

**STATE OF MICHIGAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
PART IV:
EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS – SULFUR-BEARING
COMPOUNDS**

*DRAFT #1 last reviewed/edited by MEP on November 21, 2012; last reviewed/edited by
LAE on November 26, 2012*

| Approved SIP | Rules Implemented by State of Michigan | Comments |
|--------------|--|----------|
|--------------|--|----------|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>R 336.1401 Emission of sulfur dioxide from power plants. Rule 401. (1) In a power plant, it is unlawful for a person to burn fuel that does not comply with the sulfur content limitation of table 41 or which, when burned, results in sulfur dioxide emissions exceeding an equivalent emission rate as shown in table 42, unless all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) The source of fuel burning is not subject to federal emission standards for new stationary sources.</p> <p>(b) An installation permit, if required by part 2, was approved by the department before August 17, 1971.</p> <p>(c) The user furnishes evidence that the fuel burning does not create, or contribute to, an ambient level of sulfur dioxide in excess of the applicable ambient air quality standards. The evidence shall consist of air quality data or stack dispersion calculations, or both, satisfactory to the department.</p> <p>(d) The user is operating in compliance with a voluntary agreement, order, stipulation, or variance from the department.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions</p> | <p>R 336.1401 Emission of sulfur dioxide from power plants. Rule 401. (1) In a power plant, it is unlawful for a person to burn fuel that does not comply with the sulfur content limitation of table 41 or which, when burned, results in sulfur dioxide emissions exceeding an equivalent emission rate as shown in table 41. In a power plant located in Wayne county, it is unlawful for a person to burn fuel that does not comply with the sulfur content limitation of table 42 and unlawful to cause or permit a discharge into the atmosphere from fuel-burning equipment sulfur dioxide in excess of the sulfur dioxide concentration limit shown in table 42.</p> <p>(2) Tables 41 and 42 read as follows: [See attached]</p> <p>(3) The use of fuels having sulfur contents as set forth in table 41 and table 42 shall not allow degradation in the mass rate of particulate emissions, unless otherwise authorized by the department. The department may require source emission tests which may be performed by, or under the supervision of, the department at the expense of the owners and may</p> | <p><u>Rule 401:</u></p> <p><u>401(1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michigan rule adds language specific to Wayne County. The federal SIP has parts (1)(a)-(1)(d) that are not present in the Michigan rules <p><u>401(2)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The federal SIP discusses an exception where the Michigan rule (2) includes tables Michigan rule (2) is identical to that of SIP rule (8) <p><u>401(3)&(4):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michigan rule diverts entirely from SIP version |
|---|--|--|

of subrule (1) of this rule, an exception from the limitations of table 41 shall not be permitted after January 1, 1980, unless specific authorization is granted by the department.

(3) A person responsible for operation of a source that, on the effective date of the 1973 amendment to this rule or for any anticipated time in the future, is or will be using fuel with a sulfur content in excess of that allowed to be burned on July 1, 1978, as listed in table 41, or which, on such effective date or any anticipated time in the future, is or will be emitting sulfur dioxide in excess of the equivalent emission for that fuel, as shown in table 42, shall submit to the department a written program for compliance with this rule within 60 days after such effective date. This requirement does not apply to a source for which the department has approved an exception to table 41 under the provisions of subrule (1) of this rule.

(4) The program required by subrule (3) of this rule shall include the method by which compliance shall be achieved, a complete description of new equipment to be installed or modifications to existing equipment to be made, and a timetable which specifies, at a minimum, all of the following dates:

(a) The date equipment shall be ordered.

(b) The date construction or modification of equipment shall begin.

(c) The date initial startup of equipment shall begin.

(d) The date emission shall be reduced to levels show in tables 41

require the submission of reports to the department both before and after changes are made in the sulfur content in fuel.

(4) The following provisions apply to persons in Wayne county:

(a) The maximum weight percent sulfur content in fuel limitations for fuel-burning equipment provisions of table 42 of this rule shall not apply to any person who uses a combination of fuels in such ratios as to meet the sulfur dioxide concentration limitations specified in table 42 and has obtained written approval from the department for this exemption. The allowable concentration limit will be based on the value in the table for the fuel having the higher allowable concentration limit.

(b) The maximum weight percent sulfur content in fuel limitations for fuel-burning equipment provisions of table 42 of this rule shall not apply to any person who has received an installation permit from the department on a control device to desulfurize the stack gases and the control device is installed and operating properly.

of Rule 401.

Rule 401 (3)-(8)

- The Michigan rules do not include parts (3)-(8) where the federal SIP does.

and 42.

(5) The department may allow any source that is required to submit a compliance program under subrule (3) of this rule an extension to the programmed compliance date, if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The source of fuel burning is not subject to federal emission standards for new stationary sources.

(b) An installation permit, if required by part 2, was approved by the department before August 17, 1971.

(c) The user furnished satisfactory evidence to the department that the fuel burning does not create or contribute to an ambient level of sulfur dioxide in excess of the applicable ambient air quality standards.

(6) A person shall not cause or permit the burning of fuel in any fuel-burning equipment that results in an average emission of sulfur dioxide for any calendar month at a rate greater than was emitted by that fuel-burning equipment for the corresponding calendar month of the year 1970, unless otherwise authorized by the department.

(7) The use of fuels having sulfur contents as set forth in this rule shall not allow degradation in the mass rate of particulate emission, unless otherwise authorized by the department. The department may require source emission tests which may be performed by, or under the supervision of, the department at the expense of the owners and may require the submission of reports to the department both before and after changes are made in the sulfur content in fuel.

(8) Tables 41 and 42 read as

follows: [See attached]

[Table 41 footnotes:

(a) For the purposes of this rule, “plant capacity” is defined as the total steam production capacity of all coal- and oil-burning equipment in a power plant as of August 17, 1971. A “power plant” is defined as a single structure devoted to steam or electric generation, or both, and may contain multiple boilers.

(b) “Maximum sulfur content in fuel” is defined as the average sulfur content in all fuels burned at any one time in a power plant. The sulfur content shall be calculated on the basis of 12,000 Btu per pound for solid fuels and 18,000 Btu per pound for liquid fuels.]

[Table 42 footnotes:

(c) The determination of sulfur content (percent by weight) of fuels shall be carried out in accordance with a procedure acceptable to the department.

(d) Solid fuels include both pulverized coal and all other coal.

(e) Liquid fuels include distillate oil (No. 1 and No. 2), heavy oil (No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6), and crude oil.]

[Table 41 footnotes:

(a) The total steam production capacity of all coal- and oil-burning equipment in a power plant as of August 17, 1971.

(b) “Maximum average sulfur content in fuel” means the average sulfur content in all fuels burned at any one time in a power plant. The sulfur content shall be calculated on the basis of 12,000 Btu per pound for solid fuels and 18,000 Btu per pound for liquid fuels. The determinate of sulfur content (percent by weight) of fuel shall be carried out in accordance with a procedure acceptable to the department.

(c) Solid fuels include both pulverized coal and all other coal.

(d) Liquid fuels include distillate oil (No. 1 and No. 2), heavy oil (No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6), and crude oil.]

[Table 42 footnotes:

(a) The determination of sulfur content (percent by weight) of fuel shall be carried out in accordance with a procedure acceptable to the department.

(b) Recordkeeping necessary to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this rule and compliance testing must be conducted with a frequency and in a manner acceptable to the department.

(c) A certain degree of control would be required to meet this limit if 1.0% sulfur is used in lieu of 0.75% sulfur fuel which must be documented and demonstrated in a manner acceptable to the department.]

Table 41 footnotes (a)

- The federal SIP defines “plant capacity” and “power plant,” where the Michigan rules set forth a date of enforcement

Table 41 footnotes (b)

- The Michigan rules add the word “average” where the federal SIP lacks this work
- The federal SIP uses the language “is defined as” where the Michigan rules use “means”
- The federal SIP spells out “one” where the Michigan rules use the numeral “1”
- The Michigan rules include additional language that the federal SIP does not

Table 41 footnotes (c)-(d)

- The federal SIP does not include parts (c) or (d) where the Michigan rules do

Table 42 footnotes (a)

- The federal SIP does not have a part (a) included
- The federal SIP part (c) has identical language to Michigan rule (a)

Table 42 footnotes (b)

- The federal SIP does not include a part (b)

Table 42 footnotes (c)

- The federal SIP discusses determination of sulfur content where the Michigan rules discuss degrees of control

Table 42 footnotes (d)-(e)

- The Michigan rules do not include parts (d)-(e) where

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>[No R 336.1401a]</p> <p>R 336.1402 Emission of sulfur dioxide from fuel-burning sources other than power plants. (1/18/80) Rule 402.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in rule 401 and subrule (2), after January 1, 1981, it is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide from the combustion of any coal or oil fuel in excess of 1.7 pounds per million Btu's of heat input for oil fuel or in excess of 2.4 pounds per million Btu's of heat input for coal fuel.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of this rule do not apply to a fuel-burning source that is unable to comply with the specified emission limits because of sulfur dioxide emissions caused by the presence of sulfur in other raw materials charged to the fuel-burning source. This exception shall apply if at any time the actual sulfur dioxide emission rate exceeds the expected theoretical sulfur dioxide emission rate shall be based on the quantity of fuel burned and the average sulfur content of the fuel.</p> | <p>History: 1980 AACCS; 2002 AACCS; 2008 AACCS.</p> <p>R 336.1401a Definitions. Rule 401a.</p> <p>As used in this part:</p> <p>(a) "Power plant" means a single structure devoted to steam or electric generation, or both, and may contain multiple boilers.</p> <p>(b) "Sulfur recovery plant" means any plant that recovers elemental sulfur from any gas stream.</p> <p>History: 2008 AACCS.</p> <p>R 336.1402 Emission of sulfur dioxide from fuel-burning sources other than power plants. Rule 402.</p> <p>(1) At a fuel burning source other than a power plant it is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide from the combustion of any coal or oil fuel in excess of 1.7 pounds per million Btu of heat input for oil fuel or in excess of 2.4 pounds per million Btu of heat input for coal fuel.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of subrule (1) of this rule do not apply to a fuel-burning source that is unable to comply with the specified emission limits because of sulfur dioxide emissions caused by the presence of sulfur in other raw materials charged to the fuel-burning source. This exception shall apply if at any time the actual sulfur dioxide emission rate exceeds the expected theoretical sulfur dioxide emission rate from fuel burning. The expected theoretical sulfur dioxide emission rate shall be based on the quantity of</p> | <p>the federal SIP does</p> <p>Rule 401a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The federal SIP does not have a rule 401a. The Michigan rules do. <p>Rule 402(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The federal SIP and the Michigan rules use different introductory language <p>Rule 402(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Michigan Rules include additional language not present in the federal SIP |
|---|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>R 336.1403 Oil- and natural gas-producing or transporting facilities and natural gas-processing facilities; emissions; operation.</p> <p>Rule 403.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subrule (3) of this rule, it is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sour gas from an oil- or natural gas-producing or transporting facility or a natural gas-processing facility without burning or equivalent control of hydrogen sulfide and mercaptans.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in subrule (3) of this rule, sour gas that is burned at an oil- or natural gas-producing or transporting facility or at a natural gas-processing facility shall be burned in a properly engineered flare, incinerator, or other combustion system with elevated discharge to the atmosphere. If the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system burns sour gas in such volume and with such hydrogen sulfide concentration that</p> | <p>fuel burned and the average sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>(3) At a fuel burning source located in Wayne county other than a power plant, it is unlawful for a person to burn fuel that does not comply with the sulfur content limitation of table 43 and unlawful to cause or allow a discharge into the atmosphere from a fuel burning source of sulfur dioxide in excess of the sulfur dioxide concentration limit shown in table 43.</p> <p>(4) Table 43 reads as follows: [see attached]</p> <p>R 336.1403 Oil- and natural gas-producing or transporting facilities and natural gas-processing facilities; emissions; operation.</p> <p>Rule 403.</p> <p>(1) Except as provided in subrule (3) of this rule, it is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sour gas from an oil- or natural gas-producing or transporting facility or a natural gas-processing facility without burning or equivalent control of hydrogen sulfide and mercaptans.</p> <p>(2) Except as provided in subrule (3) of this rule, sour gas that is burned at an oil- or natural gas-producing or transporting facility or at a natural gas-processing facility shall be burned in a properly engineered flare, incinerator, or other combustion system with elevated discharge to the atmosphere. If the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system burns sour gas in such volume and with such hydrogen sulfide concentration that</p> | <p><u>Rule 402(3)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The federal SIP does not have a subrule (3) where the Michigan rules do. <p><u>Rule 402(4)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The federal SIP does not have a subrule (4) where the Michigan rules do. <p><u>Rule 403(1)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same <p><u>Rule 403(2)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>the daily quantity of hydrogen sulfide in the gas is less than 28 pounds, then it shall be equipped with either a pilot flame which will burn continuously when gas flows to the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system or with an automatic ignition system, unless otherwise authorized by the department. If the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system burns sour gas in such volume and with such hydrogen sulfide concentration that the daily quantity of hydrogen sulfide in the gas is 28 pounds or more, then it shall be equipped with a continuously burning pilot flame and a mechanism which will operate, upon failure of the pilot flame, to shut off the flow of gas, unless otherwise authorized by the department.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of subrules (1) and (2) of this rule do not apply to either of the following:</p> <p>(a) Crude oil-producing facilities that serve a well or group of wells which attained an average production level of 10 or less barrels per day per well before January 1, 1978, unless the department has received 1 complaint of odors regarding the facility, and the owner or operator is unable to or fails to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the uncontrolled hydrogen sulfide and mercaptan emissions do not cause an odor nuisance or health hazard.</p> <p>(b) A vessel or a battery of vessels that releases a total daily volume of vapors of less than 5,000 standard cubic feet, if the owner or operator demonstrates both of the following:</p> <p>(i) Combustion of the vapors is not economically reasonable.</p> | <p>the daily quantity of hydrogen sulfide in the gas is less than 28 pounds, then it shall be equipped with either a pilot flame which will burn continuously when gas flows to the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system or with an automatic ignition system, unless otherwise authorized by the department. If the flare, incinerator, or other combustion system burns sour gas in such volume and with such hydrogen sulfide concentration that the daily quantity of hydrogen sulfide in the gas is 28 pounds or more, then it shall be equipped with a continuously burning pilot flame and a mechanism which will operate, upon failure of the pilot flame, to shut off the flow of gas, unless otherwise authorized by the department.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of subrules (1) and (2) of this rule do not apply to either of the following:</p> <p>(a) Crude oil-producing facilities that serve a well or group of wells which attained an average production level of 10 or less barrels per day per well before January 1, 1978, unless the department has received 1 complaint of odors regarding the facility, and the owner or operator is unable to or fails to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the department, that the uncontrolled hydrogen sulfide and mercaptan emissions do not cause an odor nuisance or health hazard.</p> <p>(b) A vessel or a battery of vessels that releases a total daily volume of vapors of less than 5,000 standard cubic feet, if the owner or operator demonstrates both of the following:</p> <p>(i) Combustion of the vapors is not economically reasonable.</p> | <p><u>Rule 403(3)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same |
|--|--|---|

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(ii) The uncontrolled release of the vapors will not cause a violation of the provisions of R 336.1901.</p> <p>(4) A person shall not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide from a new sweetening facility, unless such emissions are controlled using the best available control technology.</p> <p>(5) the operator of a sour gas-, crude-, or condensate-sweetening facility shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Monitor the mass flow rate of hydrogen sulfide either entering the plant or going to the waste gas flare or flares on a periodic schedule specified by the department. The monitoring program shall include a determination of the hydrogen sulfide concentration using colorimetric detector tubes or their equivalent and a determination of the volumetric gas flow rate. The monitoring data shall be submitted to the department in an acceptable format within 30 days following the end of the month in which the data were collected.</p> <p>(b) Provide fencing, warning signs, or other measures as necessary to warn or deter unauthorized individuals from entering the plant property or buildings. Signs shall read: "Danger – Poison Gas," with at least 1 sign on each side of the plant property.</p> <p>(c) Provide control of malodorous emissions from any pressure relief valve or valves, storage tanks, and dehydrator vent or vents by burning or equivalent control.</p> <p>(d) Conduct a program of continuous monitoring of concentrations of hydrogen sulfide in any building enclosing a sweetening process. The sensor shall be placed as close to process</p> | <p>(ii) The uncontrolled release of the vapors will not cause a violation of the provisions of R 336.1901.</p> <p>(4) A person shall not cause or allow the emission of sulfur dioxide from a new sweetening facility, unless such emissions are controlled using the best available control technology.</p> <p>(5) The operator of a sour gas-, crude-, or condensate-sweetening facility shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Monitor the mass flow rate of hydrogen sulfide either entering the plant or going to the waste gas flare or flares on a periodic schedule specified by the department. The monitoring program shall include a determination of the hydrogen sulfide concentration using colorimetric detector tubes or their equivalent and a determination of the volumetric gas flow rate. The monitoring data shall be submitted to the department in an acceptable format within 30 days following the end of the month in which the data were collected.</p> <p>(b) Provide fencing, warning signs, or other measures as necessary to warn or deter unauthorized individuals from entering the plant property or buildings. Signs shall read: "Danger--Poison Gas," with at least 1 sign on each side of the plant property.</p> <p>(c) Provide control of malodorous emissions from any pressure relief valve or valves, storage tanks, and dehydrator vent or vents by burning or equivalent control.</p> <p>(d) Conduct a program of continuous monitoring of concentrations of hydrogen sulfide in any building enclosing a sweetening process. The sensor shall be placed as close to process</p> | <p><u>Rule 403(4)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same <p><u>Rule 403(5)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same • Only change is a dash in the words "facility" and "determination" in the Michigan rules, which were placed there for formatting |
|---|--|--|

equipment as practicable. The system shall be designed, installed, and maintained to provide a visual alarm when the hydrogen sulfide concentration is more than 50 ppm. (e) Automatically begin a safe and orderly shutdown of all process inflow streams to the facility if the concentration of hydrogen sulfide is more than 100 ppm in any building enclosing a sweetening process. Full operation may be resumed only after successful corrective measures have been applied. (f) Automatically commence shut-in of the facility within 1 second after extinguishment of the flare flame, unless otherwise authorized by the department. Operation of the facility shall not continue unless corrective measures taken to reignite the flame are successful. (6) A new sweetening facility shall not be installed at a distance of less than 1,300 feet from an existing residence, unless otherwise authorized by the department. Such authorization shall depend upon a satisfactory showing by a permit applicant that an odor nuisance shall not result from a lesser setback distance.

R 336.1404 Emission of sulfuric acid mist from sulfuric acid plants. (1/18/80).

Rule 404.

After July 1, 1980, it is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sulfuric acid mist from any sulfuric acid plant in excess of

equipment as practicable. The system shall be designed, installed, and maintained to provide a visual alarm when the hydrogen sulfide concentration is more than 50 ppm. (e) Automatically begin a safe and orderly shutdown of all process inflow streams to the facility if the concentration of hydrogen sulfide is more than 100 ppm in any building enclosing a sweetening process. Full operation may be resumed only after successful corrective measures have been applied. (f) Automatically commence shut-in of the facility within 1 second after extinguishment of the flare flame, unless otherwise authorized by the department. Operation of the facility shall not continue unless corrective measures taken to reignite the flame are successful. (6) A new sweetening facility shall not be installed at a distance of less than 1,300 feet from an existing residence, unless otherwise authorized by the department. Such authorization shall depend upon a satisfactory showing by a permit applicant that an odor nuisance shall not result from a lesser setback distance.

History: 1980 AACCS; 1989 AACCS; 2002 AACCS.

R 336.1404 Emission of sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist from sulfuric acid plants.

Rule 404.

(1) It is unlawful for a person to cause or allow the emission of sulfuric acid mist from any sulfuric acid plant in excess of 0.50 pounds

Rule 403(6)

- Same

Rule 404

- The Michigan rules add “sulfur dioxide and” to the description of the rule where the federal SIP does not.

Rule 404 (1)

- The federal SIP does not designate anything as subrule (1) because it does not contain more than 1 subpart.

0.50 pounds per ton of acid produced, the production being expressed as 100% H₂SO₄. Compliance with this limit shall be demonstrated using reference test method 8.

[No R 336.1405]

per ton of acid produced, the production being expressed as 100% sulfuric acid.
(2) It is unlawful for a person in Wayne county to cause or allow sulfur dioxide emissions into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid plant to exceed 6.5 pounds per ton of acid produced.
(3) Compliance with this rule shall be demonstrated using a procedure acceptable to the department.

History: 1980 AACS; 2008 AACS.

R 336.1405 Emissions from sulfur recovery plants located within Wayne county.
Rule 405. At sulfur recovery plants located in Wayne county, a person shall not cause or allow the emission into the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid from any such sulfur recovery plant to exceed 0.01 pounds per pound of sulfur produced.

History: 2008 AACS.

[No R 336.1406]

R 336.1406 Hydrogen sulfide emissions from facilities located within Wayne county.
Rule 406. (1) A person in Wayne county shall not cause or allow the combustion of any refinery process gas stream that contains hydrogen sulfide in a concentration of greater than 100 grains per 100 cubic feet of gas without removal of the hydrogen sulfide in excess of this concentration.
(2) When the odor of hydrogen sulfide is found to exist beyond the property line of a source, a person in Wayne county shall not cause or

- The federal SIP lists a date for when the rule will become enforceable. The Michigan rules do not include a date
- The federal SIP uses the chemical formula where the Michigan rules simply state “sulfuric acid”
- The federal SIP includes a sentence about compliance testing where the Michigan rules do not mention compliance in subpart (1). [But the Michigan rules do mention compliance in subpart (3)].

Rule 404 (2) and (3)

- The federal SIP does not include subrules (2) and (3)

Rule 405

- The federal SIP does not have a rule 405; the Michigan rules do.

Rule 406

- The federal SIP does not have a rule 406; the Michigan rules do.

| | | |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <p>[No R 336.1407]</p> | <p>allow the concentration of hydrogen sulfide to exceed 0.005 parts per million by volume for a maximum period of 2 minutes.</p> <p>History: 2008 AACS.</p> <p>R 336.1407. Sulfur compound emissions from sources located within Wayne county and not previously specified.</p> <p>Rule 407. Both of the following apply to process and fuel burning sources located within Wayne county to which the provisions of R 336.1401 to R 336.1406 do not apply.</p> <p>(a) A person shall not cause or allow the emission into the atmosphere gases with a concentration of sulfur dioxide greater than 300 parts per million by volume, which shall be corrected to 50% excess air.</p> <p>(b) A person shall not cause or allow the emission into the atmosphere gases with a concentration of sulfuric acid or sulfur trioxide or a combination thereof greater than 15 milligrams per cubic meter, which shall be corrected to 50% excess air.</p> <p>History: 2008 AACS.</p> | <p><u>Rule 407</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The federal SIP does not have a rule 407; the Michigan rules do. |
| <p>[No R 336.1420]</p> | <p>R 336.1420. Applicability determinations, definitions, and permitting requirements under CAIR sulfur dioxide trading program.</p> <p>Rule 420. (1) As used in this rule, "CAIR" means clean air interstate rule.</p> <p>(2) The provisions of 40 C.F.R. §97.202, §97.220 to §97.224 and the appropriate opt-in provisions of 40 C.F.R. §97.280 to §97.288 (2006) are adopted by reference in this rule and are applicable to these rules.</p> | <p><u>Rule 420</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The federal SIP does not have a rule 420; the Michigan rules do. |

Copies of 40 C.F.R. §97.202, §97.220 to §97.224, and §97.280 to §97.288 are available for inspection and purchase at the Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division, 525 West Allegan Street, P.O. Box 30260, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7760, at a cost as of the time of adoption of this rule of \$70.00. Copies may also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15250-7954, at a cost as of the time of adoption of this rule of \$60.00; or on the United States government printing office internet web site at www.access.gpo.gov.

(3) Each CAIR sulfur dioxide source, as defined in 40 C.F.R. §97.202 is required to apply for a CAIR permit in accordance with 40 C.F.R. §97.220 to §97.224. This permit shall be administered in accordance with the procedural requirements of R 336.1214 and shall be incorporated into the facility's renewable operating permit as an attachment.

History: 2008 AACS.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|