

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

AIR QUALITY DIVISION

PART 18. PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION OF AIR QUALITY

R 336.2802 Applicability.

Rule 1802. (1) This part applies to the construction of a new major stationary source or a project at an existing major stationary source in an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under sections 107(d)(1)(A)(ii) or (iii) of the clean air act.

(1) The requirements of R 336.2810 to R 336.2818 apply to the construction of any new major stationary source or the major modification of any existing major stationary source, except as this rule otherwise provides.

(2) No new major stationary source or major modification to which R 336.2810 to R 336.2818(2) apply shall begin actual construction without a permit to install issued under R 336.1201(1)(a) that states that the major stationary source or major modification will meet those requirements.

(3) This part applies to the construction of new major sources and major modifications to existing major sources in the following manner:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subrule (5) of this rule, and consistent with the definition of major modification, a project is a major modification for a regulated new source review pollutant if it causes both of the following types of emissions increases:

- (i) A significant emissions increase.
- (ii) A significant net emissions increase.

(b) The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase. (b) The procedure for calculating whether a significant emissions increase will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified. The procedure for calculating, before beginning actual construction, whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source is contained in the definition of net emissions increase. Regardless of preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(c) The actual-to-projected-actual applicability test may be used for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated new source review pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actual emissions and the baseline actual emissions for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(d) The actual-to-potential test may be used for projects that involve construction of new emission units or modification of existing emission units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated new source review pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit from each new or modified emission unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(e) The hybrid test may be used for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A

significant emissions increase of a regulated new source review pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the appropriate methods specified in this subrule as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(5) For any major stationary source with a plantwide applicability limit for a regulated new source review pollutant, the major stationary source shall comply with R 336.2823.

History: 2006 MR 23, Eff. Dec. 4, 2006.