

U.S. EPA FACT SHEET

Final Rule: Revisions to the Arizona Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan

March 29, 2016

Summary of Action:

EPA is revising the Arizona Regional Haze Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for the Coronado Generating Station. Specifically, EPA is:

- Replacing a plant-wide compliance method with a unit-specific compliance method for determining compliance with the best available retrofit technology (BART) emission limits for NO_x from Units 1 and 2 at Coronado
- Finalizing a unit-specific limit of 0.065 lb/MMBtu for Unit 1 and 0.080 lb/MMBtu for Unit 2 (both on a rolling 30-boiler-operating-day basis)
- Finalizing the removal of the affirmative defense for malfunctions included in the FIP
- Revising the work practice standard in the FIP for Coronado to require the operation of the SCRs at both Coronado units at all times that they are in operation, consistent with technological limitations

Background:

On December 5, 2012, the Arizona Regional Haze FIP established requirements for BART for the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District (SRP) Coronado Generating Station, Units 1 and 2. A plant-wide limit for the averaged NO_x emissions from Units 1 and 2 was established as 0.065 lb/MMBtu.

On February 4, 2013, SRP, the owner/operator of the Coronado Generating Station petitioned EPA for reconsideration.

The main feature of today's action is the change from a plant-wide compliance method and emission limit to a unit-specific compliance method and separate emission limits for NO_x on Units 1 and 2 at the Coronado Generating Station.

This change will allow for a slight increase in NO_x emissions after December 2017 as compared to the prior FIP, but the FIP as a whole will still result in an overall NO_x reductions from Coronado compared to those currently allowed. Today's revision is not expected to affect the projected visibility improvement at the 16 Class I areas within 300 km of the plant.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes as a national goal the prevention of any future and the remedying of any existing man-made impairment of visibility in 156 national parks and wilderness areas designated as Class I areas. It also directs states to require use of BART at certain larger, older stationary sources in order to address visibility impacts from these sources.

Visibility impacts are measured in deciviews. A source with an impact of 0.5 deciviews is considered to contribute to visibility impairment, while a source with an impact of 1.0 deciviews or more is considered to cause visibility impairment.

Next Steps:

The Federal Register notice will be published in approximately 2 to 3 weeks. The revision to the FIP will become effective 30 days after the date of publication in the Federal Register.

More Information: <https://www3.epa.gov/region9/air/az/haze/index.html>