submit a full written report that includes the known causes, the corrective actions taken, and the preventive measures to be taken to minimize or eliminate the chance of recurrence.

(j) Any information submitted to the department under this subrule shall be properly certified in accordance with the provisions of R 336.1912.

(2) This affirmative defense does not apply when a single emission unit, or multiple emission units at a stationary source, causes an exceedance of the national ambient air quality standards or any applicable prevention of significant deterioration increment.

(3) If the proximate cause of the excess emissions which occurred during routine start-up or shutdown periods was due to a malfunction, then, absent any intervening acts or superseding causes, the instances shall be treated as malfunctions in accordance with R 336.1915.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the authority of the department to seek injunctive relief or to enforce the provisions of the act and the regulations promulgated under the act.

History: 2002 MR 10, Eff. May 28, 2002.

R 336.1930 Emission of carbon monoxide from ferrous cupola operations.

Rule 930. (1) It is unlawful for a person to operate a ferrous cupola that has a melting capacity of 20 or more tons per hour located within any area listed in Table 91, unless the ferrous cupola is equipped with an afterburner control system, or equivalent, which reduces the carbon monoxide emissions from the ferrous cupola by 90%.

(2) The emission rate of carbon monoxide from a ferrous cupola shall be determined by using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, reference test method 10, adopted by reference in R 336.1902, unless otherwise specified by the department.

TABLE 91

Areas Subject to R 336.1930

County	Area
Wayne	T01S, R09E to R12E T02S, R09E to R11E T03S, R09E to R10E

History: 1995 AACS; 2001 AACS; 2015 AACS; 2016 AACS.