

SUBCHAPTER 02D - AIR POLLUTION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS
SECTION .0500 EMISSION CONTROL STANDARDS

.0501 COMPLIANCE WITH EMISSION CONTROL STANDARDS

(a) Purpose and Scope. The purpose of this Rule is to assure compliance with emission control standards found in this Section. This Regulation shall apply to all air pollution sources, both combustion and non-combustion.

(b) All new sources shall be in compliance prior to beginning operations.

(c) In addition to any control or manner of operation necessary to meet emission standards in this Section, any source of air pollution shall be operated with such controls or in such a manner that the source shall not cause the ambient air quality standards pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0400 to be exceeded at any point beyond the premises on which the source is located. When controls are more stringent than those named in the applicable emission standards in this Section are required to prevent violation of the ambient air quality standards, the permit shall contain a condition requiring these controls.

(d) The Bubble Concept. As provided in this Paragraph a facility with multiple emission sources or multiple facilities within the same area may choose to meet the total emission limitation for a given pollutant through a different mix of controls than those required in the regulations in 15A NCAC 02D .0500 or .0900.

- (1) In order for this mix of alternative controls to be permitted, the Director shall determine that the following conditions are met:
 - (A) Sources pursuant to Rules 15A NCAC 02D .0524, .0530, .0531, .1110 or .1111, the federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), the federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), regulations established pursuant to Section 111(d) of the federal Clean Air Act, or State or federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements apply, shall have emissions no larger than if there were not an alternative mix of controls;
 - (B) The facility or facilities is located in an attainment area or an unclassified area or in an area that has been demonstrated to be attainment by the statutory deadlines with reasonable further progress toward attainment for those pollutants being considered;
 - (C) All of the emission sources affected by the alternative mix are in compliance with applicable regulations or are in compliance with established compliance agreements; and
 - (D) The review of an application for the proposed mix of alternative controls and the enforcement of any resulting permit will not require expenditures on the part of the State in excess of five times that which would otherwise be required for the review and enforcement of other permits.
- (2) The owners or operators of the facility or facilities shall demonstrate the alternative mix of controls is equivalent in total allowed emissions, reliability, enforceability, and environmental impact to the aggregate of the otherwise applicable individual emission standards; and
 - (A) that the alternative mix approach does not interfere with the attainment and maintenance of the ambient air quality standards and does not interfere with the PSD program, which shall include modeled calculations of the amount, if any, of PSD increment consumed or created;
 - (B) that the alternative mix approach conforms with reasonable further progress requirements as defined in Clean Air Act Section 171(1), in any nonattainment area;
 - (C) that the emissions pursuant to the alternative mix approach are quantifiable, and trades among them are equivalent; and

- (D) that the pollutants controlled pursuant to the alternative mix approach are of the same criteria pollutant categories, except that emissions of some criteria pollutants used in alternative emission control strategies are subject to the limitations as defined in 44 FR 71784 (December 11, 1979), Subdivision D.1.c.ii. The Federal Register referenced in this Part is hereby incorporated by reference and does not include subsequent amendments or editions.

The demonstrations of equivalence shall be performed with at least the same level of detail as State Implementation Plan (SIP) demonstration of attainment for the area. A copy of the SIPs can be found on the DAQ website at <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/air-quality/air-quality-planning/state-implementation-plans>. If the facility involves another facility in the alternative strategy, it shall complete a modeling demonstration to ensure that air quality is protected. Demonstrations of equivalency shall take into account differences in the level of reliability of the control measures or other uncertainties.

- (3) The emission rate limitations or control techniques of each source within the facility or facilities subjected to the alternative mix of controls shall be specified in the facility's permit or facilities' permit.
- (4) Compliance schedules and enforcement actions shall not be affected because an application for an alternative mix of controls is being prepared or is being reviewed.
- (5) The Director may waive or reduce requirements in this Paragraph up to the extent allowed by the Emissions Trading Policy Statement published in the Federal Register of April 7, 1982, pages 15076-15086, provided that the analysis required by Paragraph (e) of this Rule supports any waiver or reduction of requirements. The Federal Register referenced in this Subparagraph is hereby incorporated by reference and does not include subsequent amendments or editions.

(e) In a permit application for an alternative mix of controls pursuant to Paragraph (d) of this Rule, the owner or operator of a facility shall demonstrate the proposal is equivalent to the existing requirements of the SIP in total allowed emissions, enforceability, reliability, and environmental impact. The Director shall provide for public notice with an opportunity for a request for public hearing following the procedures pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q .0300 or .0500, as applicable.

- (1) If a permit containing these conditions is issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 020 .0300, it shall become a part of the state implementation plan (SIP) as an appendix available for inspection at the department's regional offices. Until the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approves the SIP revision embodying the permit containing an alternative mix of controls, the facility shall continue to meet the otherwise applicable existing SIP requirements.
- (2) If a permit containing these conditions is issued pursuant to 15A NCAC 020 .0500, it shall be available for inspection at the Department's regional offices. Until the EPA approves the Title V permit containing an alternative mix of controls, the facility shall continue to meet the otherwise applicable existing SIP requirements.

The revision shall be submitted for approval by the EPA on the basis of the revision's consistency with EPA's "Policy for Alternative Emission Reduction Options Within State Implementation Plans" as promulgated in the Federal Register of December 11, 1979, pages 71780-71788, and subsequent rulings.

(f) If the owner or operator of any combustion and non-combustion source or control equipment subject to the requirements of this Section is required to demonstrate compliance with a rule in this Section, the source testing procedures pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .2600 shall be used.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976;*

Amended Eff. August 1, 1991; October 1, 1989;

Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule is effective, whichever is sooner;

*Amended Eff. June 1, 2008; April 1, 2001 ; April 1, 1999; July 1, 1996; February 1, 1995;
July 1, 1994;
readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2nd Revision	Mar 22, 1977	Apr 13, 1981	46 FR 21599
3rd Revision	Feb 14, 1978	Sep 29, 1978	43 FR 44842
4th Revision	May 02, 1980	Apr 13, 1981	46 FR 21599
5th Revision	Apr 16, 1982	Jul 26, 1982	47 FR 32118
6th Revision	Sep 24, 1982	Jul 08, 1983	48 FR 31401
7th Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
8th Revision	Apr 17, 1984	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
9th Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
10th Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Nov 19, 1986	51 FR 41786
11th Revision	Feb 25, 1986	Apr 17, 1987	52 FR 12523
12th Revision	Oct 14, 1986	Apr 03, 1987	52 FR 10751
13th Revision	Feb 11, 1987	Dec 15, 1987	52 FR 47566
14th Revision	Apr 14, 1987	Feb 29, 1988	53 FR 5974
15th Revision	Dec 15, 1987	Jun 09, 1988	53 FR 21638
16th Revision	May 02, 1988	Jan 16, 1990	55 FR 1419
17th Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Mar 12, 1990	55 FR 9125
18th Revision	Apr 16, 2001	Aug 08, 2002	67 FR 51461
19th Revision	Mar. 4 2017	Apr. 9, 2019	84 FR 14019
20th Revision	Apr. 14, 2021	Nov. 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0502 PURPOSE

The purpose of the emission control standards set out in this Section is to establish maximum limits on the rate of emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere. All sources shall be provided with the maximum feasible control.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. March 1, 1981.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Apr 16, 1981	Jul 26, 1982	47 FR 32118

.0503 PARTICULATES FROM FUEL BURNING INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS

(a) For the purpose of this Rule the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Functionally dependent" means that structures, buildings or equipment are interconnected through common process streams, supply lines, flues, or stacks.

(2) "Indirect heat exchanger" means any equipment used for the alteration of the temperature of one fluid by the use of another fluid in which the two fluids are separated by an impervious surface such that there is no mixing of the two fluids.

(3) "Plant site" means any single or collection of structures, buildings, facilities, equipment, installations, or operations which:

(i) are located on one or more adjacent properties,

(ii) are under common legal control, and

(iii) are functionally dependent in their operations.

(b) For The definition contained in Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule does not affect the calculation of the allowable emission rate of any indirect heat exchanger permitted prior to April 1, 1999.

(c) With the exceptions in Rule .0536 of this Section, emissions of particulate matter from the combustion of a fuel that are discharged from any stack or chimney into the atmosphere shall not exceed:

For a heat input between any two consecutive heat inputs stated in the preceding table, the allowable emissions of particulate matter shall be calculated by the equation $E = 1.090 \text{ times } Q \text{ to the } -0.2594 \text{ power}$. E = allowable emission limit for particulate matter in lbs./million Btu. and Q = heat input in Million Btu/hour.

(d) This Regulation applies to installations in which fuel is burned for the purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. Fuels include those such as coal, coke, lignite, peat, natural gas, and fuel oils, but exclude wood or refuse not burned as fuel. When any refuse, products, or by-products of a manufacturing process are burned as a fuel rather than refuse, or in conjunction with any fuel, this allowable limit shall apply.

(e) For the purpose of this Regulation, the maximum heat input shall be the total heat content of all fuels which are burned in a fuel burning indirect heat exchanger, of which the combustion products are emitted through a stack or stacks. The sum of maximum heat input of all fuel burning indirect heat exchangers at a plant site which are in operation, under construction, or permitted pursuant to Subchapter 15A NCAC 2Q, shall be considered as the total heat input for the purpose of determining the allowable emission limit for particulate matter for each fuel burning indirect heat exchanger. Fuel burning indirect heat exchangers constructed or permitted after February 1, 1983, shall not change the allowable emission limit of any fuel burning indirect heat exchanger whose allowable emission limit has previously been set. The removal of a fuel burning indirect heat exchanger shall not change the allowable emission limit of any fuel burning indirect heat exchanger whose allowable emission limit has previously been established. However, for any fuel burning indirect heat exchanger constructed after, or in conjunction with, the removal of another fuel burning indirect heat exchanger at the plant site, the maximum heat input of the removed fuel burning indirect heat exchanger shall not longer be considered in the determination of the allowable emission limit of any fuel burning indirect heat exchanger constructed after or in conjunction with the removal. For the purposes of this Paragraph, refuse not burned as a fuel and wood shall be considered a fuel. For residential facilities or institutions (such as military and educational) whose primary fuel burning capacity is for comfort heat, only those burning indirect heat exchangers located in the same power plant or building or otherwise physically interconnected (such as common flues, steam, or power distribution line) shall be used to determine the total heat input.

(f) The emission limit for fuel burning equipment that burns both wood and other fuels in combination or for wood and other fuel burning equipment that is operated by the equation $E_c = (E_w)(Q_w) + (E_o)$

$(Q_o)/Q_t$.

(1) E_c =the emission limit for combination or combined emission sources(s) in lb/million Btu.

(2) E_w =plant site emission limit for wood only as determined by Regulation .0504 of this Section in lb/million Btu.

(3) E_o =the plant site emission limit for other fuels only as determined by Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation in lb/million Btu.

(4) Q_w =the actual wood heat input to the combination or combined emission sources in Btu/hr.

(5) Q_o =the actual other fuels heat input to the combination or combined emission sources in Btu/hr.

(6) $Q_t=Q_w+Q_o$ and is the actual total heat input to combination or combined emission sources in Btu/hr.

History Note: Filed as a Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule is effective, whichever is sooner;

Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);

Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1999; July 1, 1994; August 1, 1991;

June 1, 1985; February 1, 1983.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
3 rd Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Nov 19, 1986	51 FR 41786
4 th Revision	Apr 13, 1999	Oct 22, 2002	67 FR 64989

.0504 PARTICULATES FROM WOOD BURNING INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS

(a) This Rule applies to fuel burning equipment that burns 100 percent wood. All other fuel burning equipment that burns both wood and other fuels in combination shall be subject to 15A NCAC 02D

.0503 For the purpose of this Rule the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) “Functionally dependent” means that structures, buildings or equipment are interconnected through common process streams, supply lines, flues, or stacks.
- (2) “Indirect heat exchanger” means any equipment used for the alteration of the temperature of one fluid by the use of another fluid in which the two fluids are separated by an impervious surface such that there is no mixing of the two fluids.
- (3) “Plant site” means any single or collection of structures, buildings, facilities, equipment, installations, or operations that:
 - (A) are located on one or more adjacent properties,
 - (B) are under common legal control, and
 - (C) are functionally dependent in their operations.

(b) The definition contained in Subparagraph (a)(3) of this Rule does not affect the calculation of the allowable emission rate of any indirect heat exchanger permitted prior to April 1, 1999.

(c) Emissions of particulate matter from the combustion of wood shall not exceed:

Maximum Heat Input In Million Btu/Hour	Allowable Emission Limit For Particulate Matter In Lb/Million Btu
Up to and Including 10	0.70
100	0.41
1,000	0.25
10,000 and Greater	0.15

For a heat input between any two consecutive heat inputs stated in the table set forth in this Paragraph, the allowable emissions of particulate matter shall be calculated by the equation $E = 1.1698 * Q^{-0.2230}$. E equals the allowable emission limit for particulate matter in lb/million Btu. Q equals the Maximum heat input in million Btu/hour.

(d) This Rule applies to installations in which wood is burned for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(e) For the purpose of this Rule, the heat content of wood shall be 8,000 Btu per pound (dry-weight basis). The sum heat input of all wood burning indirect heat exchangers at a plant site that are in operation, under construction, or permitted pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q, shall be considered as the total heat input for the purpose of determining the allowable emission limit for particulate matter for each wood burning indirect heat exchanger. Wood burning indirect heat exchangers constructed or permitted after February 1, 1983, shall not change the allowable emission limit of any wood burning indirect heat exchanger whose allowable emission limit has previously been set. The removal of a wood burning indirect heat exchanger shall not change the allowable emission limit of any wood burning indirect heat exchanger subject to this Rule whose allowable emission limit has previously been established. However, for any wood burning indirect heat exchanger subject to this Rule constructed after, or in conjunction with, the removal of another wood burning indirect heat exchanger at the plant site, the maximum heat input of the removed wood burning indirect heat exchanger shall no longer be considered in the determination of the allowable emission limit of any wood burning indirect heat exchanger subject to this Rule constructed after or in conjunction with the removal. For facilities or institutions, such as military and educational, whose primary wood burning capacity is for comfort heat, only those wood burning indirect heat exchangers subject to this Rule located in the same power plant or building or

otherwise physically interconnected, such as common flues, steam, or power distribution line shall be used to determine the total heat input.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2002; April 1, 1999; June 1, 1985;
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	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	June 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
3 rd Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Nov 19, 1986	51 FR 41786
4 th Revision	Apr 13, 1999	Oct 22, 2002	67 FR 64990
5 th Revision	Aug 07, 2002	Dec 27, 2002	67 FR 78980
6 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0505 CONTROL OF PARTICULATES FROM INCINERATORS

(a) The emission of particulate matter from any stack or chimney of an incinerator shall not exceed:

Refuse Charged Lb/Hour _____	Allowable Emission for Particulate Matter In Lb/Hour
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0 to 100	0.2
200	0.4
500	1.0
1,000	2.0
2,000 and Above	4.0

For a refuse charge between any two (2) consecutive rates stated in the preceding table, the allowable emission rate for particulate matter shall be calculated by the equation $E = 0.002P$. E = allowable emission rate for particulate matter in Lbs./Hour. P = refuse charged in Lb/Hour.

(b) Instead of meeting the standards in Paragraph (a) of this Regulation, the owner or operator of an incinerator may choose to limit particulate emissions from the incinerator to 0.08 grains per dry standard cubic foot corrected to 12 percent carbon dioxide. In order to choose this option, the owner or operator of the incinerator shall demonstrate that the particulate ambient air quality standards will not be violated. To correct to 12 percent carbon dioxide, the measured concentration of the particulate matter is multiplied by 12 and divided by the measured percent carbon dioxide.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. July 1, 1987; June 1, 1986; February 1, 1983.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
3 rd Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Nov 19, 1986	51 FR 41786
4 th Revision	Apr 14, 1987	Feb 29, 1988	53 FR 5974

.0506 PARTICULATES FROM HOT MIX ASPHALT PLANTS

- (a) The allowable emission rate for particulate matter resulting from the operation of a hot mix asphalt plant shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 4.9445(P)^{0.4376}$ calculated to three significant figures for process rates less than 300 tons per hour, where “E” equals the maximum allowable emission rate for particulate matter in pounds per hour and “P” equals the process rate in tons per hour. The allowable emission rate shall be 60.0 pounds per hour for process rates equal to or greater than 300 tons per hour.
- (b) Visible emissions from stacks or vents at a hot mix asphalt plant shall be less than not exceed 20 percent opacity when averaged over a six-minute period.
- (c) All hot mix asphalt batch plants shall be equipped with a scavenger process dust control system for the drying, conveying, classifying, and mixing equipment. The scavenger process dust control system shall exhaust through a stack or vent and shall be operated and maintained in such a manner as to comply with Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Rule.
- (d) Fugitive non-process dust emissions shall be controlled by 15A NCAC 02D .0540.
- (e) Fugitive emissions for sources at a hot mix asphalt plant not covered by this Rule shall not exceed 20 percent opacity averaged over six minutes.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; January 1, 1985;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 Fr 19834
2 nd revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
4 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3 2023	88 FR 75500

.0507 PARTICULATES FROM CHEMICAL FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING PLANTS

The allowable emissions-rate for particulate matter resulting from the manufacture, mixing, handling, or other operations in the production of chemical fertilizer materials that are discharged from any stack or chimney into the atmosphere shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 9.377(P)^{0.3067}$ calculated to three significant figures, where "E" equals the maximum allowable emission rate for particulate matter in pounds per hour and "P" equals the process rate (as the sum of the production rate recycle rate) in tons per hour.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff April 1, 2003; July 1, 1998; January 1, 1985;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
4 th Revision	Apr 04, 2003	Sep 17, 2003	68 FR 54362
5 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0508 PARTICULATES FROM PULP AND PAPER MILLS

(a) Emissions of particulate matter from the production of pulp and paper that are discharged from any stack or chimney into the atmosphere shall not exceed:

- (1) 3.0 pounds per equivalent ton of air dried pulp from a recovery furnace stack;
- (2) 0.6 pounds per equivalent ton of air dried pulp from a dissolving tank vent; and
- (3) 0.5 pounds per equivalent ton of air dried pulp from a lime kiln stack.

(b) Emissions from any kraft pulp recovery boiler established after July 1, 1971, shall not exceed an opacity of 35 percent when averaged over a six-minute period. Six-minute averaging periods may exceed 35 percent opacity if:

- (1) no six-minute periods exceed 89 percent opacity;
- (2) no more than one six-minute period exceeds 35 percent opacity in any one hour; and
- (3) no more than four six-minute periods exceed 35 percent opacity in any 24- hour period.

Where the presence of uncombined water vapor is the only reason for failure to meet this opacity limitation, the opacity limitation set forth in this Paragraph shall not apply.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3 (a)(1); 143-215.107 (a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; August 1,
1987; April 1, 1986; January 1, 1985; May 30, 1978;
Readopted Eff November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Apr 19, 1978	May 15, 1981	46 FR 26769
3 rd Revision	Dec 14, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	Feb 25, 1986	Apr 17, 1987	52 FR 12523
5 th Revision	Feb 11, 1987	Dec 15, 1987	52 FR 47566
6 th Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
7 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0509 PARTICULATES FROM MICA OR FELDSPAR PROCESSING PLANTS

(a) The allowable emission rate for particulate matter resulting from the processing of mica or feldspar that are discharged from any chimney, stack, vent or outlet into the atmosphere shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 4(P)^{0.677}$ calculated to three significant figures for process rates less than or equal to 30 tons per hour. For process rates greater than 30 tons per hour but less than 1,000 tons per hour, the allowable emission rate for particulate matter shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 20.421(P)^{0.1977}$ calculated to three significant figures. For process rates greater than or equal to 1,000 tons per hour but less than 3,000 tons per hour, the allowable emissions rate for particulate matter shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 38.147 (P)^{0.1072}$ calculated to three significant figures. The allowable emission rate shall be 90.0 pounds per hour for process weight rates equal to or greater than 3,000 tons per hour. For the purpose of these equations, "E" equals the maximum allowable emission rate for particulate matter in pounds per hour and "P" equals process weight in tons per hour.

(b) Fugitive non-process dust emissions shall meet the requirements of 15A NCAC 02D .0540..

(c) The owner or operator of any mica or feldspar plant shall control process- generated emissions:

- (1) from crushers with wet suppression, and
- (2) from conveyers, screens, and transfer points, such that the applicable opacity standards in 15A NCAC 02D .0521 or .0524 are not exceeded.

*History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 2003; July 1, 1998; April 1, 1986;
January 1, 1985;
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	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1986	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Feb 25, 1986	Apr 17, 1987	52 FR 12523
4 th Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
5 th Revision	Apr 04, 2003	Sep 17, 2003	68 FR 54362
6 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0510 PARTICULATES FROM SAND, GRAVEL, OR CRUSHED STONE OPERATIONS

- (a) The owner or operator of a sand, gravel, or crushed stone operation shall not cause, allow, or permit any material to be produced, handled, transported or stockpiled without taking measures, such as application of a dust or wet suppression, soil stabilizer, covers or add-on particulate control device, to reduce to a minimum any particulate matter from becoming airborne to prevent exceeding the ambient air quality standards beyond the property line for particulate matter, both PM10 and total suspended particulates.
- (b) Fugitive non-process dust emissions from sand, gravel, or crushed stone operations shall be controlled by 15A NCAC 02D .0540.
- (c) The owner or operator of any sand, gravel or crushed stone operation shall control process-generated emissions:
- (1) from crushers with wet suppression; and
 - (2) from conveyers, screens, and transfer points,
- such that the applicable opacity standards in 15A NCAC 02D .0521 or .0524 are not exceeded.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; January 1, 1985;
Readopted. Eff. November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
4 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0511 PARTICULATES FROM LIGHTWEIGHT AGGREGATE

(a) The owner or operator of a lightweight aggregate process shall not cause, allow, or permit any material to be produced, handled, transported or stockpiled without taking measures, such as wet suppression, to reduce to a minimum any particulate matter from becoming airborne to prevent the ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, both PM10 and total suspended particulates, from being exceeded beyond the property line.

(b) Fugitive non-process dust emissions from lightweight aggregate processes subject to this Rule shall meet the requirement of 15A NCAC 02D .0540.

(c) The owner or operator of any lightweight aggregate process shall control process-generated emissions;

(1) from crushers with wet suppression; and

(2) from conveyers, screens, and transfer points,

such that the applicable opacity standards in 15A NCAC 02D .0521 or .0524 are not exceeded.

(d) Particulate matter from any stack serving any lightweight aggregate kiln or lightweight aggregate dryer shall be reduced by at least 95 percent by weight before being discharged to the atmosphere.

History Note: Authority G. S. 143-215.3 (a)(1); 143-215.107 (a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; October 1, 1989; January 1, 1985; April 1, 1977; Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

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Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
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2 nd Revision	Mar 22, 1977	Dec 07, 1982	47 FR 54935
3 rd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Mar 12, 1990	55 FR 9125
5 th Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
6 th Revision	Apr 14, 2023	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0512 PARTICULATES FROM WOOD PRODUCTS FINISHING PLANTS

A person shall not cause, allow, or permit particulate matter caused by the working, sanding, or finishing of wood to be discharged from any stack, vent, or building into the atmosphere without providing, as a minimum for its collection, duct work and collectors, that are properly designed and adequate to collect particulate to the maximum extent practicable, or such other devices as approved by the Commission, Commission approval of other devices proposed to meet the requirements of this Rule shall occur on a case-by-case basis. In no case shall the ambient air quality standards be exceeded beyond the property line. Collection efficiency shall be determined on the basis of weight.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;*
 Amended Eff. November 1, 1984;
 Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
2rd Revision	Apr 14, 2023	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0513 PARTICULATES FROM PORTLAND CEMENT PLANTS

(a) Particulate matter from any Portland cement kiln shall:

(1) be reduced by at least 99.7 percent by weight before being discharged to the atmosphere: and

(2) not exceed 0.327 pounds per barrel.

(b) The emissions of particulate matter from any stacks, vent, or outlets from all processes except Portland cement kilns shall be controlled pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0515..

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;

Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; January 1, 1985;

Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	July 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
4 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0514 PARTICULATES FROM FERROUS JOBBING FOUNDRIES

Particulate emissions from any ferrous jobbing foundry cupola existing before January 1, 1972 shall not exceed:

Process Weight In lb/hr	Maximum Allowable Emission Rate For Particulate In lb/hr
1,000	3.05
2,000	4.70
3,000	6.35
4,000	8.00
5,000	9.65
6,000	11.30
7,000	12.90
8,000	14.30
9,000	15.50
10,000	16.65
12,000	18.70
16,000	21.60
18,000	23.40
20,000	25.10

Any foundry existing before January 2, 1972, having a capacity greater than that shown in the table and any new foundry, regardless of size, shall comply with the particulate emission limits pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D .0515(a)..

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; April 1, 1986; January 1, 1985;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Feb 25, 1986	Apr 17, 1987	52 FR 12523
4 th Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
5 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0515 PARTICULATES FROM MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

(a) The allowable emission rates for particulate matter from any stack, vent, or outlet resulting from of any industrial process for which no other emission control standards are applicable, shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E=4.10(P)^{0.67}$ calculated to three significant figures for process rates less than or equal to 30 tons per hour. For process rates greater than 30 tons per hour, the allowable emission rates for particulate matter shall not exceed the level calculated with the equation $E = 55.0(P)^{0.11}-40$ calculated to three significant figures. For the purpose of the equations “E” equals the maximum allowable emission rate for particulate matter in pounds per hour and “P” equals the process rate in tons per hour.

(b) Process rate means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any emission of particulate matter. Solid fuels charged are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process rate is derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process rate is derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time by the number of hours in that typical period of time by the number of hours in that typical period of time.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. April 1, 2003; July 1, 1996; February 1,
1995, October 1, 1989; January 1, 1985; April 1, 1977;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Nov 01, 1976	Apr 18, 1977	42 FR 20132
3 rd Revision	Dec 12, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
5 th Revision	Apr 04, 2003	Sep 17, 2003	68 FR 54362
6 th Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Nov 3, 2023	88 FR 75500

.0516 SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM COMBUSTION SOURCES

- (a) Emissions of sulfur dioxide from any source of combustion, including air pollution control devices, discharged from any vent, stack, chimney, or flare shall not exceed 2.3 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu input.
- (b) when determining compliance with this standard,
- (1) the sulfur dioxide formed by the combustion of sulfur in fuels, wastes, ores, and other substances shall be Included;
 - (2) the sulfur dioxide formed or reduced as a result of treating flue gases with sulfur trioxide or other materials shall be included in the computation of emissions; and
 - (3) the determination of Btu input shall not include the contribution from any portion of fuels used exclusively to inflate the heat input value used to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard in Paragraph (a) of this Rule.
- (c) The standard set forth in Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall not apply to sulfur dioxide emission sources already subject to an emission standard for sulfur dioxide in 15A NCAC 02D .0524, .0527, .1111, .1206, or .1210.

History Note: *Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. July 1, 2007; April 1, 2003; July 1, 1996; February 1, 1995; October 1, 1989; January 1, 1985; April 1, 1977;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020
Amended Eff. June 1st 2023*

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Mar 22, 1977	Dec 07, 1982	47 FR 54934
3 rd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Mar 12, 1990	55 FR 9125
5 th Revision	Apr 04, 2003	Sep 17, 2003	68 FR 54362
6th Revision	Apr 13, 2021	Oct 25, 2022	87 FR 64382
7th Revision	Nov 28, 2023	Oct 02, 2025	90 FR 47610

.0517 SO2 EMISSIONS FROM PLANTS PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID

Emissions of Sulfur dioxide or sulfuric acid mist from the manufacture of sulfuric acid shall not exceed:

- (1) 27 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of sulfuric acid produced;
- (2) 0.5 pounds of mist, expressed as sulfuric acid, per ton of sulfuric acid produced.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976; Amended Eff. November 1, 1984
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2nd Revision	Jul 18, 1986	Nov 19, 1986	51 FR 41788
3rd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4th Revision	Apr 13, 2021	Oct 25, 2022	87 FR 64382

.0519 CONTROL OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE AND NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS

- (a) The emissions of Nitrogen dioxide shall not exceed:
5.8 pounds per ton of acid produced from any nitric acid manufacturing plant.
- (b) The emissions of nitrogen oxides shall not exceed:
(1) 0.8 pounds per million BTU of heat input from any oil or gas fired boiler with a capacity of 250 million BTU per hour or more.
(2) 1.8 pounds per million of BTU of heat input from any coal-fired boiler with a capacity of 250 million BTU per hour or more.
- (c) The emission limit for a boiler burning coal, oil, or gas in combination shall be calculated by the equation:

$$E = \frac{(E_c * Q_c) + (E_o * Q_o)}{Q_t}$$

- (1) E = the emission limit for combination in pounds per million BTU.
(2) E_c = emission limit for coal only as determined by Paragraph (b) of this Rule in pounds per million BTU.
(3) E_o = emission limit for oil or gas determined by Paragraph (b) of this Rule in pounds per million BTU.
(4) Q_c = the actual coal heat input to the combination in BTU per hour.
(5) Q_o = the actual oil and gas heat input to the combination in BTU per hour.
(6) Q_t = Q_c + Q_o and is the total heat input to the combination in BTU per hour.

- (d) If a boiler is subject to an emission standard for nitrogen oxides pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D or 15A NCAC 02D .1418, then the boiler shall meet the standard in that particular rule instead of the standard in Paragraph (b) of this Rule.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976;
Amended Eff. January 1, 2005; July 1, 1996, October 1, 1989; January 1, 1985;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Mar 12, 1990	55 FR 9125
4 th Revision	Jul 01, 1996	Aug 01, 1997	62 FR 41277
5 th Revision	Dec 14, 2004	Aug 22, 2008	73 FR 49613
6 th Revision	Jan. 31, 2008	Jul. 16, 2019	84 FR 33850
7 th Revision	Apr 13, 2021	Oct 25, 2022	87 FR 64382

2D .0521 CONTROL OF VISIBLE EMISSIONS

(a) Purpose. The intent of this Rule is to prevent, abate, and control emissions generated from fuel burning operations and industrial processes where an emission can be reasonably expected to occur, except during startups made according to procedures approved under Rule .0535 of this Section.

(b) Scope. This Rule shall apply to all fuel burning sources and to other processes that may have a visible emission. However, sources subject to a visible emission standard for this pollutant in Rule .0508, .0524, .1110 or .1111 of this Subchapter shall meet that standard instead of the standard contained in this Rule.

(c) For sources manufactured as of July 1, 1971, visible emissions shall not be more than 40 percent opacity when averaged over a six-minute period. However, except for sources required to comply with Paragraph (g) of this Rule, six minute averaging periods may exceed 40 percent opacity if:

- (1) No six-minute period exceeds 90 percent opacity;
- (2) No more than one six-minute period exceeds 40 percent opacity in any hour; and
- (3) No more than four six-minute periods exceed 40 percent opacity in any 24-hour period.

(d) For Sources manufactured after July 1, 1971, visible emissions shall not be more than 20 percent opacity when averaged over a six minute period. However, except for sources required to comply with Paragraph (g) of this Rule, six-minute averaging periods may exceed 20 percent opacity if:

- (1) No six-minute period exceeds 87 percent opacity;
- (2) No more than one six-minute period exceeds 20 percent opacity in any hour; and
- (3) No more than four six-minute periods exceed 20 percent opacity in any 24-hour period.

(e) Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to meet the limitations of Paragraph (c) or (d) of this Rule those requirements shall not apply.

(f) Exception from Opacity Standard in Paragraph (d) of this Rule. Sources subject to Paragraph (d) of this Rule may be allowed to comply with Paragraph (c) of this Rule if:

- (1) The owner or operator of the source demonstrates compliance with applicable particulate mass emissions standards; and
- (2) The owner or operator of the source submits necessary data to show that emissions up to those allowed by Paragraph (c) of this Rule will not violate any national ambient air quality standard.

The burden of proving these conditions shall be on the owner or operator of the source and shall be approached in the following manner. The owner or operator of a source seeking an exception shall apply to the Director requesting this modification in its permit. The applicant shall submit the results of a source test within 90 days of application. Source testing shall be by the appropriate procedure as designated by rules in this Subchapter. During this 90-day period the applicant shall submit data necessary to show that emissions of up to those allowed by Paragraph (c) of this Rule will not contravene ambient air quality standards. This evidence shall include, as a minimum, an inventory of past and projected emissions from the facility. In its review of ambient air quality, the Division may require additional information that it considers necessary to assess the resulting ambient air quality. If the applicant can thus show that it will be in compliance both with particulate mass emissions standards and ambient air quality standards, the Director shall modify the permit to allow emissions up to those allowed by Paragraph (c) of this Rule.

(g) For sources required to install, operate, and maintain continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS), compliance with the numerical opacity limits in this Rule shall be determined as follows:

- (1) No more than four six-minute periods shall exceed the opacity standard in any one day; and
- (2) The percent of excess emissions (defined as the percentage of monitored operating time in a calendar quarter above the opacity limit) shall not exceed 0.8 percent of the total operating hours. If a source operates less than 500 hours during a calendar quarter, the percent of excess emissions shall be calculated by including hours operated immediately previous to this quarter until 500 operational hours are obtained.

In no instance shall excess emissions exempted under this Paragraph cause or contribute to a violation of any emission standard in this Subchapter or 40 CFR Part 60, 61, or 63 or any ambient air quality standard in Section 15A NCAC 02D .0400 or 40 CFR Part 50

History Note: Statutory Authority G. S. 143-215.3 (a) (1); 143-215.107 (a) (5);
Eff. February 1, 1976.

Amended Eff. July 1, 1998; July 1, 1996; December 1, 1992;
August 1, 1987, January 1, 1985.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Final Register
Original Reg	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1 st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	June 3, 1986	51 FR 19834
2 nd Revision	June 24, 1976	Apr 18, 1977	42 FR 20132
3 rd Revision	Apr 16, 1978	May 15, 1981	46 FR 26769
4 th Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
5 th Revision	Feb 11, 1987	Dec 15, 1987	52 FR 47566
6 th Revision	Mar 03, 1993	Aug 15, 1994	59 FR 41740
7 th Revision	July 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61313
8th Revision	Apr 4, 2003	Sep 17, 2003	68 FR 54362
9 th Revision	Dec 14, 2004	Oct 25, 2005	70 FR 61556

.0522 CONTROL AND PROHIBITION OF ODOROUS EMISSIONS

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this regulation is to provide for the control and prohibition of odorous emissions.

(b) Scope. This regulation shall apply to all operations that produce odorous emissions.

(c) No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit any plant engaged in the processing of animal, mineral, or vegetable matter to be operated without employing suitable measures for the control of odorous emissions including wet scrubbers, incinerators, or such other devices as may be approved by the commission.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); Eff. February 1, 1976.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jan 27, 1972	May 31, 1972	37 FR 10884
1st Revision	Mar 31, 1976	Jun 03, 1986	51 FR 19834

2D.0523 CONTROL OF CONICAL INCINERATORS

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this Regulation is to set forth the requirements of the commission relating to the use of conical incinerators in the burning of wood and agricultural waste.

(b) Scope. This Regulation shall apply to all conical incinerators which are designed to incinerate wood and agricultural waste.

(c) A person shall not cause, allow or permit the burning of wood or agricultural waste in a conical incinerator without taking reasonable precaution to prevent air pollutants from becoming airborne. As a minimum, each conical incinerator subject to this regulation shall be equipped and maintained with:

- (1) an underfire and an overfire forced air system and variable damper which is automatically controlled to ensure the optimum temperature range for the complete combustion of the amount and type of material waste being charged into the incinerator;
- (2) a temperature recorder for continuously recording the temperature of the exit gas;
- (3) a feed system capable of delivering waste to be burned at a sufficiently uniform rate to prevent the temperature from dropping below 800 degrees Fahrenheit during normal operation, with the exception of one startup and one shutdown per day.

(d) The owner of the conical incinerator shall monitor and report ambient particulate concentrations in accordance with a method and schedule acceptable to the commission.

(e) In no case shall the ambient air quality standards as defined in Section .0400 of this Subchapter be exceeded.

(f) The conical incinerator shall not violate regulation .0521 of this section.

(g) The distance a conical incinerator is located and/or operated from the nearest structure(s) in

which people live or work shall be optimized to prevent air quality impact and shall be subject to approval by the commission.

(h) New conical incinerators shall be in compliance with this regulation on start up.

History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1);
143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. February 1, 1976.
Amended Eff. January 1, 1985

THIS IS THE FEDERALLY-APPROVED REGULATION AS OF SEPT 9, 1987

This information was last updated on: October 13, 1987

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Final Federal Register Notice
Original Reg	Jun 12, 1986	Sept 9, 1987	52 FR 33933

.0527 EMISSIONS FROM SPODUMENE ORE ROASTING

Emissions of sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist from any one kiln used for the roasting of spodumene ore shall not exceed:

(1) 9.7 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of ore roasted; and

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5);
Eff. March 15, 1978;
Amended Eff. January 1, 1985;
Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Feb 14, 1978	Sep 29, 1978	43 FR 44843
1st Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468

NOTE: THE STATE REGULATION ALSO REGULATES SULFURIC ACID MIST FROM SPODUMENE ORE ROASTING OPERATIONS. EPA WITHDREW ITS APPROVAL OF THIS PORTION OF THE RULE ON MAY 15, 1981 (46 FR 26769).

.0530 PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION

(a) The purpose of the Rule is to implement a program for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality as required by 40 CFR 51.166. The minimum requirements described in the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 are hereby adopted as requirements under this Rule, except as otherwise provided in this Rule. Wherever the language of the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 adopted in this Rule speaks of the “plan,” the requirements described therein shall apply to the source to which they pertain, except as otherwise provided in this Rule. Whenever the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 adopted in this Rule provide that the State plan may exempt or not apply certain requirements in certain circumstances, those exemptions and provisions of non-applicability are also hereby adopted under this Rule. However, this provision shall not be interpreted so as to limit information that may be required from the owner or operator by the Director as specified in 40 CFR 51.166(n)(2).

(b) For the purposes of this Rule, the definitions contained in 40 CFR 51.166(b) and 40 CFR 51.301 shall apply, except the the following:

(1) "Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated new source review (NSR) pollutant, as determined in accordance with Parts (A) through (C) of this Subparagraph:

(A) For an existing emissions unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the five year period immediately preceding the date that a complete permit

application is received by the Division for a permit required under this Rule. The Director shall allow a different time period, not to exceed 10 years immediately preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Division, if the owner or operator demonstrates that it is more representative of normal source operation. For the purpose of determining baseline actual emissions, the following apply:

- (i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions;
 - (ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period;
 - (iii) For an existing emission unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), the average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply. However, if the State has taken credit in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G) for an emission limitation that is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under Part 63 in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the baseline actual emissions shall be adjusted to account for such emission reductions;
 - (iv) For an electric utility steam generating unit, the average rate shall be adjusted downward to reflect any emissions reductions under G. S. 143-215.107D and for which cost recovery is sought pursuant to G. S. 62-133.6;
 - (v) For a regulated NSR pollutant, if a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period shall be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period for each regulated NSR pollutant may be used for each regulated NSR pollutant; and
 - (vi) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by Subparts (ii) and (ii)} of this Part.
- (B) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit; and
- (C) For a plantwide applicability limit (PAL) for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in Part (A) of this Subparagraph and for a new emissions unit, in accordance with the procedures contained in Part (B) of this Subparagraph;
- (2) In the definition of "net emissions increase," The reasonable period specified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3)(ii) shall be seven years.
 - (3) The limitation specified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(15)(ii) shall not apply.
 - (4) PM_{2.5} significant levels set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(23)(i) are incorporated by reference. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO₂) are precursors to PM_{2.5} in all attainment and unclassifiable areas. Volatile organic compounds are not significant precursors to PM_{2.5}; and
 - (5) In 40 CFR 51.166(b)(49)(i)(a), starting January 1, 2011, in addition to PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, for particulate matter (PM), condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for each of these regulated NSR pollutants in PSD permits.
- (c) All areas of the State are classified as Class II, except the following areas, which are designated as Class I:
- (1) Great Smoky Mountains National Park;
 - (2) Joyce Kilmer Slickrock National Wilderness Area;

- (3) Linville Gorge National Wilderness Area;
- (4) Shining Rock National Wilderness Area; and
- (5) Swanquarter National Wilderness Area.
- (d) Redesignations of areas to Class I or II may be submitted as State proposals to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) if the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(g)(2) are met. Areas may be proposed to be redesignated as Class III if the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166 (g)(3) are met. Redesignations may not, however, be proposed which would violate the restrictions of 40 CFR 51.166(e). Lands within the boundaries of Indian Reservations may be redesignated only by the appropriate Indian Governing Body.
- (e) In areas designated as Class I, II, or III, increases in pollutant concentration over the baseline concentration shall be limited to the values set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(c). However, concentration of the pollutant shall not exceed standards set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(d).
- (f) Concentrations attributable to the conditions described in 40 CFR 51.166(f)(1) shall be excluded in determining compliance with a maximum allowable increase. However, the exclusions referred to in 40 CFR 51.166(f)(1)(i) or (ii) shall be limited to five years as described in 40 CFR 51.166(f)(2).
- (g) Major stationary sources and major modifications shall comply with the requirements contained in 40 CFR 51.166(a)(7) and (i) and in 40 CFR 51.166(j) through (r) and (w). The transition provisions allowed by 40 CFR 52.21(i)(11)(i) and (ii) and (m)(1)(vii) and (viii) are hereby adopted under this Rule.
- (h) New natural gas-fired electrical utility generating units for which cost recovery is sought pursuant to G.S. 62-133.6 shall install best available control technology for NO_x and SO₂, regardless of the applicability of the rest of this rule.
- (i) For the purposes of this Rule, 40 CFR 51.166(w)(10)(iv)(a) shall read: "If the emissions level calculated in accordance with Paragraph (w)(6) of this Section is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director shall renew the PAL at the same level." 40 CFR 51.166(w)(10)(iv)(b) is not incorporated by reference.
- (j) 15A NCAC 02Q .0102 shall not be applicable to any source to which this Rule applies. The owner or operator of the sources to which this Rule applies shall apply for and receive a permit as required in 15A NCAC 02Q .0300 or .0500
- (k) When a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the provisions of this Regulation shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet begun on the source or modification.
- (l) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) regarding the period of validity of approval to construct are incorporated by reference except that the term "Administrator" shall be replaced with "Director".
- (m) Volatile organic compounds exempted from coverage in 40 CFR 51.100(s) shall be exempted when calculating source applicability and control requirements under this Rule.
- (n) The degree of emission limitation required for control of any air pollutant under this Regulation shall not be affected by:
 - (1) that amount of a stack height, not in existence before December 31, 1970, that exceeds good engineering practice, or
 - (2) any other dispersion technique not implemented before December 31, 1970.
- (o) A substitution or modification of a model as provided in 40 CFR 51.166(l) is subject to public comment procedures in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102.
- (p) Permits may be issued on the basis of innovative control technology as set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(s)(1) if the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(s)(2) have been met, subject to the condition of 40 CFR 51.166(s)(3), and with the allowance set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(s)(4).
- (q) If a source to which this Regulation applies impacts an area designated Class I by requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(e), notice to EPA shall be provided as set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(p)(l). If the Federal Land Manager presents a demonstration described in 40 CFR 51.166(p)(3) during the public comment period or public hearing to the director and if the director concurs with this demonstration, the permit application

shall be denied. Permits may be issued on the basis that the requirements for variances as set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(p)(4), (p)(5) and (p)(7), or (p)(6) and (p)(7) have been satisfied.

(r) A permit application subject to this Regulation shall be processed in accordance with the procedures and requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(q). Within 30 days of receipt of the application, applicants shall be notified if the application is complete as to the initial information submitted. Commencement of construction before full prevention of significant deterioration approval is obtained shall constitute a violation of this Rule.

(s) Approval of an application with regard to the requirements of this Regulation shall not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with applicable provisions of other regulations of this Subchapter 02Q of this Title, or any other requirements under local, State, or federal law.

(t) When a source or modification is subject to this Regulation the following procedures apply:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph, the Director shall, no later than 60 days after receipt of an administratively complete application, notify the Federal Land Manager with the U.S. Department of Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture of an application from a source or modification subject to this Rule;

(2) If a source or modification may affect visibility of a Class I area, the Director shall provide written notification to all affected Federal Land Managers within 30 days of receiving the permit application or within 30 days of receiving advance notification of an application. The notification shall be given at least 30 days prior to the publication of notice for public comment on the application. The notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application, including an analysis provided by the source of the potential impact of the proposed source on visibility.

(3) The Director shall consider any analysis concerning visibility impairment performed by the Federal Land Manager if the analysis is received within 30 days of notification. If the Director finds that the analysis of the Federal Land Manager fails to demonstrate that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Class I area, the Director shall follow the public hearing process described in 40 CFR 51.307(a)(3) on the application and include an explanation of the Director's decision or notice as to where the explanation can be obtained; and

(4) The Director may require monitoring of visibility in or around any Class I area by the proposed new source or modification if the visibility impact analysis indicates possible visibility impairment, pursuant to 40 CFR 51.307.

(u) In lieu of the requirements in 40 CFR 51.166®(6) and (7), this Paragraph shall apply. If the owner or operator of a source is using projected actual emissions to determine applicability with prevention of significant deterioration requirements, the owner or operator shall notify the Director of the modification before beginning actual construction. The notification shall include:

- (1) a description of the project.
- (2) identification of sources whose emissions could be affected by the project,
- (3) the calculated projected actual emissions and an explanation of how the projected actual emissions were calculated, including identification of emissions excluded by 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40)(ii)(c),
- (4) the calculated baseline actual emissions in Subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule and an explanation of how the baseline actual emissions were calculated, and
- (5) any netting calculations, if applicable.

If, upon reviewing the notification, the Director finds that the project will require a prevention of significant deterioration evaluation, the Director shall notify the owner or operator of his or her findings. The owner or operator shall not make the modification until a prevention of significant deterioration permit has been issued pursuant to this Rule. If the Director finds that the project will not require a prevention of significant deterioration evaluation and the projected actual emissions, calculated to 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40)(ii)(a) and (b), minus the baseline actual emissions, is 50 percent or greater of the amount that is a significant emissions increase, without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase, for the regulated NSR pollutant, then the Director shall require a permit application to include a permit condition

for monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of the annual emissions related to the project in tons per year, for 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit for the regulated NSR pollutant; otherwise, these records shall be maintained for five years following resumption of regular operations after the change. The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Director within 60 days after the end of each year during which these records must be generated. The report shall contain the items listed in 40 CFR

51.166(r)(6)(v)(a) through (c). The owner or operator shall make the information documented and maintained under this Paragraph available to the Director and the general public, pursuant to the requirements in 40 CFR 70.4(b)(3)(viii). The monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements in this Paragraph shall not apply if the projected actual emissions, calculated pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40(ii)(a) and (b), minus the baseline actual emissions is less than 50 percent of the amount that is a significant emissions increase, without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase, for the regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) Portions of the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that are referred to in this Rule are incorporated by reference unless a specific reference states otherwise. The version of the CFR incorporated in this Rule, with respect to 40 CFR 51.166, is that as of July 1, 2019 at <http://www.govinfo.gov/conent/pkg/CFR-2019-title40-vol2/pdf/CFR-2019-title40-vol2-sec51-166.pdf> and does not include any subsequent amendments or edition. Federal regulations referenced in 40 CFR 51.166 shall include subsequent amendments and editions. The publication may be accessed free of charge.

NOTE: 15 NCAC .0530 incorporates by reference the regulations found at 40 CFR 51.166, with changes, as of June 13, 2007. This EPA action is approving the incorporation by reference with the exception of the phrase “except ethanol production facilities producing ethanol by natural fermentation under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140,” (as amended at 40 CFR 51.166(b)(1)(i)(a), (b)(1)(iii)(t), and (i)(1)(ii)(t).

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(3) ; 143-215.107(a)(5); 143-215.107(a)(7); 143-215.108(b); 150B-21.6;

Eff. June 1, 1981;

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2 nd Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Jan 21, 1986	51 FR 2695
3 rd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	May 02, 1988	Jan 16, 1990	55 FR 1419
5 th Revision	Jul 15, 1987	Jun 12, 1990	55 FR 23735
6 th Revision	Mar 19, 1997	Oct 15, 1999	64 FR 55831
7 th Revision	Mar 16, 2007	Aug 10, 2011	76 FR 49313
8 th Revision	Jun 20, 2008	Aug 10, 2011	76 FR 49313
9 th Revision	May 16, 2011	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107

10 th Revision	May 16, 2011	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107
11 th Revision	Sep 5, 2013	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107
12 th Revision	Oct 17, 2017	Sep 11, 2018	83 FR 45827
13 th Revision	Jun 25, 2008	Sep. 16, 2020	85 FR 57707
14 th Revision	Apr 23, 2021	Jan 5, 2023	88 FR 773

.0531 SOURCES IN NONATTAINMENT AREAS

(a) For the purpose of this Rule, the definitions contained in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1) and 40 CFR 51.301 apply, except the definition of "baseline actual emissions." For the purposes of this Rule:

(1) "Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated new source review (NSR) pollutant, as determined in accordance with Parts (A) through (C) of this Subparagraph:

(A) For an existing emissions unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the five year period immediately preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Division for a permit required under this Rule. The Director shall allow a different time period, not to exceed 10 years immediately preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Division, if the owner or operator demonstrates that it is more representative of normal source operation. For the purpose of determining baseline actual emissions the following apply:

- (i) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions.
- (ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.
- (iii) For an existing emission unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), the average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply. However, if the State has taken credit in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G) for an emission limitation that is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under Part 63 in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the baseline actual emissions shall be adjusted to account for such emission reductions.
- (iv) For an electric utility steam generating unit, the average rate shall be adjusted downward to reflect any emissions reductions under G. S. 143-215.107D and for which cost recovery is sought pursuant to G. S. 62-133.6.

(v) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period shall be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant; and

(vi) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by Subparts (ii) and (iii) of this Part.

(B) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit.

(C) For a plantwide applicability limit (PAL) for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in Part (A) of this Subparagraph, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in Part (B) of this Subparagraph.

(2) In the definition of "net emissions increase," the reasonable period specified in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(vi)(C)(1) is seven years.

(3) Particulate matter PM_{2.5} significant levels in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(x)(A) are incorporated by reference except as otherwise provided in this Rule. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are precursors to PM_{2.5} in all nonattainment areas. Volatile organic compounds and ammonia are not significant precursors to PM_{2.5}.

(b) Redesignation to Attainment. If any county or part of a county to which this Rule applies is later designated in 40 CFR 81.334 as attainment, all sources in that county subject to this Rule before the redesignation date shall continue to comply with this Rule.

(c) Applicability. 40 CFR 51-165(a)(2) is incorporated by reference. This rule applies to areas designated as nonattainment in 40 CFR 81.334, including any subsequent amendments or editions.

(d) This Rule is not applicable to:

(1) complex sources of air pollution regulated only under Section

.0800 of this Subchapter and not under any other rule in this Subchapter;

(2) emission of pollutants at the new major stationary source or major modification located in the nonattainment area that are pollutants other than the pollutant or pollutants for which the area is nonattainment (A major stationary source or major modification that is major for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides is also major for ozone.);

(1) emission of pollutants for which the source or modification is not major;

(2) a new source or modification that qualifies for exemption under the provision set forth in 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(4); or

(3) emission of compounds listed under 40 CFR 51.100(s) as having been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity except carbon

(e) 15A NCAC 02Q .0102 and .0302 are not applicable to any source to which this Rule applies. The source shall apply for and receive a permit as required in paragraph (a) of Rule 15 NCAC 02Q.0300 or .0500.

(f) To issue a permit to a source to which this Rule applies, the Director shall determine that the source will meet the following requirements:

(1) the new major stationary source or major modification will emit the nonattainment pollutant at a rate no more than the lowest achievable emission rate;

(2) The owner or operator of the proposed new major stationary source or major modification has demonstrated that all major stationary sources in the State that are owned or operated by this person (or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with this person) are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance that is federally enforceable or contained in a court decree, with all applicable emission limitations and standards of this Subchapter that EPA has authority to approve as elements of the North Carolina State Implementation Plan for Air Quality;

(3) The owner or operator of the proposed new major stationary source or major modification will obtain sufficient emission reductions of the nonattainment pollutant from other sources in the nonattainment area so that the emissions from the new major source and any associated new minor sources will be less than the emission reductions by a ratio of at least 1.00 to 1.15 for volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides and by a ratio of less than one to one for carbon monoxide. The baseline for this emission offset shall be the actual emissions of the source from which offset credit is obtained. Emission reductions must not include any reductions resulting from compliance (or scheduled compliance) with applicable rules in effect before the application. The difference between the emissions from the new major source and associated new minor sources of carbon monoxide and the emission reductions must be sufficient to represent reasonable further progress toward attaining the Ambient Air Quality Standards. The emissions reduction credits must also conform to the provisions of 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(3)(ii)(A) through (J); and

(4) The North Carolina State Implementation Plan for Air Quality is being carried out for the nonattainment area in which the proposed source is located.

(g) New natural gas-fired electrical utility generating units for which cost recovery is sought pursuant to G.S. 62-133.6 shall install lowest achievable emission rate technology for NO_x and SO₂, regardless of the applicability of the rest of this Rule.

(h) For the purposes of this Rule, 40 CFR 51.165(f) is incorporated by reference except that 40 CFR 51.165(f)(10)(iv)(A) reads: "If the emissions level calculated in accordance with Paragraph (f)(6) of this Section is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director shall renew the PAL at the same level." 40 CFR 51.165(f)(10)(iv)(B) is not incorporated by reference.

(i) When a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the provisions of this Regulation shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet begun on the source or modification.

(j) To issue a permit to a source of a nonattainment pollutant, the Director shall determine, in accordance with Section 173(a)(5) of the Clean Air Act and in addition to the other requirements of this Rule, that an analysis (produced by the permit applicant) of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques for the source demonstrates that the benefits of the source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification.

(k) For the purposes of this Rule, the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) regarding the period of validity of approval to construct are incorporated by reference except that the term "Administrator" is replaced with "Director."

(l) Approval of an application regarding to the requirements of this Rule does not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with applicable provisions of other rules of this Chapter and any other requirements under local, State, or federal law.

(m) Except as provided in 40 CFR 52.28(c)(6), for a source or modification subject to this Regulation the following procedures shall be followed:

(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this paragraph, the Director shall, no later than 60

days after receipt of an administratively complete application, notify the Federal Land Manager with the U.S. Department of Interior and U.S. Department of Agriculture of an application from a source or modification subject to this Rule.

(2) The owner or operator of the source shall provide an analysis of the impairment of visibility that would occur because of the source or modification and general commercial, industrial and other growth associated with the source or modification.

(3) When a source or modification may affect the visibility of a Class I area, the Director shall provide written notification to all affected Federal Land Managers within 30 days of receiving the permit application or within 30 days of receiving advance notification of an application. The notification shall be given at least 30 days before the publication of the notice for public comment on the application. The notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application, including an analysis provided by the source of the potential impact of the proposed source on visibility;

(4) The Director shall consider any analysis concerning visibility impairment performed by the Federal Land Manager if the analysis is received within 30 days of notification. If the Director finds that the analysis of the Federal Land Manager fails to demonstrate to the Director's satisfaction that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the Class I area, the Director shall follow the public hearing process described in 40 CFR 51.307(a)(3) on the application and include an explanation of the Director's decision or notice where the explanation can be obtained.

(5) The director shall only issue permits to those sources whose emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress, as defined in Section 169A of the Clean Air Act, toward the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I areas when the impairment results from manmade air pollution. In making the decision to issue a permit, the Director shall consider the cost of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(6) The director may require monitoring of visibility in or around any Class I area by the proposed new source or modification when the visibility impact analysis indicates possible visibility impairment.

The requirements of this Paragraph do not apply to nonprofit health or nonprofit educational institutions.

(n) If the owner or operator of a source is using projected actual emissions to avoid applicability of nonattainment new source review, the owner or operator shall notify the Director of the modification before beginning actual construction. The notification shall include:

(1) a description of the project,

(2) identification of sources whose emissions could be affected by the project,

(3) the calculated projected actual emissions and an explanation of how the projected actual emissions were calculated, including identification of emissions excluded by 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(xxviii)(B)(3),

(4) the calculated baseline actual emissions and an explanation of how the baseline actual emissions were calculated, and

(5) any netting calculations, if applicable.

If upon reviewing the notification, the Director finds that the project will cause a nonattainment new source review evaluation, the Director shall notify the owner or operator of his or her findings. The owner or operator shall not make the modification until it has received a permit issued pursuant to this Rule. If a permit revision is not required pursuant to this Rule, the owner or operator shall maintain records of annual emissions in tons per years, on a calendar year basis related to the modification for 10 years, following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's

design capacity or its potential to emit the regulated NSR pollutant; otherwise these records shall be maintained for five years following resumption of regular operations after the change. The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Director within 60 days after the end of each year during which these records must be generated. The report shall contain the items listed in 40 CFR 51.165(a)(6)(v)(A) through (C). The owner or operator shall make the information documented and maintained under this Paragraph available to the Director and the general public pursuant to the requirements in 40 CFR 70.4(b)(3)(viii).

(o) The references to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in this Rule are incorporated by reference unless a specific reference states otherwise. Except for 40 CFR 81.334, the version of the CFR incorporated in this Rule is that as of May 16, 2008, at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2008-05-16/pdf/E8-10768.pdf> and does not include any subsequent amendments or editions to the referenced material. The publication may be accessed free of charge.

NOTE: 15 NCAC .0531 incorporates by reference the regulations found at 40 CFR 51.165, with changes, as of June 13, 2007. This EPA action is approving the incorporation by reference with the exception of the phrase “except ethanol production facilities producing ethanol by natural fermentation under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes 325193 or 312140,” (as amended at 40 CFR 51.165(a)(1)(iv)(C)(20) and (a)(4)(xx).

History Note: Filed as a Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule is effective, whichever is sooner;
 Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); 143- 215.108(b);
 Eff. June 1, 1981;
 Amended Eff. September 1, 2013; September 1, 2010; May 1, 2008; May 1, 2005; July 1, 1998; July 1, 1996; July 1, 1995; December 1, 1993.

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Original Reg.	Apr 16, 1981	Jul 26, 1982	47 FR 32118
1 st Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
2 nd Revision	Apr 15, 1985	Jan 21, 1986	51 FR 2695
3 rd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
4 th Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Jan 19, 1990	55 FR 1419
5 th Revision	Jul 12, 1987	Jun 18, 1990	55 FR 23735
6 th Revision	Jan 7, 1994	Jan 26, 1995	60 FR 5155
7 th Revision	Dec 20, 2005	Aug 10, 2011	76 FR 49313
8 th Revisions	Jun 20, 2008	Aug 10, 2011	76 FR 49313
9 th Revision	May 16, 2011	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107
10 th Revision	May 16, 2011	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107
11 th Revision	Sep 5, 2013	Sep 14, 2016	81 FR 63107

.0532 SOURCES CONTRIBUTING TO AN AMBIENT VIOLATION

- (a) This Rule applies to certain new major stationary sources and major modifications to which Rule .0531 of this Section does not apply, and which would contribute to a violation of a national ambient air quality standard but which would not cause a new violation.
- (b) For the purpose of this Rule the definitions contained in Section II.A of Appendix S of 40 CFR Part 51 shall apply.
- (c) The Regulation is not applicable to:
 - (1) complex sources of air pollution that are regulated only under Section .0800 of this Subchapter and not under any other rule of this Subchapter;
 - (2) emission of pollutants for which the area in which the new or modified source is located is designated as nonattainment;
 - (3) emission of pollutants for which the source or modification is not major;
 - (4) emission of pollutants other than sulfur dioxide, total suspended particulates, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide; and
 - (5) a new or modified source whose impact will increase not more than:
 - (A) 1.0 ug/m³ of SO₂ on an annual basis,
 - (B) 5 ug/m³ of SO₂ on a 24-hour basis,
 - (C) 25 ug/m³ of SO₂ on a 3-hour basis,
 - (D) 1.0 ug/m³ of total suspended particulates on an annual basis,
 - (E) 5 ug/m³ of total suspended particulates on a 24-hour basis,
 - (F) 1.0 ug/m³ of NO₂ on an annual basis,
 - (G) 0.5 mg/m³ of carbon monoxide on an 8-hour basis, or
 - (H) 2 mg/m³ of carbon dioxide on a one-hour basis,
 - (I) 1.0 ug/m³ of PM₁₀ on an annual basis, or
 - (J) 5 ug/m³ of PM₁₀ on a 24-hour basis,at any locality that does not meet a national ambient air quality standard;
- (6) sources which are not major unless secondary emissions are included in calculating the potential to emit;
- (7) sources which are exempted by the provision in Section II.F. of Appendix S of 40 CFR Part 51;
- (9) emissions resulting from the construction phase of the source.
- (d) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Rule 15 NCAC 2H.0601 are not applicable to any source to which this Regulation applies; These sources shall apply for a permit as required in subparagraph (b) of Rule 15 NCAC 2H.0601
- (e) To issue a permit to a new or modified source to which this Rule applies the Director shall determine that the source will meet the following conditions:
 - (1) The sources will emit the nonattainment pollutant at a rate no more than the lowest achievable emission rate.
 - (2) The owner or operator of the proposed new or modified source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources in the State which are owned or operated by this person (or any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with this person) are subject to emission limitations and are in

compliance, or on a schedule for compliance which is federally enforceable or contained in a court decree, with all applicable emission limitations and standards of this Subchapter which EPA has authority to approve as elements of the North Carolina State Implementation Plan for Air Quality.

(3) The source will satisfy one of the following conditions:

(A) The source will comply with Paragraph (e)(3)(A) of Rule .0532 of this Section when the source is evaluated as if it were in the nonattainment area; or

(A) The source will have an air quality offset, i.e., improvement in the locality where the national ambient air quality standard is not met by causing reductions in impacts of other sources greater than any additional impact caused by the source for which the application is being made. The emissions reductions creating the air quality offset shall be placed as a condition in the permit for the source reducing emissions. The requirements of this Paragraph may be partially waived if the source is a resource recovery facility burning municipal solid waste, the source must switch fuels due to lack of adequate fuel supplies, or the source is required to be modified as a result of EPA regulations and no exemption from such regulations is available and if:

(i) the permit applicant demonstrates that it made its best efforts to obtain sufficient air quality offsets to comply with this paragraph;

(ii) the applicant has secured all available air offsets; and

(iii) the applicant will continue to seek the necessary air quality offsets and apply them when they become available.

(f) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the provisions of this Rule shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet begun on the source of modification.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107 (a)(5);
143-215.108(b);
Eff. June 1, 1981;
Amended Eff. December 1, 1993; October 1, 1989;
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Original Reg.	Apr 16, 1981	Jul 26, 1982	47 FR 32118
1 st Revision	Jan 24, 1983	Oct 11, 1985	50 FR 41501
2 nd Revision	Dec 17, 1984	Dec 19, 1986	51 FR 45468
3 rd Revision	Jul 14, 1989	Jan 16, 1990	55 FR 1419
4 th Revision	Jul 15, 1987	Jun 18, 1990	55 FR 23735
5 th Revision	Jan 07, 1994	Jan 26, 1995	60 FR 5155
6 th Revision	Jul 01, 1994	Feb 01, 1996	61 FR 3584

.0533 STACK HEIGHT

(a) For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definition shall apply:

(1) "A stack in existence" means that the owner or operator had:

(A) begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of physical on-site construction of the stack; or

(B) enter into binding agreements or contractual obligation which could not be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of construction of the stack to be completed in a reasonable time.

(2) "Dispersion technique":

(A) "Dispersion technique" means any technique which attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air by:

(i) using that portion of a stack that exceeds good engineering practice stack height;

(ii) varying the rate of emission of a pollutant according to atmospheric conditions or ambient concentrations of that pollutant; or

(iii) increasing final exhaust gas plume rise by manipulating source process parameters, exhaust gas parameters, stack parameters, or combining exhaust gases from several existing stacks into one stack; or other selective handling of exhaust gas streams so as to increase the exhaust gas plume rise.

(B) "Dispersion technique" does not include:

(i) The reheating of a gas stream, following use of a pollution control system, for the purpose of returning the gas to the temperature at which it was originally discharges from the facility generating the gas stream;

(ii) the using of smoke management in agricultural or silvicultural prescribed burning programs;

(iii) the merging of exhaust gas streams where;

(I) the facility owner or operator demonstrates that the source was originally designed and constructed with such merged gas streams;

(II) after July 8, 1985, such merging is part of change in operation at the facility that includes the installation of pollution controls and is accompanied by a net reduction in the allowable emissions of a pollutant. This exclusion from the definition of "dispersion techniques" shall apply only to the emission limitation for the pollutant affected by such change in operation; or

(III) before July 8, 1985, such merging was part of a change in operation at the source that included the installation of emissions control equipment or was carried out for sound economic or engineering reasons. Where there was an increase in the emission limitation or in the event that no emission limitation was in existence prior to the merging, an increase in the quantity of pollutants actually emitted prior to merging, the director shall presume that merging was significantly motivated by an intent to gain emissions credit for greater dispersion. Absent a demonstration by the source owner or operator that merging was not significantly motivated by such intent, the director shall deny credit for the effects of such merging in calculating the allowable emissions for the source;

(IV) episodic restrictions on residential woodburning and open burning or;

(V) techniques pursuant to Subpart (A)(iii) of this

Subparagraph which increase final exhaust gas plume rise where the resulting allowable emissions of sulfur dioxide from the facility do not exceed 5,000 tons per year.

(3) "Emission limitation" means a requirement established by this Subchapter or a local air quality program certified by the Commission that limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air pollutants on a continuous basis, including any requirements that limit the level of opacity, prescribe equipment, set fuel specifications, or prescribe operation or maintenance procedures for a source to assure continuous emission reduction.

(4) "Excessive concentrations" means, for the purpose of determining good engineering practice stack height in

Part (5)(D) of this Paragraph:

- (A) for source seeking credit for stack height exceeding that established in Part (5)(B) or (C) of this Paragraph, a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, and eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and which contributes to a total concentration due to emissions from all sources that is greater than an ambient air quality standard. For sources subject to 15A NCAC 02D .0530, an excessive concentration alternatively means a maximum ground-level concentration due to emissions from a stack due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects produced by nearby structures or nearby terrain features which individually is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects and greater than a prevention of significant deterioration increment. The allowable emission rate to be used in making demonstrations in this Part shall be prescribed by the new source performance standard that is applicable to the source category unless the owner or operator demonstrates that the emission rate is infeasible. Where such demonstrations are approved by the director, an alternative emission rate shall be established in consultation with source owner or operator;
 - (B) for sources seeking credit after October 11, 1983, for increases in existing stack heights up to the heights established in 15A NCAC 02D .0533(a)(5)(B) or (C);
 - (I) a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or in part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects as provided in Part (A) of the Sub-paragraph, except that the emission rate specified by any applicable Regulation in this Subchapter (or, in the absence of such a limit, the actual emission rate) shall be used; or
 - (II) the actual presence of a local nuisance caused by the existing stack, as determined by the director; and
 - (C) for sources seeking credit after January 12, 1979, for a stack height determined by 15A NCAC 02D .0533(a)(5)(B) or (C) where the director requires the use of a field study or fluid model to verify stack height, for sources seeking stack height credit after November 9, 1984 based on the aerodynamic influence of cooling towers, and for sources seeking stack height credit after December 31, 1970 based on the aerodynamic influence of structures not adequately represented by 15A NCAC 02D .0533(a)(5)(B) or (C), a maximum ground-level concentration due in whole or part to downwash, wakes, or eddy effects that is at least 40 percent in excess of the maximum concentration experienced in the absence of such downwash, wakes, or eddy effects.
- (5) "Good engineering practice (GEP) stack height" means the greater of:
- (A) 65 meters measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack;
 - (B) 2.5 times the height of nearby structure(s) measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack for stacks in existence on January 12, 1979 and for which the owner or operator had obtained all applicable permit or approvals required under 15 NCAC 2H.0600 and 40 CFR Parts 51 and 52, provided the owner or operator produces evidence that this equation was relied on in establishing an emission limitation;
 - (C) for stacks not covered under Part (B) of this Subparagraph, the height of nearby structures measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack plus 1.5 times the lesser dimension (height or projected width) of nearby structure(s) provided that the Director may require the use of a field study or fluid model to verify GEP stack height for the source; or
 - (D) the height demonstrated by a fluid model or a field study approved by the director, which ensures that the emissions from a stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant as a result of atmospheric downwash, wakes, or eddy effects created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain features.
- (6) "Nearby" means, for a specific structure or terrain feature:
- (C) under Parts (5)(B) and (C) of this Paragraph, that distance up to five times the lesser of the height or the width dimension of a structure but not greater than one-half mile. The height of the

structure is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the Stack; and

(D) under Part (5)(D) of this Paragraph, not greater than one-half mile, except that the portion of a terrain feature may be considered to be nearby which falls within a distance of up to 10 times the maximum height [H_t] of the feature, not to exceed two miles if such feature achieves a height [h_t] one-half mile from the stack that is at least 40 percent of the GEP stack height determined by Part (5)(C) of this Paragraph or 26 meters, whichever is greater, as measured from the ground level elevation at the base of the stack. The height of the structure or terrain feature is measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(E) (7) “Stack” means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

(b) With the exception stated in Paragraph (c) of this Rule, the degree of emission limitations required by any regulation in this Subchapter shall not be affected by:

(1) that amount of a stack height that exceeds good engineering practice; or

(2) any other dispersion technique.

(c) Paragraph (b) shall not apply to:

(1) stack heights in existence or dispersion techniques implemented before December 31, 1970, except where pollutants are being emitted from such stacks or using such dispersion techniques by sources, as defined in Section 111 (a)(3) of the Clean Air Act, which were constructed, or reconstructed, or for which major modifications, as defined in 15A NCAC 02D .0530(b) and .0531(b) were carried out after December 31, 1970; or

(2) coal-fired steam electric generating units, subject to provisions of Section 118 of the federal Clean Air Act, which began operation before July 1, 1957, and whose stacks were constructed by a construction contract awarded before February 8, 1974. However, these exemptions shall not apply to a new stack that replaces a stack that is exempted by Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this Paragraph. These exemptions shall not apply to a new source using a stack that is exempted by Subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this Paragraph.

(d) this Regulations shall not restrict the actual stack height of any source.

History Note:

Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1);

Eff. November 1, 1982;

Temporary Amendment Eff. March 8, 1994 for a period of 180 days or until the permanent rule becomes effective, whichever is sooner;

Amended Eff. April 1, 1986;

Readopted Eff. November 1, 2020

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Feb 12, 1986	Mar 09, 1989	54 FR 9992
1 st Revision	Jul 01, 1994	Feb 01, 1996	61 FR 3584
2nd Revision	Apr 13, 2021	Oct 25, 2022	87 FR 64382

(a) For the purpose of this regulation the following definitions apply:

(1) "Excess emissions" means an emission rate that exceeds any applicable emission limitation or standard allowed by any regulation in Sections .0500 or .0900 of this Subchapter or by a permit condition.

(2) "Malfunction" means any unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or process to operate in a normal and usual manner that results in excess emissions. Excess emissions during periods of routine start-up and shut-down of process equipment are not considered to be a malfunction. Failures caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operations or any other upset condition within the control of the emission source are not to be considered a malfunction.

(3) "Start-up" means the commencement of operation of any source which has shut-down or ceased operation for a period of time sufficient to cause temperature, pressure, process, chemical, or pollution control device imbalance which would result in excess emission.

(4) "Shut-down" means any cessation of the operation of any source for any purpose.

(b) This Rule does not apply to sources to which Rules .0524, .1110 or .1111 of this Subchapter applies unless excess emissions exceed an emission limit established in a permit issued under 15A NCAC 2H .0610 that is more stringent than the emission limit set by Rules .0524, .1110, or .1111 of this Subchapter.

(c) Any excess emissions that do not occur during start-up or shut down shall be considered a violation of the appropriate rule unless the owner or operator of the source of the excess emissions demonstrates to the director, that the excess emissions are the result of a malfunction. To determine if the excess emissions are the result of a malfunction, the director shall consider, along with any other pertinent information, the following:

(1) The air cleaning device, process equipment, or process has been maintained and operated, to the maximum extent practicable, in a manner consistent with good practice for minimizing emissions;

(2) Repairs have been made in an expeditious manner when the emission limits have been exceeded;

(3) The amount and duration of the excess emissions, including any bypass have been minimized to the maximum extent practicable;

(4) All practical steps have been taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;

(5) The excess emissions are not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;

(6) The requirements of Paragraph (f) of the Regulation have been met; and

(7) If the source is required to have a malfunction abatement plan, it has followed that plan.

All malfunctions shall be repaired as expeditiously as practicable. However, the director shall not excuse excess emissions caused by malfunctions from a source for more than 15 percent of the operating time during each calendar year.

(d) All electric utility boiler units subject to a rule in this section shall have malfunction abatement plan approved by the director. In addition, the director may require any source that he has determined to have a history of excess emissions to have a malfunction abatement plan approved by the director. The malfunction plans of electric utility boiler units and of other sources required to have them shall be implemented when a malfunction or other breakdown occurs. The purpose of the malfunction abatement plan is to prevent, detect, and correct malfunctions or equipment failures that could result in excess emissions. A malfunction abatement plan shall contain as a minimum:

(1) A complete preventative maintenance program including:

(A) the identification of the individuals or positions responsible for inspecting, maintaining and repairing air cleaning devices;

(B) a description of the items or conditions that will be inspected and maintained;

(C) the frequency of the inspection, maintenance services and repairs; and

(D) an identification and quantities of the replacement parts which shall be maintained in inventory for quick replacement;

(1) an identification of the source and air cleaning operating variables and outlet variables, such as opacity, grain loading, and pollution concentration, that may be monitored in order to detect a malfunction or failure; the normal operating range of these variable and a description of the method of monitoring or surveillance procedures and of informing operating personnel of any malfunctions, including alarm systems, lights or other indicators; and

(2) a description of the corrective procedures that will be taken in the event of a malfunction or failure in order to achieve compliance with the applicable regulation as expeditiously as practicable but no longer than the next boiler or process outage that would provide for an orderly repair or correction of the malfunction or 15 days, whichever is the shorter time interval. If it is anticipated that the malfunction would continue for more than 15 days, a case-by-case repair schedule will be established by the director in conjunction with the source.

The owner or operator shall maintain logs to show that the operation and maintenance parts of the malfunction abatement plan are implemented. These logs shall be subject to inspection by the director or his designee upon request during business hours.

(e) The owner or operator of any electric utility boiler unit required to have a malfunction abatement plan shall submit a malfunction abatement plan to the director within 60 days of the effective date of this Rule. The owner or operator of any source required by the director to have a malfunction abatement plan shall submit a malfunction abatement plan to the director within 6 months after it has been required by the director. The malfunction abatement plan and any amendment to it shall be reviewed by the director or his designee. If the plan is satisfactory the director shall approve it. If the plan does not adequately carry out the objectives described by Paragraph (d) of this Rule the director shall disapprove the plan. The director shall state his reasons for his disapproval. The person who submits the plan shall satisfactorily amend the plan as required by the director within a period of time prescribed by the director. Any person having an approved malfunction abatement plan shall submit to the director for his approval amendments reflecting changes in any element of the plan required by Paragraph

(d) of this Regulation or amendments when requested by the director. The malfunction abatement plan and amendments to it shall be implemented within 90 days upon receipt of written notice of approval.

(f) The owner or operator of a source of excess emissions which last for more than 4 hours and which results from a malfunction, a breakdown of process or control equipment or any other abnormal conditions, shall;

(1) notify the director or his designee of any such occurrence within 24 hours of becoming aware of the occurrence and describe:

- (A) name and location of the facility
- (B) the nature and the cause of the malfunction or breakdown
- (C) the time when the malfunction or breakdown is first observed,
- (D) the expected duration, and
- (E) an estimated rate of emissions;

(2) notify the director or his designee immediately when the corrective measures have been accomplished;

(5) submit, if requested, to the director within 15 days after the request a written report which includes:

- (A) name and location of the facility,
- (B) identification or description of the processes and control devices involved in the malfunction or breakdown,
- (C) the cause and nature of the event,
- (D) time and duration of the violation or the expected duration of the excess emission if the malfunction or breakdown has not been fixed.
- (E) estimated quantity of the pollutants emitted,
- (F) steps taken to control the emissions and to prevent recurrences and if the malfunction or breakdown has not been fixed, steps planned to be taken, and

(G) any other pertinent information requested by the director. After the malfunction or breakdown has been corrected, the director may require the owner or operator of the source to test the source in accordance with rule .0501 of this Section to demonstrate compliance.

(g) Start-up and shut-down. Excess emissions during start-up and shut-down shall be considered a violation of the appropriate rule if the owner or operator cannot demonstrate that the excess emissions are unavoidable when requested to do so by the Director. The Director may specify for a particular source the amount, time, and duration of emissions that are allowed during start-up or shut-down. The owner or operator shall, to the extent practicable, operate the source and any associated air pollution control equipment or monitoring equipment in a manner consistent with best practicable air pollution control practices to minimize emissions during start-up and shut-down.

History Note: Authority G.S.143-215.3 (a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(4); 143- 215.107(a)(5);
Eff. March 1, 1983;
Amended Eff July, 1, 1996, October 1, 1991, May 1, 1990;
April 1, 1986.

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Original Reg.	Oct 04, 1984	Sep 09, 1986	51 FR 32073
1st Revision	Feb 25, 1987	Apr 17, 1987	52 FR 12523
2nd Revision	Aug 16, 1996	Aug 1, 1997	62 FR 41277

15A NCAC 02D .0540 PARTICULATES FROM FUGITIVE DUST EMISSION SOURCES

(a) For the purpose of this Rule the following definitions apply:

(1) "Excess fugitive dust emissions" means:

(A) fugitive dust is visible extending beyond the facility's property line; or

(B) upon inspection of settled dust on adjacent property, the Division finds that the dust came from the adjacent facility.

(2) "Fugitive dust emissions" means particulate matter that does not pass through a process stack or vent and that is generated within plant property boundaries from activities such as unloading and loading areas, process areas, stockpiles, stockpile working, plant parking lots, and plant roads, including access roads and haul roads.

(3) "Production of crops" means:

(A) cultivation of land for crop planting;

(B) crop irrigation;

(C) harvesting;

(D) on site curing, storage, or preparation of crops; or

(E) protecting crops from damage or disease conducted according to practices acceptable to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(4) "Public parking" means an area dedicated to or maintained for the parking of vehicles by the general public.

(5) "Public road" means any road that is part of the State highway system or any road, street, or right-of-way dedicated or maintained for public use.

(6) "Substantive complaints" means complaints that are verified by the Division with physical evidence of excess fugitive dust emissions.

(b) This Rule does not apply to:

(1) abrasive blasting covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0541;

(2) cotton ginning operations covered by 15A NCAC 02D .0542;

(3) non-production military base operations;

(4) land disturbing activities that do not require a permit pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q or are not subject to a requirement pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D, such as clearing, grading, or digging, and related activities such as hauling fill and cut material, building material, or equipment; or

(5) public roads, public parking, timber harvesting, or production of crops.

(c) The owner or operator of a facility required to have a permit pursuant to 15A NCAC 02Q or a source subject to a requirement pursuant to 15A NCAC 02D shall not cause or allow fugitive dust emissions to cause or contribute to substantive complaints or visible emissions in excess of that allowed pursuant to Paragraph (e) of this Rule.

- (d) If fugitive dust emissions from a facility required to comply with this Rule cause or contribute to substantive complaints, the owner or operator of the facility shall:
- (1) within 30 days upon receipt of written notification from the Director of a second substantive complaint in a 12-month period, submit to the Director a written report that includes the identification of the probable sources of the fugitive dust emissions causing complaints and what measures can be made to abate the fugitive emissions;
 - (2) within 60 days of the initial report submitted pursuant to Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph, submit to the Director a fugitive dust control plan as described in Paragraph (f) of this Rule; and
 - (3) within 30 days after the Director approves the plan pursuant to Paragraph (g) of this Rule, be in compliance with the plan.
- (e) The Director shall require that the owner or operator of a facility covered by Paragraph (c) of this Rule develop and submit a fugitive dust control plan as described in Paragraph (f) of this Rule if:
- (1) ambient air quality measurements or dispersion modeling acceptable to the division show that the excess fugitive dust emissions cause the ambient air quality standard for particulates in 15A NCAC 02D .0400 to be exceeded; or
 - (2) the Division observes excess fugitive dust emissions from the facility beyond the property boundaries for six minutes in any one hour using Reference Method 22 in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.
- (f) The fugitive dust control plan shall:
- (1) identify the sources of fugitive dust emissions within the facility;
 - (2) describe how fugitive dust will be controlled from each identified source;
 - (3) contain a schedule by which the plan will be implemented;
 - (4) describe how the plan will be implemented, including training of facility personnel; and
 - (5) propose any methods that will be used to verify compliance with the plan.
- (g) The Director shall approve the plan if he or she finds that:
- (1) the plan contains all required elements in Paragraph (f) of this Rule;
 - (2) the proposed schedule contained in the plan will reduce fugitive dust emissions;
 - (3) the methods used to control fugitive dust emissions prevent fugitive dust emissions from causing or contributing to a violation of the ambient air quality standards for particulates; and
 - (4) the proposed compliance verification methods verify compliance with the fugitive dust control plan.

If the Director finds that the proposed plan does not meet the requirements of this Paragraph, he or she shall notify the owner or operator of the facility of any deficiencies in the proposed plan. The owner or operator shall have 30 days after receiving written notification from the Director to

correct the deficiencies or submit a schedule describing actions to be taken and the time by which they will be implemented.

(h) If after a plan has been implemented, the Director finds that the plan fails to control excess fugitive dust emissions, he or she shall require the owner or operator of the facility to correct the deficiencies in the plan. Within 90 days after receiving written notification from the Director identifying the deficiency, the owner or operator of the facility shall submit a revision to his or her plan to correct the deficiencies.

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(5); 143-215.108(c)(7);

Eff. July 1, 1998;

Amended Eff. July 10, 2010; August 1, 2007;

Readopted Eff. September 1, 2019.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Jul 29, 1998	Nov 10, 1999	64 FR 61213
1st Revision	Jan. 31, 2008	Jul. 17, 2019	84 FR 33850
2nd Revision	September 10, 2021	Aug. 9, 2023	88 FR 53798

.0542 CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSIONS FROM COTTON GINNING OPERATIONS

- (a) Purpose. The purpose of this Rule is to establish control requirements for particulate emissions from cotton ginning operations.
- (b) Definitions. For the purposes of this Rule the following definitions apply:
 - (1) “1D-3D cyclone” means any cyclone-type collector of the 1D-3D configuration. This designation refers to the ratio of the cylinder to cone length, where D is the diameter of cylinder portion. A 1D-3D cyclone has a cylinder length of 1xD and a cone length of 3xD.
 - (2) “2D-2D cyclone” means any cyclone-type collector of the 2D-2D configuration. This designation refers to the ratio of the cylinder cone length, where D is the diameter of the cylinder portion. A 2D-2D cyclone has cylinder length of 2xD and a cone length of 2xD.
 - (3) “Bale” means a compressed and bound package of cotton lint, approximately weighing 500 pounds.
 - (4) “Existing facility” means a cotton ginning operation that operated prior to July 1, 2002.

- (4) "Ginning operation" means any facility or plant removing seed, lint, or any combination of these from raw cotton or bales of lint cotton.
- (5) "Ginning season" means the period from September 1 until January 31 of the following year or until such date beyond the end of January of the following year as extended by the Director if the Commissioner of Agriculture certifies to the Director that the cotton ginning season has been delayed because of adverse weather;
- (6) "High pressure exhausts" means the exhaust air systems at a cotton gin that are not defined as "low pressure exhausts."
- (7) "Low pressure exhausts" means the exhaust cotton handling systems located at a cotton gin that handle air from the cotton lint handling system and battery condenser.

(c) Applicability. This rule applies to all new, existing, and modified cotton ginning operations. Facilities with a maximum rated capacity of less than 10 bales per hour that do not have control devices on lint cleaners and battery condensers as of July 1, 2002 are not be required to add the emission control devices in Paragraph (d)(1) of this Rule to lint cleaning exhausts and shall not be required to add the emission control devices in Paragraph (d)(2) of this Rule to battery condenser exhausts.

- (1) the emission control device in Subparagraph (d)(1) of this Rule to lint cleaning exhausts if emissions from the lint cleaning are controlled by fine mesh screens; and
- (2) the emission control devices in Subparagraph (d)(2) of this Rule to battery condenser exhausts if the emissions from the battery condenser are controlled by fine mesh screens.

(d) Emission Control Requirements. The owner or operator of each cotton ginning operation shall control particulate emissions from the facility by controlling:

(1) all high pressure exhausts and lint cleaning exhausts with an emission control system including:

(A) one or more properly sized 1D-3D cyclones to achieve 95 percent efficiency; or

(B) a device with a minimum of 95 percent efficiency.

(2) low pressure exhausts by an emission control system including:

(A) at least a 2D-2D cyclone to achieve 90 percent efficiency; or

(B) an equivalent device with at least a 90 percent efficiency.

Efficiency is based on the removal of particulate matter between the cyclone's inlet and outlet; it is measured using test methods in 15A NCAC 02D .2600.

(e) Exhaust Rain Caps. Exhausts from emission points or control devices shall not be equipped with exhaust rain caps or other devices that deflect the emissions downward or outward.

(f) Operation and Maintenance. To ensure that optimum control efficiency is maintained, the owner or operator shall establish, based on manufacturers recommendations, an inspection and maintenance schedule for the control device, other emission processing equipment, and monitoring devices used pursuant to this Rule. The inspection and maintenance schedule shall be followed throughout the ginning season. The result of the inspection and any maintenance performed on the control equipment, emission processing equipment, or monitoring devices shall be recorded in the log book requires in Paragraph (i) of this Rule.

(g) Fugitive Emissions. The owner or operator shall minimize fugitive emissions from cotton ginning operations in accordance with this Paragraph:

(1) The owner or operator of a

(A) Trash Stackers shall:

(i) Install, maintain, and operate a three-sided enclosure with a roof whose sides are high enough above the opening of the dumping device to prevent wind from dispersing dust or debris; or

(ii) Install, maintain, and operate a device to provide wet suppression at the dump area of the trash cyclone and minimize free fall distance of waste material exiting the trash cyclone.

(B) trash stacker and composting system shall: install, maintain, and operate a wet suppression system providing dust suppression in the auger box assembly and at the dump area of the trash stacker system.

The owner or operator shall keep the trash material wet and compost it in place until the material is removed from the dump area for additional composting or disposal.

(2) Gin Yard. The owner or operator shall clean and dispose of accumulations of trash or lint on the non-storage areas of the gin yard daily.

(3) Traffic areas. The owner or operator shall clean paved roadways, parking, and other traffic areas at the facility as necessary to prevent re-entrainment of dust or debris. The owner or operator shall treat unpaved roadways, parking, and other traffic areas at the facility with wet or chemical dust suppressant as necessary to prevent dust from leaving the facility's property and shall install and maintain signs limiting vehicle speed to 10 miles per hour where chemical suppression is used and to 15 miles per hour where wet suppression is used.

(4) Transport of Trash Material. The owner or operator shall ensure that all trucks transporting gin trash material are covered and that the trucks are cleaned or over-spill material before trucks leave the trash hooper dump area. The dump area shall be cleaned daily.

(h) Alternative Control Measures. The owner or operator of a ginning operation may petition for use of alternative control measures to those specified in this Rule. The petition shall include:

- (1) the name and address of the petitioner;
- (2) the location and description of the ginning operation;
- (3) a description of the alternative control measures; and
- (4) a demonstration the alternative control measure's effectiveness is equal to or greater than the control device or method specified in this Rule.

(i) Approval of Alternative Control Measures. The Director shall approve the alternative control measures if he or she finds:

- (1) all the information required by Paragraph (h) of this Rule has been submitted; and
- (2) the alternative control measure's effectiveness is equal to or greater than the control device or method specified in this Rule.

(j) Monitoring.

(1) The owner or operator of each ginning operation shall install, maintain, and calibrate monitoring devices measuring pressures, rates of flow, and other operating conditions necessary to determine if the control devices function in accordance with the engineering specifications set forth in the permit.

(2) Before or during the first week of operation of the 2002-2003 ginning season, the owner or operator of each gin shall conduct a baseline study of the entire dust collection system, without cotton being processed, to ensure air flows stay within the design range for each collection device. For 2D-2D cyclones the air flow design range is 2700 to 3600 feet per minute. For 1D-3D cyclones the design range is 2800 to 3600 feet per minute. For other control devices the air flow design range is that found in the manufacturer's specifications. Gins constructed after the 2002-2003 ginning season shall conduct the baseline study before or during the first week of operation of the first ginning season following construction. During the baseline study the owner or operator shall measure or determine according to the methods specified in this Paragraph and record in a logbook:

- (A) the calculated inlet velocity for each control device;
- (B) the static pressure downstream of each fan; and
- (C) the pressure drop across each control device.

The owner or operator shall use Method 1 and Method 2 of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A to measure flow and static pressure and determine inlet velocity or the USDA method for determining duct velocity and static pressure in Agricultural Handbook Number 503, Cotton Ginners Handbook, dated December 1994. The Cotton Ginners Handbook method shall only be used where test holes are located a minimum of eight and one-half pipe diameters downstream and one and one-half pipe diameters upstream from elbows, valves, dampers, changes in duct diameter or any other flow disturbances. Where Method 2 is used a standard pitot tube may be used in lieu of the s-pitot specified Method 2 subject to the conditions specified in Paragraph 2.1 of Method 2.

(3) On a monthly basis following the baseline study, the owner or operator shall measure and record in the logbook the static pressure at each port where the static pressure was measured in the baseline study. Measurements shall be made using a manometer, a Magnehelic⁷ gauge, or other device that the Director approves as being equivalent to a manometer. If the owner or operator measures a change in static pressure of 20 percent or more from that measured in the baseline study, the owner or operator shall initiate corrective action. Corrective action shall be recorded in the logbook. If corrective action will take more than 48 hours to complete, the owner or operator shall notify the regional supervisor of the region in which the ginning operation is located as soon as possible, but by no later than the end of the day such static pressure is measured.

(4) When any design changes to the dust control system are made, the owner or operator shall conduct a new baseline study for that portion of the system and shall record the new values in the logbook required in Paragraph (k) of this Rule. Thereafter monthly static pressure readings for that portion of the system shall be compared to the new values.

(5) During the ginning season, the owner or operator shall daily inspect for structural integrity of the control devices and other emissions processing systems and shall ensure that the control devices and emission processing systems conform to normal and proper operation of the gin. If a problem is found, corrective action shall be taken and recorded in the logbook required in Paragraph (k) of this Rule.

(6) At the conclusion of the ginning season, the owner or operator shall conduct an inspection of the facility to identify all scheduled maintenance activities and repairs needed relating to the maintenance and proper operation of the air pollution control devices for the next season. Any deficiencies identified through the inspection shall be corrected before beginning operation of the gin for the next season.

(k) Recordkeeping. The owner operator shall establish and maintain on-site a logbook documenting the following items:

- (1) results of the baseline study as specified in Subparagraph (j)(2) of this Rule;
- (2) results of new baseline studies as specified in Subparagraph (j)(4) of this Rule;
- (3) results of monthly static pressure checks and any corrective action taken as specified in Subparagraph (j)(3) of this Rule;
- (4) observations from daily inspections of the facility and any resulting corrective actions taken as required in Subparagraph(j)(5) of this Rule; and
- (5) a copy of the manufacturer's specifications for each type of control device installed.

The logbook shall be maintained on site and made available to Division representatives upon request.

(l) Reporting. The owner or operator shall submit by March 1 of each year a report containing the following:

- (1) the name and location of the cotton gin;
- (2) the number of bales of cotton produced during the previous ginning season;
- (3) a maintenance and repair schedule based on inspection of the facility at the conclusion of the previous cotton ginning season required in Subparagraph (j)(6) of this Rule; and
- (4) signature of the responsible official as identified in 15A NCAC 2Q.0303.

(m) Compliance Schedule. Existing sources shall comply as specified in Paragraph (d) of this Rule. New and modified sources shall be in compliance upon start-up.

(n) Record retention. The owner or operator shall retain all records required to be kept by this Rule for three years from the date of recording.

	Date Submitted to EPA	Date Approved by EPA	Federal Register
Original Reg.	Aug 08, 2002	Dec 27, 2002	67 FR 78980
1 st Revision	Aug. 22, 2017	Dec. 19, 2018	83 FR 65091
2nd Revision	Apr 14, 2021	Jan 11, 2022	86 FR 1258

.0543 Best Available Retrofit Technology

- (a) For the purposes of this Rule, the definitions at 40 CFR 51.301 shall apply.
- (b) Mandatory Class I Federal areas are identified in 40 CFR Part 81, Subpart D.
- (c) The Director shall have the maximum flexibility allowed pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308 or 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix Y.
- (d) This rule applies to BART-eligible sources meeting the requirements of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y causing or contributing to any visibility impairment in a mandatory Class I Federal area as determined by using 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart P.
- (e) Unless exempted pursuant to 40 CFR 51.303, the owner or operator of a BART-eligible emission unit subject to this Rule shall perform a best available retrofit technology (BART) evaluation. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308 the evaluation shall include:
 - (1) the technology available;
 - (2) the cost of compliance;
 - (3) the energy and non-air quality environmental impacts of compliance;

- (4) any pollution control equipment in use at source;
- (5) the remaining useful life of the source; and
- (6) the degree of improvement in visibility reasonably anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

(f) The owner or operator of a BART-subject emission unit shall install operate and maintain BART as approved by the Director after considering the factors listed in Paragraph (d) of this Rule and incorporated in the unit's permit issued under 15A NCAC 02Q.

(g) BART shall be determined using "Guidelines for Determining Best Available Retrofit Technology for Coal-fired Power Plants and Other Existing Stationary Facilities" (1980), 40 CFR 51.308(e)(1)(ii), and 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix Y. Electric generating units covered under and complying with 15A NCAC 2D .2400, Clean Air Interstate Rules, are considered to be in compliance with the BART requirements for nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide under this Rule.

(h) "Guidelines for Determining Best Available Retrofit Technology for Coal-fired Power Plants and Other Existing Stationary Facilities" is incorporated by reference, exclusive of appendix E, and shall include any later amendments or editions. This document, which was published in the Federal Register on February 6, 1980 (45 FR 8210), is EPA publication No. 450/3-80-009b and can be obtained from the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) available for free through their online publication search tool at: <http://www.epa.gov/nscep>. The document is also available through the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, located at 5301 Shawnee Road Alexandria, VA 22312.

History Note: Authority G.S.143-215!3(a) {1}; 143-215.107(a)(5), (10)
Eff. July 1, 2006;
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Readopted Eff.

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.0544 PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GREENHOUSE GASES

(a) The purpose of this Rule is to implement a program for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality for greenhouse gases as required by 40 CFR 51.166. The minimum requirements described in the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 are hereby adopted as requirements under this Rule, except as otherwise provided in this Rule. Wherever the language of the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 adopted in this Rule speaks of the "plan," the requirements described therein shall apply to the source to which they pertain, except as otherwise provided in this Rule. Whenever the portions of 40 CFR 51.166 adopted in this Rule provide that the State plan may exempt or not apply certain requirements in certain circumstances, those exemptions and provisions of non-applicability are also hereby adopted under this Rule. However, this provision shall not be interpreted so as to limit information that may be requested from the owner or operator by the Director as specified in 40 CFR 51.166(n)(2). For purposes of greenhouse gases, the provisions of this Rule shall apply rather than the provisions in 15A NCAC 02D .0530. For all other regulated new source review (NSR) pollutants, the provisions in 15A NCAC 02D .0530 shall apply. A major stationary source of major modification shall not be required to obtain of significant deterioration (PSD) permit on the sole basis of its greenhouse gases emissions.

(b) For the purposes of this Rule, the definitions contained in 40 CFR 51.166(b) and 40 CFR 51.301 shall apply except the definition of "baseline actual emissions." "Baseline actual

emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with Subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this Paragraph:

(1) For an existing emissions unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Division for a permit required under this Rule. The Director shall allow a different time period, not to exceed 10 years preceding the date that a complete permit application is received by the Division, if the owner or operator demonstrates that it is more representative of normal source operation. For the purpose of determining baseline actual emissions, the following shall apply:

(A) The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions;

(B) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period;

(C) For an existing emission unit, other than an electric utility steam generating unit, the average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source shall currently comply. However, if the State has taken credit in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G) for an emission limitation that is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the Administrator proposed or promulgated under part 63 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the baseline actual emissions shall be adjusted to account for such emission reductions;

(D) For an electric utility steam generating unit, the average rate shall be adjusted downward to reflect any emissions reductions under G.S. 143-215.107D and for which cost recovery is sought pursuant to G.S. 62-133.6;

(E) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive 24-month period shall be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period for each regulated NSR pollutant can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant; and

(F) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by Parts (B) and (C) of this Subparagraph;

(2) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit; and

(3) For a plantwide applicability limit (PAL) for a stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in Subparagraph (1) of this Paragraph and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in Subparagraph (2) of this Paragraph.

(c) In the definition of "net emissions increase," the reasonable period specified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(3)(ii) shall be seven years.

(d) in the definition of "subject to regulation", a greenhouse gas's global warming potential is the global warming potential published at Table A-1 of Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 98 and shall include subsequent amendments and editions.

(e) The limitation specified in 40 CFR 51.166(b)(15)(ii) shall not apply.

(f) Major stationary sources and major modifications shall comply with the requirements contained in 40 CFR 51.166(i) and (a)(7) and by extension in 40 CFR 51.166(j) through (r) and (w).

(g) 40 CFR 51.166(w)(10)(iv)(a) is changed to read: "If the emissions level calculated in accordance with Paragraph (w)(6) of this Section is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL [plant wide applicability limit] level, the Director shall renew the PAL at the same level." 40 CFR 51.166(w)(10)(iv)(b) is not incorporated by reference.

(h) 15A NCAC 02Q .0102 is not applicable to any source to which this Rule applies. The owner or operator of the sources to which this Rule applies shall apply for and receive a permit as required in 15A NCAC 02Q .0300 or .0500.

(i) When a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation that was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the provisions of this Rule shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet begun on the source or modification.

(j) The provisions of 40 CFR 52.21(r)(2) regarding the period of validity of approval to construct are incorporated by reference except that the term "Administrator" is replaced with "Director".

(k) Permits may be issued based on innovative control technology as set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(s)(1) if the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(s)(2) have been met, subject to the condition of 40 CFR 51.166(s)(3), and with the allowance set forth in 40 CFR 51.166(s)(4).

(l) A permit application subject to this Rule shall be processed in accordance with the procedures and requirements of 40 CFR 51.166(q). Within 30 days of receipt of the application, applicants shall be notified if the application is complete as to initial information submitted. Commencement of construction before full prevention of significant deterioration approval is obtained constitutes a violation of this Rule.

(m) Approval of an application with regard to the requirements of this Rule shall not relieve the owner or operator of the responsibility to comply with applicable provisions of other rules of this Subchapter or Subchapter 02Q of this Title and any other requirements under local, State, or federal law.

(n) In lieu of the requirements in 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6) and (7), the following shall apply. If the owner or operator of a source is using projected actual emissions to determine applicability with prevention of significant deterioration requirements, the owner or operator shall notify the Director of the modification before beginning actual construction. The notification shall include:

- (1) a description of the project;
- (2) identification of sources whose emissions could be affected by the project;
- (3) the calculated projected actual emissions and an explanation of how the projected actual emissions were calculated, including identification of emissions excluded by 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40)(ii)(c);
- (4) the calculated baseline actual emissions in Subparagraph (b)(1) of this Rule and an explanation of how the baseline actual emissions were calculated; and
- (5) any netting calculations, if applicable.

If upon reviewing the notification, the Director finds that the project will require a prevention of significant deterioration evaluation, then the Director shall notify the owner or operator of his or her Findings and the owner or operator shall not make the modification until a prevention of significant deterioration permit has been issued pursuant to this Rule. If the Director finds that the project will not require a prevention of significant deterioration evaluation and the projected actual emissions, calculated pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40)(ii)(a) and (b), minus the baseline actual emissions, is 50 percent or greater of the amount that is a significant emissions increase, without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase, for the regulated NSR pollutant, then, the Director will require a permit application to include a permit condition for the monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting of the annual emissions related to the project in tons per year, for 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit for the regulated NSR pollutant; otherwise these records shall be maintained for five years following resumption of regular operations after the change. The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Director within 60 days after the end of each year during which these records must be generated. The report shall contain the items listed in 40 CFR 51.166(r)(6)(v)(a) through (c). The owner or operator shall make the information documented and maintained under this Paragraph available to the Director or the general public pursuant to the requirements in 40 CFR 70.4(b)(3)(viii). The monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in this Paragraph shall not apply if the projected actual emissions, calculated pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166(b)(40)(ii)(a) and (b), minus the baseline actual emissions, is less than 50 percent of the amount that is a significant emissions increase, without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase, for the regulated NSR pollutant.

(o) Portions of the regulations in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) that are referred to in this Rule are incorporated by reference unless a specific reference states otherwise. The version of the CFR incorporated in this Rule, with respect to 40 CFR 51.166, is that as of July 1, 2019 <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol2/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol2-sec51-166.pdf> and does not include any subsequent amendments or editions. Federal regulations referenced in 40 CFR 51.166 shall include subsequent amendments and editions. This Rule is applicable in accordance with 40 CFR 51.166(b)(48) and (b)(49)(iv) and (v).

History Note: Authority G.S. 143-215.3(a)(1); 143-215.107(a)(3); 143-215.107(a)(5); 143-215.107(a)(7); 143-215.108(b); 150B-21.6;
 Eff. January 28, 2011 pursuant to E.O. 81, Beverly E. Perdue;
 Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3(c), a bill was not ratified by the General Assembly to disapprove this rule.
Temporary Amendment Eff. December 23, 2011.2011;
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