

Rule Interpretation Memos 30 TAC 112

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- ! [Clarification of the applicability of 112.51 to specific designated Kraft Pulp Mills or all Kraft Pulp Mills](#) [October 7, 2003]

Last Modified: October 7, 2003

Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Determination of applicability when subject to §112.9	Code #: R2-1.003
	October 15, 1996

REQUEST:

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 TAC 112, §112.9	Description: Allowable Emission Rates - Combustion of Liquid Fuel
Interpretation Request:	
Determination of applicability of Title 30 Texas Administrative Code, Section (§)112.9(b) (30 TAC 112.9[b]) when §112.9(c) applies.	

DETERMINATION:

Summary of Request:
The Operating Permits Division requested an opinion on the following question: Is the emission reduction factor, identified in §112.9(b) applicable to the standard in §112.9(c)?
Determination:
After review by the Rule Interpretation Team, the team concurred with the following determination made by the Engineering Services Section: It was determined that since §112.9(b) is not listed as a subsection under 112.9(a) it carries the same weight as all others sections and, thus, should be applied to all of the standards listed within §112.9 including §112.9(c).
Background Information and Rationale:
None

Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-1.001
Date	October 14, 1996

REQUEST:

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 TAC 112, §112.9	Description: Allowable Emission Rates - Combustion of Liquid Fuel
Interpretation Request:	
Determination of whether an incinerator may be defined as a furnace, and under what circumstances Title 30 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 112 (30 TAC 112) impacts.	

DETERMINATION:

Summary of Request:
The Operating Permits Division requested to determine if an incinerator which is a pollution abatement device for a process waste vent stream of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and acid gases, and uses a supplemental liquid fuel to help burn the waste vent stream is required to meet only the allowable emission rates for: (1) sulfur dioxide under Section (§)112.9, and (2) the nitrogen oxide (NO _x) emission rates under §117.209(c)(1).
Determination:
After review by the Rule Interpretation Team, the team concurred with the following determination made by the Engineering Services Section (ESS): Title 30 TAC 112 applies to specific equipment and processes listed in the regulation (e.g., solid fossil fuel-fired steam generators and sulfur recovery plants) and may not necessarily apply to equipment used for emission control devices. Incinerators which are not associated with any piece of equipment or process regulated under 30 TAC 112 are not included in this regulation. Therefore, 30 TAC 112 does not apply to this type of incinerator burning waste process vent gases. Note: Net ground level concentration limits as stated in §112.3 and §112.4 are not subject to the Title V program per §122.010 (definition of applicable requirement [L]).

Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Determination of applicability when combusting SRU's waste gas stream	CODE #: R2-1.002
Date	October 14, 1996

REQUEST:

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 TAC 112, §112.7	Description: Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds
Interpretation Request:	
Determination of applicability of Title 30 Texas Administrative Code, Section (§) 112.7 (30 TAC 112.7) when combusting the sulfur recovery unit's waste gas stream.	

DETERMINATION:

Summary of Request:
<p>The Operating Permits Division has requested an opinion on the following question:</p> <p>Are the sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emission limits in §112.7 applicable when combusting a waste gas stream from a sulfur recovery unit (SRU)?</p>
Determination:
<p>After review by the Rule Interpretation Team, the team concurred with the following determination made by the Engineering Services Section:</p> <p>Since the purpose of this section is to limit SO₂ emissions, instead of SRU discharges into another unit, an interpretation of this section to mean that the emission limits apply to a duct upstream of a control device, or that emission limits simply don't apply, would be illogical. Because no mention of it is made in either rule or preamble language, it was concluded that the existence of a control device does not modify the requirements of this section in any way, and the standards of §112.7 still apply downstream of the control device. It was noted that stack emissions from an SRU gas stream which is discharged to a combustion unit would be lower than direct emissions, when the combustion unit's destruction efficiency is accounted for.</p>

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-9.002 R5-121.005
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Revision - Determination of applicability for a glycol dehydrator reboiler which burns liquid fuel and routes its emissions back to its firebox.	October 7, 2003
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 TAC Chapter 112, § 112.9	Subchapter A: Control of Sulphur Dioxide
30 TAC Chapter 115, §§ 115.121-129	Subchapter B: General Volatile Organic Compound Sources Division 2: Vent Gas Control
Interpretation Request:	
Would a glycol dehydrator reboiler which combusts liquid fuel and routes its still vent emissions (which contain volatile organic compounds [VOCs] [Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene and Xylene, etc.]) back to its firebox be considered both a control device for purposes of meeting the Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 115 Vent Gas Control requirements (§§ 115.121-129) and a process heater subject to sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) requirements contained in 30 TAC Chapter 112 (specifically § 112.9)?	
Determination:	
The glycol dehydrator reboiler which uses its still vent emissions along with liquid fuel to fire its firebox is considered both a process heater and a control device. Therefore, the specified glycol dehydrator reboiler is subject to the requirements of 30 TAC § 112.9 (Allowable Emission Rates--Combustion of Liquid Fuel) and §§ 115.121-129 (Vent Gas Control). Also note that any facility that is subject to the SO ₂ limits of Chapter 112 shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC § 112.2 (Compliance, Reporting, and Recordkeeping).	

Note: This determination was originally issued in 1996 as R2-1.004/R5-121.005. In 2003, it was reissued as Rule Interpretation Code Number R2-9.002/R5-121.005 with substantive and technical changes.

Bibliography:

30 TAC Chapter 101 (2002). [Sep. 12, 2002]

Air RIT Rule Interpretation/Opinion Code #: R2-9.002/R5-121.005

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TCEQ's homepage: <http://www.tnrc.state.tx.us/permitting/airperm/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.

30 TAC Chapter 112 (1997). [July 16, 1997]

30 TAC Chapter 115 (2003). [Jan. 17, 2003]

Rule Interpretation Code Number R5-121.003 (August 1, 2003).

Air RIT Rule Interpretation/Opinion Code #: R2-9.002/R5-121.005

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Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Determine if “space” heaters used for comfort heat are subject to the SO ₂ requirements under §112.9	CODE #: R2-1.005
	July 16, 1997

REQUEST:

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <u> </u> State Regulation: <u> X </u>
	Description:
30 TAC Chapter 112 § 112.9(a)	Control of Sulfur Dioxide Allowable Emission Rates - Combustion of Liquid Fuel.
Interpretation Request:	
Section 112.9(a) contains SO ₂ emission limitations for liquid fuel-fired steam generators, furnaces, and heaters but does not furnish a definition for the term “heaters.” Does the term “heaters” referenced in § 112.9(a) include space heaters used to provide comfort heat?	

DETERMINATION:

Summary of Request:
Section 112.9(a) contains SO ₂ emission limitations for liquid fuel-fired steam generators, furnaces, and heaters but does not furnish a definition for the term “heaters.” Does the term “heaters” referenced in § 112.9(a) include space heaters used to provide comfort heat?
Determination:
It is the Rule Interpretation Team’s (RIT) opinion that the term “heater” is referring to “process” heaters and does not include space heaters used <u>only</u> to provide comfort heat.

Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Determination if petroleum coke is considered a solid fossil fuel under Chapter 111 and 112	CODE #: R2-8.001
Date	March 24, 1998

REQUEST:

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <u> </u> State Regulation: <u> X </u>
30 TAC Chapter 111, § 111.153(c) 30 TAC Chapter 112, § 112.8	Description: Subchapter A: Visible Emissions and Particulate Matter - Air Emissions Limits on Nonagricultural Processes Control of Sulfur Dioxide

DETERMINATION:

Interpretation Request:
Determine if petroleum coke is considered a solid fossil fuel under Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 111 and Chapter 112 (30 TAC Chapters 111 and 112).
Determination:
Petroleum coke is considered to be a solid fossil fuel. Therefore facilities which use petroleum coke as a fuel in solid fossil fuel-fired steam generators are subject to the requirements of § 111.153(b) and § 112.8.

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-3.001
April 27, 1999	

Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 112 §§ 112.3(a), (b), and (c)	Description: Division 1: Control of Sulfur Dioxide Net Ground Level Concentrations
Interpretation Request:	
Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) § 112.3(a), (b), and (c) each specify an allowable net ground level concentration of sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) “averaged over any 30-minute period.” If SO ₂ monitoring data is collected every 5 minutes, should compliance be evaluated with 30-minute block averages, or using “rolling” 30-minute averages? Does the reporting company have a choice of which averaging method to use, or is the most stringent method required in all cases?	
Determination:	
For monitoring data collected at frequent intervals (such as every five minutes), a 30-minute “rolling” average must be calculated for each new data point. Therefore, compliance can be determined for any possible 30-minute set of data and the source does not have the option to determine compliance with a less stringent averaging method.	

Bibliography:

TNRCC Sampling Procedures Manual. (Revised July 1985)

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.3 [Effective Date: October 23, 1992].

Bibliography:

TNRCC Sampling Procedures Manual. (Revised July 1985)

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.3 [Effective Date: October 23, 1992].

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-33.001
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Typographical error in 112.33(a), incorrectly references 112.32	July 21, 2000
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/> State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 112 § 112.33(a)	Description: Control of Air Pollution From Sulfur Compounds Control of Hydrogen Sulfide

Interpretation Request:

Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) § 112.33(a) states: “Determination of the net ground level concentration . . . in this section for hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and §112.32 of this title (relating to Allowable Emissions - Other Property) for sulfuric acid.” However, 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.32 is concerned with emissions from hydrogen sulfide not sulfuric acid. Should the correct reference in 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.33(a) be to 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.41?

Determination:

The reference in 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.33(a) to 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.32 is incorrect. The correct reference should be 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.41. Therefore, 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.33(a) should read:

Determination of the net ground level concentration shall be performed in accordance with the procedures outlined in this section for hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and §112.41 of this title (relating to Emissions Limits) for sulfuric acid.

Bibliography:

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 112 (Effective: Dec. 14, 1979)

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 112 (Effective: July 16, 1997)

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-7.001
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Applicability of pulping liquor recovery furnaces used to recover sodium and sulfur salts from the kraft pulping process to 112.7	September 21, 2000
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <u> </u>	State Regulation: <u> X </u>
	Description:	
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 112, § 112.7	Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds Control of Sulfur Dioxide	
Interpretation Request:		
Two pulping liquor recovery furnaces are operated at a kraft linerboard mill. The purpose of the recovery furnaces is to recover sodium and sulfur salts from the pulping process for their reuse. Is this operation subject to the Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) Chapter 112 allowable emission rates for sulfur recovery plants (30 Tex. Admin. Code §112.7)?		
Determination:		
The requirements contained in 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.7 are for the recovery of elemental sulfur by a sulfur recovery plant. Because sodium and sulfur salts are not elemental sulfur, the requirements of 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.7 do not apply to the two pulping liquor recovery furnaces operated at the kraft linerboard mill.		

Bibliography:

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 112 (1968). [Effective: Feb. 22, 1968]

Title 30 Tex. Admin. Code, Chapter 112 (1997). [Effective: July 16, 1997]

HAWLEY'S CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY 977 (12ed. 1993).

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-9.001
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Applicability of 30 TAC 112.9 to recovery furnaces combusting black liquor (liquid digester waste) at a Kraft Pulp Mill	October 26, 2000
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <u> </u> State Regulation: <u> X </u>
	Description:
30 Tex. Admin. Code Chapter 112, § 112.9	Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds Control of Sulfur Dioxide
Interpretation Request:	
Two recovery furnaces combust black liquor, which consists of lignin from a Kraft pulping process, to recover sodium and sulfur salts. Is this operation subject to the Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (Tex. Admin. Code) Chapter 112 pertaining to allowable emission rates for combustion of liquid fuel for steam generation units or furnaces (30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.9)?	
Determination:	
The black liquor (liquid digester waste), which consists of lignin from the Kraft pulping process, combusted in the two recovery furnaces, is considered a solid fuel. Therefore, the two recovery furnaces combusting black liquor are not subject to the requirements of 30 Tex. Admin. Code § 112.9.	

Bibliography:

30 Tex. Admin. Code ch. 101 (2000) (effective Sept. 4, 2000).

30 Tex. Admin. Code ch. 112 (1997) (effective July 16, 1997).

Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 704 (12th ed. 1993).

63 Fed. Reg. 18,783 (1998) (Apr 15, 1998).

Babcock and Wilcox, *Steam - Its Generation and Use* 6-10 (38th ed. 1972).

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Technical Support Document: Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft and Soda Pulp Mills* 2-7 to 2-21 (1996) (EPA-453/R-96-012).

Anthony J. Buonicore & Wayne T. Davis, *Air Pollution Engineering Manual* 835-851 (1992) (ch. 18 Wood Processing Industry).

Office of Compliance, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Sector Notebook Project - Profile of the Pulp and Paper Industry* 29-30 (1995) (EPA/310-R-95-015).

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-45.001
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Clarification related to the complete visual inspection requirements contained in 112.45(a).	September 5, 2003
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <u> </u> State Regulation: <u> X </u>
30 TAC Chapter 112 § 112.45(a)	Description: Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds Subchapter C: Control of Sulfuric Acid
Interpretation Request:	
Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 112.45(a) requires an owner or operator of any sulfuric acid plant subject to the provisions of 30 TAC § 112.41(b) to conduct a complete visual inspection of all applicable emission control devices at least once per calendar year. If a sulfuric acid plant has control devices (sulfuric acid mist eliminators) which are equipped with continuous inlet and outlet parameter monitoring, is an annual visual inspection still required? If so, is the annual visual inspection required to include internal components of the emission control system, or simply an inspection of the external components? Can an owner/operator request an alternate method of monitoring or inspection in lieu of the annual visual inspection referenced in 30 TAC § 112.45(a)?	
Determination:	
Section 112.45(a) requires an annual visual inspection regardless of the type or quality of control device monitoring. The annual visual inspection must include a complete review of internal components. The Subchapter C rules do not allow for an alternate method to replace the inspection requirements of 30 TAC § 112.45(a).	

Bibliography:

30 TAC Chapter 112 (1997). [July 16, 1997]

14 Tex. Reg. 3202 (1989). [June 30, 1989]

Air RIT Rule Interpretation/Opinion Code #: R2-45.001

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TCEQ's homepage: <http://www.tnrc.state.tx.us/permitting/airperm/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members.

Air Rule Interpretation Summary Form

Code Number	R2-51.001
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Clarification of the applicability of 112.51 to specific designated Kraft Pulp Mills or all Kraft Pulp Mills.	October 7, 2003
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Rule/Regulation Citation(s):	Federal Rule: <input type="checkbox"/>	State Regulation: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Description:	
30 TAC Chapter 112 § 112.51	Control of Air Pollution from Sulfur Compounds Subchapter D: Control of Total Reduced Sulfur	
Interpretation Request:		
Do the requirements of Title 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §§ 112.51-59 apply to all sources including those subject to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60, Subpart BB (Sources constructed or modified after September 24, 1976) or do the requirements of 30 TAC §§ 112.51-59 only apply to existing sources that predate 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB?		
Determination:		
The requirements of 30 TAC §§ 112.51-59 only apply to existing sources that predate federal new source performance standards. Therefore, §§ 112.51-59 do not apply to kraft pulp mills for which construction or modification commenced after September 24, 1976 that are subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB.		

Bibliography:

30 TAC Chapter 112 (1997). [July 16, 1997]

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BB (2001). [July 1, 2001]

Federal Clean Air Act, Section 111(d).

14 Tex. Reg. 252 (1989). [Jan. 13, 1989]

14 Tex. Reg. 3203 (1989). [Jun. 30, 1989]

Air RIT Rule Interpretation/Opinion Code #: R2-51.001

Please note, in the event that an external customer feels that this rule interpretation is in error or a source of information has been overlooked which would change the determination, a request for reconsideration may be submitted. Requests must be submitted on a Reconsideration Process Form which is available at the TCEQ's homepage: <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/permitting/airperm/opd/rimhmpg.htm>, or from any of the air rule interpretation team members. 1 of 1