

# MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

## AIR QUALITY DIVISION

### PART 18. PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION OF AIR QUALITY

#### **R 336.2816 Sources impacting federal class I areas; additional requirements.**

Rule 1816. (1) The department shall transmit to the United States environmental protection agency a copy of each permit application relating to a major stationary source or major modification and provide notice to the United States environmental protection agency of every action related to the consideration of the permit.

(2) If an applicant submits a permit application to the department for a proposed major stationary source or major modification that affects a federal class I area, the applicant must submit to the department and the federal land manager charged with direct responsibility for management of class I lands a demonstration of the impact the emissions from the proposed source or modification would have on the air quality related values of class I lands, including visibility. The department shall be available to consult with and provide additional information to the federal land manager during the federal land manager's review of the demonstration submitted by the applicant, if necessary, to complete the review of the demonstration.

(3) If the federal land manager's review of the applicant's demonstration results in a finding that the emissions from the proposed major source or major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality related values of class I lands, including visibility, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from a major source or major modification would not cause or contribute to concentrations that would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a class I area, and if the department concurs with such finding, then the department shall not approve the permit application.

(4) If the department determines that the emissions from a proposed major source or major modification would cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a class I area, the department shall not approve a permit application unless the applicable requirements of Michigan's state implementation plan are otherwise met and 1 of the following occurs:

(a) The applicant submits a written certification that the applicant has demonstrated to the federal land manager that the emissions from the proposed major source or major modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of class I lands, including visibility, notwithstanding that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from a major source or major modification would cause or contribute to concentrations that would exceed the maximum allowable increases for a class I area. The department may then, provided that applicable requirements are otherwise met, issue the permit with emission limitations to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and oxides of nitrogen would not exceed the following maximum allowable increases over minor source baseline concentration for the pollutants: A written certification that both the governor and the federal land manager have granted a sulfur dioxide variance for the federal class I area.

Table 183

Maximum allowable increases over minor source baseline concentrations

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)
Particulate matter:	
PM-10, annual arithmetic mean	17
PM-10, 24-hour maximum	30
PM 2.5, annual arithmetic mean	4
PM 2.5, 24-hour maximum	9
Sulfur dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	20
24-hour maximum	91
3-hour maximum	325
Nitrogen dioxide:	
Annual arithmetic mean	25

(b) If the department cannot approve the permit application under R 336.2816(4)(a) due to sulfur dioxide emissions resulting in increases greater than those specified in table 183 for periods of 24 hours or less, the applicant may obtain approval by providing a written certification that the applicant has demonstrated to the federal land manager that the emissions from the proposed major source or major modification would have no adverse impact on the air quality related values of class I lands, including visibility, and that both the governor and the federal land manager have granted a sulfur dioxide variance for the federal class I area on which variance the public has received notice and opportunity for public hearing.

(c) If the department cannot approve the permit application under R 336.2816(4)(a) due to sulfur dioxide emissions resulting in increases greater than those specified in table 183 for periods of 24 hours or less, and the department cannot approve the permit application under R 336.2816(4)(b) because the federal land manager does not concur with the governor's issuance of a sulfur dioxide variance that is otherwise consistent with R 336.2816(4)(b), the applicant may obtain approval by providing a written certification that the applicant has demonstrated to the president that a sulfur dioxide variance is in the national interest and the president concurs with the issuance of the sulfur dioxide variance by the governor. The applicant shall transfer the recommendations of the governor and the federal land manager to the president in any case where the governor recommends a variance in which the federal land manager does not concur.

(5) The department will not issue a permit affecting a class I area in which a sulfur dioxide variance was granted under R 336.2816(4)(b) or (c), unless the permit includes emission limitations necessary to assure that emissions of sulfur dioxide from the major source or major modification would not, during any day on which the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases are exceeded, cause or contribute to concentrations which would exceed the following maximum allowable increases over the baseline concentration and to assure that emissions would not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the otherwise applicable maximum allowable increases for periods of exposure of 24 hours or less for more than 18 days, not necessarily consecutive, during any annual period.

Table 184

Maximum Allowable Sulfur Dioxide Increments

Period Of Exposure	Maximum Allowable Increase (Micrograms Per Cubic Meter)	
	Terrain Areas	
	Low	High
24-hour maximum	36	62
3-hour maximum	130	221

History: 2006 AACS; 2008 AACS; 2011 AACS; 2012 MR 22, Eff. Nov. 30, 2012.