

Rule 27. Particulate Matter Controls for New Sources and New Modifications after August 12, 1997.

Rule 27.1 Particulate Matter Best Available Control Technology. Any new source or modification, alteration or reconstruction the installation of which commences after August 12, 1997, that emits or has the potential to emit fifteen (15) tons per year (tpy) or more of PM₁₀ emissions, or that emits or has the potential to emit twenty-five (25) tons per year or more of particulate matter shall utilize “particulate matter best available control technology” (particulate BACT) as defined in Rule 27.2. If test results at a source subject to Rule 27.1 show more than 15.0 tons per year actual emissions of particulate matter, such source shall forward such test results to the director. In addition, within sixty (60) days after receiving such test results such source shall complete PM₁₀ emissions testing to the director.

Rule 27.2 For the purposes of Rule 27, “particulate matter best available control technology” means an emissions limitation (including a visible emissions limitation) based on the maximum degree of reduction for particulate matter which would be emitted from any proposed stationary source or modification, alteration or reconstruction which the director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through such application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combination techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall the application of particulate matter best available control technology result in emissions of particulate matter which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable limitation established under Rule 15 and 16. If a source demonstrates to the director that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions limitation infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operations standard or combination thereof, submitted by the source and approved by the director, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of particulate matter best available control technology. Such a standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operations standard and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

Rule 27.3. Reasonable and Proper Emission Limitations. Any new source or modification, alteration or construction the installation of which commences after [the effective date of this ordinance] that emits or has the potential to emit at its maximum less

than fifteen (15) tpy of PM₁₀ emissions or less than twenty-five (25) tons per year of particulate matter shall achieve “reasonable and proper emission limitations” as defined in Rule 27.4

Rule 27.4. For the purpose of Rule 27, “reasonable and proper emission limitations” means an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) which the director, on a case-by-case basis, determines is reasonably achievable and cost-effective for such new source or modification, alteration or reconstruction through the application of production processes or through available methods, systems, and techniques (including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques) for control of emissions of particulate matter taking into account the following factors:

- (1) the necessity of requiring emissions reductions in order to attain or maintain ambient air quality standards; and
- (2) the technology available, the costs, energy and other environmental impacts, and any control equipment in use at the source.

If the director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of control technology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of a quantitative emissions limitation infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for reasonable and proper emissions reductions.

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

| | DATE SUBMITTED to EPA | DATE APPROVED by EPA | FEDERAL REGISTER |
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