

CHAPTER 1200-3-19
EMISSION STANDARDS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
FOR PARTICULATE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE NONATTAINMENT AREAS

1200-3-19-.01 PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this chapter to establish specific emission standards for existing air contaminant sources located in or significantly impacting upon an additional control area with the state of Tennessee. The emissions standards established in this chapter will apply to those air contaminant sources specifically identified in addition to the standards contained in other chapters of division 1200-3 of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations and any local regulations. An additional control area as used in this chapter is an area which was identified at sometime by the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board as not meeting an ambient air quality standard. This area by design will eventually meet the ambient air quality standards because of the additional controls required in this chapter.

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1200-3-19-.02 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emissions in excess of the standards set for each company, emission point, and/or source specified in the remaining rules of this Chapter 1200-3-19.

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**1200-3-19-.03 PARTICULATE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE NONATTAINMENT AREAS
WITHIN
TENNESSEE**

(1) Particulate Additional Control Areas

- (a) Bristol Additional Control Areas - (Sullivan County) bounded by Virginia Avenue on the west, Lakeview on the north, Georgia Avenue on the east and Beachwood on the south.
- (b) **La Follette Additional Control Area** - (Campbell County) - Area bounded on the north by Prospect Street, on the south by Elm Street, the west by West Street and South Avenue and on the east by Cumberland Avenue.
- (c) (RESERVED).
- (d) (RESERVED).
- (e) **Jacksboro Additional Control Area** - (Campbell County) - Area bounded by the fence along the property line of the Carborundum Company.
- (f) **Kingsport Additional Control Area** - (Sullivan County) - Area bounded by the South Fork of the Holston River on the south side, Wilcox Drive on the eastern side, East Sullivan Street on the northeast and West Sullivan Street on the northwest.
- (g) (RESERVED).
- (h) **Nashville Additional Control Areas** - (Davidson County)
 - 1. Area bounded by I-65 on the north, I-40 on the west and I-40/I-65 on the south.
 - 2. Area bounded by 44th Avenue North extended to the Cumberland River on the east, I-40 on the south, Morrow Road to 63rd Avenue extended to the Cumberland River on the west, and the Cumberland River on the north.
- (i) (RESERVED).
- (j) **Chattanooga Additional Control Area** - (Hamilton County) - Area beginning at a point, said point being the original beginning point of the composite description of the corporate limits of the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as of September 28, 1967, described thus; proceed from a point on the line

between Townships 2 and 3, Range 4, west of the Basis Line, Ocoee District, where said line crosses the low water mark on the east side of the Tennessee River at this point, thence proceed down the said river on said low water mark to a point one hundred feet (100') westwardly from the low water mark of Chattanooga Creek. This last designated point in the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River, being designated as the point of beginning of the above-name corporate limits description and the beginning point of the additional control area. Thence, proceed south following the corporate city limits of Chattanooga as defined in the composite description of September 28, 1967, to the State Line between Tennessee and Georgia; thence eastwardly with said State Line to a point of intersection with the center line of Waheela Street, from said point in a generally north direction to South Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to North Crest Road, thence in a generally north, northeast direction to a point of intersection, said point of intersection being North Crest Road and Campbell Street, thence in a generally northwest direction to Glass Street, thence in a generally west, and then southwest direction to the intersection of Glass Street with Roanoke Avenue, thence in a generally south direction along Roanoke Avenue to the intersection of Roanoke Avenue with the intersection of Sherman Street, thence in a generally west direction to the intersection of Sherman Street with Hawthorne, thence in a generally north direction along Hawthorne to its intersection with Sholar Avenue, thence follow the Sholar Avenue loop north and then west through the Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed along the center line of Sholar Avenue to its nearest point to the southernmost corner of the apartment at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision (near the railroad tracks); from said point at 2001 Sholar Avenue, Boone Hysinger Homes subdivision, proceed generally in a northwest direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Southern Railroad tracks to a point, said point being the intersection of the center lines of Riverside Drive and Elena Drive, thence proceed in a generally northwest and then north direction along the center line of Elena Drive to Queen's Drive, thence in a generally west and then north direction along Queen's Drive to its intersection with Crutchfield Street, thence in a generally west direction continue along Crutchfield Street to its intersection with Amnicola Highway, thence in a generally west direction as if a line were extended from said point across the Tennessee River to the intersection of the center lines of Hillcrest Road and Lexington Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Lexington Street to Falmouth Street, thence in a generally south, southwest direction along Falmouth Street to Hixson Pike, thence in a generally south direction along Hixson Pike to Tremont Street, thence in a generally northwest direction and then a southwest direction along Tremont street to Mississippi Avenue, thence in a generally northwest and then southwest direction along Mississippi Avenue to Forrest Street, thence in a generally south direction along Forrest Street to Sylvan Street, thence in a generally northwest direction along Sylvan Street to Dallas Road, thence in a generally southwest direction along Dallas Road to North

Market Street, thence in a southward direction along North Market Street to Chambliss Street, thence in a generally west direction along Chambliss Street to Pine Ridge Trail, thence in a generally west direction along Pine Ridge Trail to Gurley Street, thence in a generally southward direction along Gurley Street to Cherokee Boulevard, thence in a generally northwest direction to East Elmwood Drive with Beason Drive crossing the railroad tracks to West Elmwood Drive, thence in a generally south direction along West Elmwood Drive to Pineville Road, thence in a generally south direction along West Elmwood Drive to Pineville Road, thence in a generally south direction along Pineville Road to Moccasin Bend Road to its end at the Hospital Loop, thence in a generally south direction as if a line were extended across the Hospital property and the Tennessee River to the original point of beginning, which is at the low water mark of the existing south side of the Tennessee River as described above.

(k) **Memphis Additional Control Areas - (Shelby County)**

1. Area bounded by I-55 on the north, eastern boundary proceeding south along I-55 where the axis of I-55 (if extended) would intersect Nonconnah Creek. The southern boundary being Nonconnah Creek to where Nonconnah Creek enters McKellar Lake then west to where the axis of Wharf Street would intersect Harbor Channel, west on Wharf Street to Harbor Avenue. The western boundary being Harbor Avenue north to Jack Carley Causeway then due north to the Mississippi River, then along the Mississippi River to I- 55.
2. (RESERVED).

(2) **Sulfur Dioxide - Additional Control Area**

- (a) **Copper Basin Additional Control Area - (Polk County)** - Area is bounded on the south by the Georgia state line and on the east by the North Carolina state line. The northern boundary consists of Brush Creek and a line extending between the origin of Brush Creek and the North Carolina state line. The western boundary consists of the portion of Brush Creek which runs southward into the Ocoee River, a portion of the Ocoee River between the mouths of Brush and Grassy Creeks, and Grassy Creek southward to the Georgia state line.
- (b) **New Johnsonville Additional Control Area - (Humphreys and Benton Counties)** - Area bounded by I-40 on the south, from I-40 north on Highway 69 bounding the west to the intersection with Highway 69A to the town of Big Sandy where 69A becomes Main Street, north on Main Street until it intersects the L & N Railroad, the railroad on the north to the Tennessee River, south on the river to Richland Creek, east on Richland Creek to Highway 13 which bounds the east and then south back to I-40.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original rule certified April 23, 1979. Revised effective August 27, 1979. Revised effective October 10, 1979. Amended September 4, 1980. Amended July 31, 1981. Amended January 22, 1982. Amended July 9, 1982. Amended February 18, 1983. Amended March 2, 1983. Amendment filed September 21, 1988; effective November 6, 1988.*

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3rd Revision	JAN 22, 1982	JUN 24, 1982	47 FR 27271
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1200-3-19-.05 OPERATING PERMITS AND EMISSION LIMITING CONDITIONS

- (1) All operating permits for sources in or significantly impacting on particulate matter additional control areas except Bristol, Bull Run, Odom's Bend, Jacksboro, LaFollette, and Columbia shall expire three months after the effective date of this rule. For sources within local government jurisdictions presently regulating the sources under a certificate of exemption any operating permit of the local government shall be deemed to have expired three months after the suspension of the certificate of exemption.
- (2) The Technical Secretary shall specify on the operating permits for all sources whose permits are effected by paragraph (1) above as permit conditions the emission level that is reasonably available control technology (RACT) and reasonable limitations on operating hours as necessary to achieve and maintain ambient air quality standards as specified in Chapter 1200-3-3. It is for purposes of this rule to be considered necessary that there be some room for growth. The RACT specifications will include specific emission limits for growth. The RACT specifications will include specific emission limits (one hour average basis or shorter time interval basis if so specified).
- (3) Any source may operate more than the hours that would be specified under paragraph (2) above or any other rule of this chapter by agreeing to reduce emissions proportionally from the RACT allowable emission rate such that no increase in emissions occur on either a twenty-four hour basis or an annual basis. This may only be done after the owner or operator has applied for and obtained a new operating permit with revised operating hour specifications and emissions rates for each emission point.
- (4) To increase the operating hours or make other modifications without a proportional decrease in emissions, a source which has enforceable limitations on a RACT permit must apply for a construction permit. Upon issuance of said construction permit the RACT permit will be deleted from the State Implementation Plan.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original Rule certified February 14, 1980.*

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1200-3-19-.06 LOGS FOR OPERATING HOURS

The owner or operator of any air contaminant sources with operative hours limited by a rule of this chapter must keep a running log, showing the hours of operation of each such source with time of each startup and shutdown indicated. This log must be available for inspection by the Technical Secretary or his representative at all times and a copy must be maintained for at least two full calendar years. The total operating hours for each such source for each calendar year must be reported to the Technical Secretary on or before January 31 of the following year. This report shall also include most hours operated in any one day during the calendar year if there is an hours per day restriction.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original Rule certified February 4, 1980.*

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1200-3-19-.11 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION REGULATIONS FOR THE BRISTOL NONATTAINMENT AREA

(1) Visible Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978

- (a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission from any stack with an opacity in excess of ten (10) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four (24) hour period.
- (b) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission from any fugitive dust source with an opacity in excess of ten (10) percent on a 15 minute average except as provided in 1200-3-19-.11-(3).
- (c) Specific Visible Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978.

1. Wood Fired Boilers

- (i) This part applies to units with a heat input greater than one million Btu per hour.
- (ii) The units shall not discharge visible emissions with an opacity in excess of twenty (20) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four hour period.

2. Wood Working Cyclones

Cyclones exhausts shall not discharge any gases with an opacity in excess of fifteen (15) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four period.

3. Traffic and Wind Emissions from Roadways and General Grounds of Plants

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission with an opacity in excess of five (5) percent on a fifteen (15) minute average except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12(3).

(2)Particulate Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978.

(a) Wood Fired Boilers

1. This subparagraph applies to units with a heat input greater than one (1) million Btu per hour.
2. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subparagraph shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility particulate matter in excess of 0.55 pounds per million Btu of heat input not to exceed 7.7 pounds per hour.

(b) Cyclones on Wood Working Operations

No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from cyclone exhausts any gases which contain particulate matter in excess if 0.02 gr/dcsf not to exceed 5.0 pounds per hour.

(c) Fabric Filter Collectors (Baghouses) on Wood Working Operations

No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from baghouse exhausts particulate emissions in excess of 0.1 pounds per hour.

(3)Compliance Schedules for Particulate Matter Air Contaminant Sources in or Significantly Impacting the Bristol Nonattainment Area

- (a) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source of particulate fugitive dust emissions subject to the standards in this rule proposing utilization of new and/or additional control techniques shall achieve final compliance by December 31, 1979. Final Compliance shall be determined in accordance with the method(s) specified by the Technical Secretary.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original Rule effective February 23, 1979. Amended May 30, 1987.*

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**1200-3-19-.12 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION REGULATIONS FOR AIR
CONTAMINANT SOURCES IN OR SIGNIFICANTLY IMPACTING THE
PARTICULATE NONATTAINMENT AREAS IN CAMPBELL COUNTY**

(1) Visible Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978.

- (a) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission from any stack with an opacity in excess of ten (10) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four (24) hour period except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12(4).
- (b) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission from any fugitive dust source with an opacity in excess of ten (10) percent on a 15 minute average except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12(4).
- (c) Specific Visible Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978.

1. Limestone Aggregate Plants

Primary and secondary crushing, screening, and conveying of limestone shall not exceed 15% on a 15 minute average.

2. Coal Fired Boiler Units.

- (i) This part applies to units with a heat input greater than one (1) million Btu per hour.
- (ii) The units shall not discharge visible emissions with an opacity in excess of twenty (20) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four hour period.

3. Hot Mix Asphalt Plants

These plants shall not discharge visible emissions with an opacity in excess of twenty (20) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four (24) hour period.

4. Traffic and Wind Emissions from Roadways and General Grounds of Plants.

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of visible emission with an opacity in excess of five (5) percent on a fifteen (15) minute average except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12(4).

(2) Particulate Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in Operation Prior to January 1, 1978

(a) Hot Mix Asphalt Facility

No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.06 gr/dscf except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12(4).

(b) Limestone Aggregate Plants

No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from limestone rock tertiary crushing and screening, and agriculture lime crushing and screening any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.16 gr/dscf.

(c) Feed and Grain Mills

No owner or operator shall discharge or cause the discharge from any stack any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf.

(d) Concrete Block Plants

No owner or operator shall discharge into the atmosphere from any stack any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.03 gr/dscf except as provided in 1200-3-19-.12- (4).

(e) Coal Fired Boiler Units

1. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subparagraph shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility particulate matter in excess of 0.4 pounds per million Btu of heat input.
2. This subparagraph applies to units with a heat input greater than one (1) million Btu per hour.

(f) Oil Fired Boiler Units

1. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this subparagraph shall discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere from any affected facility particulate matter in excess of 0.015 pounds per million Btu of heat input.
2. This subparagraph applies to units with a heat input greater than one (1) million Btu per hour.

(3) Limitation of Operating Hours

- (a) No owner or operator shall operate any particulate matter air contaminant source subject to the regulations set forth in paragraph 1200-3-19-.12-(1) and (2) in excess of the specified limit on operating hours contained in Table 1.

Table 1
Limitation of Operating Hours

<u>Air Contaminant Source</u>	<u>Operating Schedule</u>
Grain Crushing and Feed Mixing	3000 HRS./YR.
Boilers at Dry Cleaners and Laundrys	3000 HRS./YR.
Boilers at Schools	2000 HRS./YR.
Boilers at Churches	7000 HRS./YR.
Hot Mix Asphalt	2500 HRS./YR.
Concrete Block Plants	3000 HRS./YR.
Limestone crushing, screening, conveying and handling facilities with a design capacity greater than 750 tons per hour	2500 HRS./YR. 16 HRS./DAY
Limestone crushing, screening, conveying and handling facilities with a design capacity less than 250 tons per hour.	2100 HRS./YR.
Limestone crushing, screening, conveying and handling facilities with a design capacity less than or equal to 750 tons per hour and greater than or equal to 250 tons per hour.	10 HRS./DAY 3210 HRS./YR.

- (b) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source with restricted operating hours must maintain a daily log of operating hours and keep it available for inspection by Division personnel on request for at least one year after the end of any calendar year included in

the log. The owner or operator shall submit by letter on or before January 31 of each year the total hours of operation for the previous calendar year and/or the maximum daily operation for said calendar year.

(4) Compliance Schedules for Particulate Matter Air Contaminant Sources in or Significantly Impacting the Particulate Additional Control Area in Campbell County.

- (a) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source of particulate fugitive dust emissions subject to the standards in this rule proposing utilization of new and/or additional control techniques shall achieve final compliance by December 31, 1979. Final compliance shall be determined in accordance with the method specified by the Technical Secretary.
- (b) No owner or operator shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit discharge of particulate matter emissions from any stack in excess of the standards in this rule after December 31, 1979. Final compliance shall be determined in accordance with the method(s) specified by the Technical Secretary.
- (c) Specific Compliance Schedules
 - 1. Owners or operators of hot mix asphalt plants are required to have air contaminant sources achieve final compliance with the standards in this rule by July 1, 1979.
 - 2. Owners or operators of concrete block manufacturing plants are required to have air contaminant sources achieve final compliance with the standards in this rule by July 1, 1979.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original Rule effective April 23, 1979. Amended May 30, 1987.*

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**1200-3-19-.13 PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSION REGULATIONS FOR THE BULL
RUN NONATTAINMENT AREA AND ODOMS BEND
NONATTAINMENT AREA**

(1)All particulate matter emission sources in operation prior to January 1, 1978 which are in and significantly impact on these additional control areas are subject to the general requirements as found in the Air Pollution Control Rules and Regulations of the State of Tennessee for sources in unclassified and attainment areas.

Authority: *T.C.A. 68-25-105. Administrative History. Original Rule effective April 23, 1979.*

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1200-3-19-.14 SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REGULATIONS FOR THE NEW JOHNSONVILLE NONATTAINMENT AREA

(1) Sulfur Dioxide Emission Standards for Air Contaminant Sources in operation prior to January 1, 1981.

(a) Definitions

1. Titanium dioxide manufacturing plant is a pigment manufacturing plant.
2. Neutral sulfite semi-chemical corrugating medium mill is a paper plant making a corrugating medium using a pulping process.
3. Electrolytic manganese production plant is a plant producing manganese by electrolysis.
4. Hot mix asphalt plant facility is a plant producing a paving material consisting of a combination of aggregate that has been dried, heated, and then evenly coated with hot mix asphalt.
5. Sand or clay dryer is a kiln used to dry sand or clay.
6. Wood refuse boiler means a furnace or a boiler used in the process of burning wood refuse for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(b) Fuel burning installations

Fuel burning sources located in or significantly impacting on the New Johnsonville additional control area shall be regulated in the following manner.

1. Coal fired fuel burning installations with a heat input less than 1000 million btu per hour, shall not discharge sulfur dioxide in excess of 5.0 pounds per million btu of heat input.
2. Coal fired fuel burning installations with a heat input more than or equal to 1000 million btu per hour, shall not discharge sulfur dioxide in excess of 3.4 pounds per million btu of heat input, 24 hour average as covered in Chapter 1200-3-14-.02(1)-(d).
3. Electric generating turbines shall not discharge sulfur dioxide in excess of 0.8 pounds per million btu of heat input.

4. The sulfur dioxide emissions from wood refuse boilers shall be 90% controlled and less than 0.8 pounds per million btu of heat input.
5. The fuel burning installations using natural gas or propane or fuel oil as fuel shall not discharge in excess of 0.51 pounds per million btu of heat input.

(c) Process emission sources

Process emission sources located in or significantly impacting on the New Johnsonville additional control area shall emit no emissions in excess of the following:

1. Hot mix asphalt - 800 ppm
2. Sand or clay dryers - 300 ppm
3. Titanium dioxide manufacturing plants
 - (i) Reaction stacks - 800 ppm
 - (ii) Spray dryers - 300 ppm
 - (iii) Ore roasters - 300 ppm
 - (iv) Screen dryers - 300 ppm
 - (v) Scrubs kiln - 300 ppm
 - (vi) Gas fired heaters - 300 ppm
 - (vii) Slurry filter vents - 100 ppm
 - (viii) TiCl_4 purification process - 100 ppm
 - (ix) Wet treatment operation - 100 ppm
4. Pathological incinerators - 1lb/hr
5. Gray iron foundries
 - (i) Induction furnaces - 100 ppm
 - (ii) Preheaters - 100 ppm
 - (iii) Heat treat ovens - 100 ppm

6. Electrolytic manganese production plants
 - (i) Reduction furnaces for manganese ores - 350 ppm
 - (ii) All other process emission sources - 100 ppm
7. Neutral sulfite semi-chemical corrugating medium mills
 - (i) Cooking liquor system - 300 ppm
 - (ii) Blowtank exhaust - 300 ppm
 - (iii) Digester vent - 300 ppm
 - (iv) The process emissions sources not given a specific standard above shall emit no emissions in excess of 100 ppm.
8. Primary aluminum reduction plants
 - (i) All operating permits for primary aluminum reduction potlines shall expire on the rule certified date of 1200-3-19-.14(1)-(c)-8.
 - (ii) The Technical Secretary shall specify on the operating permit for the sources affected by subpart 8 (i) above as a permit condition the maximum sulfur content of the carbon electrodes which may be used. This percent by weight of electrodes which may be used. This percent by weight of sulfur shall not exceed 6.0 and shall be less than that value necessary to assure compliance with the primary SO₂ ambient standards after December 31, 1982 and the secondary SO₂ ambient standard after December 31, 1987.
 - (iii) The Technical Secretary shall specify as a condition of the operating permit for the sources affected by subpart 8 (i) above a compliance schedule assuring attainment of the secondary standard by December 31, 1987 and the primary standard by December 31, 1982.
 - (iv) The sulfur dioxide emissions from melting and holding furnaces shall not exceed 0.51 pounds per million btu of heat input.

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1200-3-19-.15 [Reserved]

1200-3-19-.19 SULFUR DIOXIDE REGULATIONS FOR THE COPPER BASIN NONATTAINMENT AREA

(1) Process emission sources located in or significantly impacting on the Copper Basin Additional Control Area shall emit no emissions in excess of the following where each value is a three hour average on a dry basis of parts per million sulfur dioxide by volume:

- (a) (Reserved)
- (b) Liquid Sulfur Dioxide Plants 375 PPM
- (c) Organic Chemical Plants 50 PPM
- (d) (Reserved)
- (e) (Reserved)

Where the general test methods specified in other chapters of these regulations cannot physically be applied to determine emissions from a particular source, then it shall be tested in accordance with the method specified by the Technical Secretary, considering testing cost and achieving a reliable measure of the true emissions.

(2)(a) During startup and shutdown of process emission source as indicated in this paragraph, the sources indicated may operate in excess of the standards in paragraph (1). Maximum allowable emissions for these processes at these times are indicated in Table 1. Where malfunctions occur which are beyond the control of the source operator and the emission levels exceed the allowable standards as stipulated in Table 1 of this paragraph, then these cases will be considered under Chapter 1200-3-20 of these regulations.

Table 1
Startup/Shutdown Allowable SO₂ Levels

	Allowable for Startup/Shutdown	Allowable for Concurrent Startup/Shutdown	Allowable for Non-concurrent Startup/Shutdown
Process Emission Source	24 hr average	3 hr average	3 hr average
Sulfuric Acid Plants	800 PPM	1200 PPM	1400 PPM
Liquid Sulfur Dioxide Plants	600 PPM	900 PPM	1000 PPM
Pellet Plants	800 PPM	1000 PPM	1500 PPM

- (b) For purposes of this paragraph a concurrent period consists of a 3-hour period in which more than one acid plant and at least one liquid sulfur dioxide plant are in a startup or shutdown operating mode. Otherwise the three-hour period is a noncurrent period if any startups or shutdowns are occurring at acid plants and/or liquid sulfur dioxide plants.
 - (c) All concentrations are parts per million by volume, dry basis.
 - (d) All other sources must meet the general emission standards in other paragraphs of this rule or Chapter 1200-3-14 even during startups and shutdowns.
- (3) All liquid sulfur dioxide plants in existence prior to January 1, 1978, must exhaust any emissions through a stack at least 126 feet in vertical distance above grade directly below the tip of the stack.
- (4) Compliance schedule
- (a) The owner or operator of a liquid sulfur dioxide plant not presently meeting the requirements of paragraph (3) shall let the necessary contracts for construction of stacks that will meet the requirements no later than January 1, 1980, shall initiate said construction no later than July 1, 1980, and shall complete construction of and utilize said complying stacks whenever the process is operated after July 1, 1981.
 - (b) The owner or operator of any liquid sulfur dioxide plant not meeting any of the emission standards of this rule must complete construction of modifications to meet said emission standards and start utilizing said equipment no later than May 1, 1979, must perform performance tests no later than July 1, 1979, and maintain compliance with the standards thereafter.
- (5)(a) No owner or operator shall burn in any non-process fuel burning equipment located in or significantly impacting on the Copper Basin additional control area a #1 or #2 fuel oil with a sulfur weight content exceeding 0.500 percent nor shall such owner or operator burn in any non-process fuel burning equipment a #4, #5, or a #6 fuel oil with a sulfur weight content exceeding 1.25 percent.
- (b) For any process emission source or incinerator located in or significantly impacting on the Copper Basin additional control area for which there is no sulfur dioxide stack standard (PPM) contained within Rule 1200-3-19-.19 of these regulations, the owner or operator shall not burn a #1 or #2 fuel oil with a sulfur weight content exceeding 0.500 percent nor shall such owner or operator burn in the process emission source or incinerator a #4, #5, or #6 fuel oil with a sulfur weight content exceeding 1.25 percent.
 - (c) A higher sulfur content fuel may be utilized, but only where air pollution controls limit sulfur dioxide emissions to the amount that the specified fuels alone would result in and

only after this has been specifically allowed and detailed as conditions on the operating permits. A stack test must be submitted to verify the effectiveness of the controls.

- (d) For any process emission source in which fuel is burned and a standard is presently stipulated in paragraph 1200-3-19- .19-(1) of these regulations then such source shall not be limited in the sulfur content of fuel provided such source meets process standards contained in Rule 1200-3-19.
- (e) No mine shaft heater built between December 1, 1978 and January 15, 1979, may be operated for longer than 1080 hours in any one year.
- (f) The owner or operator of an air contaminant source with restricted operating hours must maintain a daily log of operating hours and keep it available for inspection by Division personnel on request for at least one year after the end of any calendar year included in the log. The owner or operator shall submit by letter on or before January 31 of each year the total hours of operation for the previous calendar year and/or the maximum daily operation for said calendar year.

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