

RULE 309. SPECIFIC CONTAMINANTS. (Adopted 10/18/1971 and 5/1/1972, readopted 10/23/1978)

A. General

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission any one or more of the following contaminants, in any state or combination thereof, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge:

1. Sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂): 0.2 percent, by volume.
2. Combustion Contaminants:
 - a. **Northern Zone:** 0.3 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions. In measuring the combustion contaminants from incinerators used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, the carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).
 - b. **Southern Zone:** 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions (except as specified in section D below).

B. Sulfur Recovery Units

1. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfur recovery unit producing elemental sulfur, effluent process gas containing more than:
 - a. 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.
 - b. 10 parts per million by volume of hydrogen sulfide.
2. Any sulfur recovery unit having an effluent process gas discharge containing less than 10 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide may dilute to meet the provision of section 1a. above.

C. Sulfuric Acid Units

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any sulfuric acid unit, effluent process gas containing more than:

1. 500 parts per million by volume of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.
2. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide.

D. Incinerator Burning - Southern Zone.

1. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning:
 - a. Particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions for equipment having design burning rates greater than 100 pounds per hour, except as provided in subsection b.
 - b. Particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grains per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions for equipment having design burning rates of 100 pounds per hour or less.

- c. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculations to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in sections a. and b. above.

E. Fuel Burning Equipment

1. A "Fuel Burning Equipment" unit shall be composed of the minimum number of boilers, furnaces, jet engines or other fuel burning equipment, whose simultaneous operations are required for the production of useful heat or power.
2. Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this Rule, if it is considered best available control technology by the Control Officer.
3. A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not exceed any of the following rates:
 - a. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
 - b. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
 - c. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants derived from the fuel.
4. Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.

F. Fuel Burning Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen - Southern Zone

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any non-mobile fuel burning article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, having a maximum heat input rate of more than 1775 million British thermal units (Btu) per hour (gross), flue gas having a concentration of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at 3 percent oxygen, in excess of 125 parts per million (ppm) when fired by a gaseous fuel and 225 ppm when fired by a liquid or solid fuel.

G. Carbon Monoxide - Southern Zone

1. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to emissions from internal combustion engines.
2. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere carbon monoxide (CO) in concentrations exceeding 2000 ppm by volume measured on a dry basis.