

Rule 2. Regulation of Nitrogen Oxides.

Rule 2.1. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides, expressed as nitrogen dioxide, from fuel burning equipment which has design capacity of or in excess of two hundred fifty million (250,000,000) Btu's per hour, built or installed on or after the 1st day of January, 1973, in excess of the following:

- (1) One hundred sixty-five (165) ppm corrected to fifteen (15) percent excess air when gaseous fossil fuel is fired (equivalent to 0.20 pounds of nitrogen oxides, expressed as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input).
- (2) Two hundred twenty-seven (227) ppm corrected to fifteen (15) percent excess air when liquid fossil fuel is fired (equivalent to 0.30 pounds of nitrogen oxides, expressed as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input).
- (3) Five-hundred twenty-five (525) ppm corrected to fifteen (15) percent excess air when solid fossil fuel is fired (equivalent to 0.70 pounds of nitrogen oxides, expressed as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input).

When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard shall be determined by proration (i.e. the allowable emission, expressed as nitrogen dioxide, shall be equal to the value obtained from the equation:

$$A = S \times (525) + L \times (227) + G \times (165)$$

Where:

S =fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel
L =fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel
G =fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel
A =the emission limit in ppm

Rule 2.2. On and after the 1st day of July, 1975, no person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides from any nitric acid plant in being before the 1st day of January, 1973, in excess of 5.5 pounds (calculated as nitrogen dioxide) per ton of acid produced.

Rule 2.3. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides from any nitric acid plant built or installed on or after the 1st day of January, 1973, in excess of 3 pounds (calculated as nitrogen dioxide) per ton of acid produced.

Rule 2.4. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides in excess of three hundred (300) ppm from any source except fuel-burning equipment, which is regulated by Rule 2.1; nitric acid plants, which are regulated by Rule 2.2 and Rule 2.3; portland

cement plants, which are regulated by Rule 2.7.

Rule 2.5. All sampling of emissions from any source of nitrogen oxides and all analyses of samples to determine the amount of nitrogen oxides in such samples shall be conducted as specified by techniques promulgated by the board.

Rule 2.6. No owner or operator of any Portland cement plant shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of nitrogen oxides in excess of seven hundred and fifty (750) parts per million when averaged over any three consecutive hour period. After April 30, 2007, the owner or operator of any Portland cement kiln subject to this rule shall not operate the kiln during May 1 through September 30 unless the kiln has installed and operates during May 1 through September 30 with at least one of the following:

- (a) Low-NOx burners;
- (b) Mid-kiln system firing;
- (c) Alternative control techniques approved by the Director and the EPA as achieving the same emissions decreases as low-NOx burners or mid-kiln system firing; or
- (d) Reasonably available control technology approved by the Director and the EPA.

By April 30, 2007, the owner or operator of a cement kiln subject to this rule shall provide the Director with a statement confirming that the kiln is subject to the rule and a report demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the rule. If compliance is achieved by the use of prescribed equipment, the compliance demonstration shall be a written certification that the equipment is installed and in use. By October 31, 2007 the owner or operator shall provide the Director a report documenting the NOx emissions for the period of May 31, 2007 through September 30, 2007. Beginning in 2008, an annual report documenting NOx emissions for May 31 through September 30 of each year shall be submitted to the director by October 31 of that year. The annual report shall include a certification that the kiln has continued to be in compliance with this rule as stated in the initial compliance certification.

Rule 2.7. For the purposes of this rule, “emergency generator” is defined as a generator used when loss of primary electrical power occurs for reasons beyond the control of the source. In no event shall an emergency generator emitting in excess of one thousand five hundred (1500) parts per million be operated for a period of twenty (20) days in any calendar year, unless a source demonstrates to the director with clear and convincing evidence that reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source require use of the emergency generator for an additional period of time. The source shall maintain a written record of each

loss of primary electrical power, including a record of the cause and a record of the duration of the loss. Such written record shall be retained for a period of not less than two (2) years and shall be available to the director upon request. Periodic start-up of an emergency generator to test proper functioning shall not be subject to these recordkeeping requirements.

THIS IS THE FEDERALLY APPROVED REGULATION AS OF AUGUST 12, 1997

	DATE SUBMITTED to EPA	DATE APPROVED by EPA	FEDERAL REGISTER
Original Reg	JUL 20, 1989	MAY 8, 1990	55 FR 19066
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