

Springfield
Chapter 6-Air Pollution Control Standards

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Chapter 6

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL STANDARDS*

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Editor's note - The State of Missouri granted an exemption certificate to the City of Springfield on April 9, 1970.

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

Sec. 6-2. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Director of public health and welfare means the director of public health and welfare of the city, or his duly authorized agent.

Existing equipment means things such as equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations which are installed or have been acquired by the ultimate user at the effective date of the ordinance from which this chapter is derived; except any such equipment, machine, device, article, contrivance or installation other than a foundry cupola which is altered, repaired, modified or rebuilt at a cost of thirty percent or more of the replacement cost, not including the cost of air pollution control equipment, within any 12-month period after such effective date, or changed so as to significantly alter its emission characteristics, shall be classified as new.

Incinerator means any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to burn refuse or to process refuse material by burning other than by open burning.

Multiple-chamber incinerator means any incinerator consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned, the refractories having a Pyrometric Cone Equivalent of 31, testing according to the method prescribed by the American Society for Testing and Materials Method No. C-24-56, as set forth in section 6-151.

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New equipment means things such as equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations acquired by the ultimate user or installed on or after the effective date

of the ordinance from which this chapter is derived, and things or installations existing at such time other than foundry cupolas which are later altered, repaired, modified or rebuilt at a cost of 30 percent or more of the replacement cost (but not including the cost of air pollution control equipment) within any 12-month period after such effective date, or things or installations existing at such stated time which are later changed so as to significantly alter their emission characteristics.

Open burning means the burning of any materials where air contaminants resulting from combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney from an enclosed chamber. For the purposes of this definition, a chamber shall be regarded as enclosed, when during the time combustion takes place, only such apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys as are necessary to provide combustion air and to permit the escape of exhaust gases are open.

Particulate matter means any material, except uncombined water, that exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

Refuse means garbage, rubbish, trade wastes, leaves, salvageable material, agricultural wastes, or other wastes.

Trade waste means a waste material or product resulting from construction operation or the prosecution of any business, trade or industry, or from any demolition operation. (Code 1981, § 2A-2)

Cross references: Definitions, generally, § 1-2.

Secs. 6-3--6-30. Reserved.

ARTICLE II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT

DIVISION 7. TEST METHODS AND TABLES

Sec. 6-151. ASTM test method C-24-56.

The ASTM test method C-24-56 referred to in section 6-2 in the definition of a multi-chamber incinerator is as follows:

(Code 1981, § 2A-51)

Editor's note—Materials not included in this section are assumed to be on file in the office of the city clerk.

Sec. 6-155. ASTM method PTC-21-1941.

The ASTM test method PTC-21-1941 on "Dust Separating Apparatus" referred to in section 6-171, is as follows:

(Code 1981, § 2A-55)

Editor's note—Materials not included in this section are assumed to be on file in the office of the city clerk.

Sec. 6-156. ASTM method PTC-27-1957.

ASTM method PTC-27-1957 on "Determining Dust Concentration in a Gas Stream" referred to in section 6-171, is as follows:

(Code 1981, § 2A-56)

Editor's note—Materials not included in this section are assumed to be on file in the office of the city clerk.

Secs. 6-157--6-170 Reserved.

DIVISION 8. STACK EMISSION TEST METHOD

Sec. 6-171. Generally.

Stack emission tests for any new or existing process equipment, fuel burning equipment or control equipment or incinerator shall be undertaken by generally recognized standard

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methods of measurement. The American Society of mechanical Engineers' "Test Code for Dust Separating Apparatus", PTC 21-1941, as set forth in section 6-155, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' "Test Code for Determining Dust Concentration in Gas Streams", PTC 27-1957, as set forth in section 6-156, may be used by the director of health under most general conditions but may be modified or adjusted by the director of health in order to meet specific sampling conditions or needs based upon good engineering practice, judgment and experience. Whenever the director of public health and welfare shall deem it necessary or desirable to vary from procedures prescribed in this section for test purposes, he shall notify in writing the person in charge of the operation of the facility to be tested advising of the reason for the departure from the test methods described in this section and of the proposed test methods to be used. If the operator of the facility shall question the reasonableness or accuracy of the test method proposed, he shall within ten days following receipt of notice of intent to use the test method, notify the director of public health and welfare in writing of his objection to such proposal and the grounds therefor. The air pollution board of appeals shall be advised of such protest by the director of public health and welfare and shall set within a 15-day period thereafter a date for a hearing upon the proposed test methods and the objection thereto and may sustain or modify the actions of the director of public health and welfare as it finds necessary based upon the evidence presented to provide for reasonable and accurate testing methods under the conditions existing.

(Code 1981, § 2A-25)

ARTICLE V. INCINERATORS

Sec. 6-311. Single-chamber incinerators prohibited.

After the effective date of the ordinance from which this chapter is derived, only multiple chamber incinerators or their equivalent shall be constructed or installed. Incinerators existing at the time of such effective date which are not multiple chamber incinerators or their equivalent shall be altered, modified, rebuilt or replaced as may be necessary to meet the performance requirements of this article.

(Code 1981, § 2A-34)

Sec. 6-312. Limitations on emission of particulate matter.

No person shall cause, permit or allow the emission of any particulate matter from the stack or chimney of any incinerator in excess of the following limits:

(1) For incinerators with a maximum refuse burning capacity of less than 200 hundred pounds of refuse per hour, the maximum emission rate shall be 0.3 grains of particulate matter per standard cubic foot of dry flue gas corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.

(2) For incinerators with a maximum refuse burning capacity of 200 hundred or more pounds of refuse per hour, the maximum emission rate shall be 0.2 grains of particulate matter per standard dry cubic foot of exhaust gas, corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide.
(Code 1981, § 2A-35)

Sec. 6-313. Determination of burning capacity.

The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the director of public health and welfare in accordance with good engineering practice. In case of conflict, the findings of the director of health shall govern.

(Code 1981, § 2A-36)

Sec. 6-314. Determination of amount of particulate matter emitted.

The amount of particulate matter emitted from any incinerator shall be determined according to section 6-171. In calculating the amount of particulate matter in a stack gas, the carbon dioxide produced by burning of any liquid or gaseous fuel in the incinerator shall be excluded from the calculation of 12 percent carbon dioxide. Emissions shall be measured when the incinerator is operating at its maximum capacity or at any other burning rate during which emission of particulate matter is greater.

(Code 1981, § 2A-37)

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EPA Rulemakings

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320
FRM: FR 75 64953 (10/21/10)
PRM: FR 75 64973 (10/21/10)
State Submission: 1/21/09
State Final: Effective 12/4/08
APDB File: MO-278
Description: This revision updates the Springfield City Code to reflect updates to the Missouri statewide rules, and ensures consistency between the applicable local agency rules and the Federally approved rules. These changes are administrative only and renumber Chapter 2A to Chapter 6.

CFR: 40 C.F.R. 52.1320
FRM: FR 63 19823 (4/22/98)
PRM: FR 63 19876 (4/22/98)
State Submission: 3/20/97
State Proposal: 9/26/96
State Final: Effective 10/31/96
APDB File: MO-122
Description: This revision eliminates sections of local ordinances covered by equivalent or more stringent Federally approved state rules and retains sections that are not.

Difference Between the State and EPA-Approved Regulation

Article I - only section 6-2 is approved by EPA.
Article II - only sections 6-151, 155, 156, and 171 are approved by EPA.
Article V - only sections 6-311 through 314 are approved by EPA.