

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**§ 52.1601**

comply with such applicable requirements.

[71 FR 25376, Apr. 28, 2006]

**§ 52.1585 Interstate pollutant transport provisions; What are the FIP requirements for decreases in emissions of sulfur dioxide?**

The owner or operator of each SO<sub>2</sub> source located within the State of New Jersey and for which requirements are set forth under the Federal CAIR SO<sub>2</sub> Trading Program in part 97 of this

chapter must comply with such applicable requirements.

[71 FR 25376, Apr. 28, 2006]

**§§ 52.1586–52.1600 [Reserved]**

**§ 52.1601 Control strategy and regulations: Sulfur oxides.**

(a) The applicable limitation on the sulfur content of fuel marketed and used in New Jersey until and including March 15, 1974, as set forth in N.J.A.C. subchapter 7:1–3.1 is approved, except that the use of coal in the following utility plants and boiler units is not approved:<sup>1</sup>

Company	Plant	City	Boiler unit(s)
Atlantic City Electric .....	Deepwaters .....	Deepwaters .....	5/7, 7/9, 3/5, 4/6.
Public Service Electric & Gas .....	Essex .....	Newark .....	All.
Do .....	Sewaren .....	Woodbridge .....	Do.
Do .....	Bergen .....	Bergen .....	No. 1.
Do .....	Burlington .....	Burlington .....	1–4.
Do .....	Kearney .....	Kearney .....	All.
Do .....	Hudson .....	Jersey City .....	No. 1.
Jersey Central Power & Light .....	Sayreville .....	Sayreville .....	All.
Do .....	E. H. Werner .....	South Amboy .....	Do.

(b) Before any steam or electric power generating facility in Zone 3, as defined in N.J.A.C. 7:27–10.1, burning fuel oil on June 4, 1979, having a rated hourly gross heat input greater than 200,000,000 British Thermal Units (BTU's), and capable of burning coal without major reconstruction or construction, which facility was in operation prior to May 6, 1968, or group of such facilities having a combined rated hourly capacity greater than 450,000,000 BTU's may be permitted by the State to convert to the use of coal, the State shall submit to EPA a copy of the proposed permit together with an air quality analysis employing methodology acceptable to EPA. If EPA determines, on the basis of the submitted analysis, that the proposed coal conversion will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of air quality standards and will not be the cause for any Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment to be exceeded, then the permit authorizing conversion may

become effective immediately upon the publication of such a determination (as a Notice) in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If EPA determines that the submitted analysis is inadequate or that it shows that the proposed conversion will interfere with attainment or maintenance of air quality standards or cause any PSD increment to be exceeded, then EPA shall so inform the State of its determination, and the permit authorizing conversion shall not become effective and conversion shall not occur until an adequate analysis is submitted or, if necessary, until a control strategy revision which would require any necessary emission reductions is submitted by the State and placed into effect as an EPA approved revision to the implementation plan. In addition, this same procedure shall apply to any State permit applied for that would authorize a relaxation in the sulfur-in-coal limitation at any such facility, as defined above in this paragraph, having

<sup>1</sup>Action by the Administrator regarding coal conversion at the listed plants and units is being held in abeyance until the Administrator determines whether and to what extent

that conversion cannot be deferred, based on analysis of fuel allocations for residual oil and coal in the Mid-Atlantic and New England States.