# Rules of
## Department of Natural Resources
### Division 10—Air Conservation Commission
#### Chapter 4—Air Quality Standards and Air Pollution Control Regulations for the Springfield-Greene County Area

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Title 10—DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division 10—Air Conservation
Commission
Chapter 4—Air Quality Standards and
Air Pollution Control Regulations for the
Springfield-Greene County Area

10 CSR 10-4.010 Ambient Air Quality
Standards
(Rescinded February 11, 1978)
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective

10 CSR 10-4.020 Definitions
(Rescinded February 11, 1978)
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective

10 CSR 10-4.030 Restriction of Emissions
of Particulate Matter From Industrial Pro-
cesses
PURPOSE: This regulation restricts the emis-
sion of particulate matter in the source gas of
an operation or activity except where 10 CSR
10-4.040, 10 CSR 10-4.080 and/or 10 CSR
10-6.070 would be applied.

(1) General Provisions.
(A) This regulation applies to any opera-
tion, process or activity except the burning of
fuel for indirect heating in which the products
of combustion do not come into direct contact
with process materials except the burning of
refuse and except the processing of sal-
vageable material by burning.
(B) Process weight means the total weight
of all materials introduced into a source oper-
ation, including solid fuels, but excluding li-
quids and gases used solely as fuels and
excluding air introduced for purposes of com-
bustion.

1. Process weight rate means a rate
established as follows:
   A. For continuous or long run steady
state source operations, the total process
weight for the entire period of continuous
operation or for a typical portion, divided by
the number of hours of the period or portion; and
   B. For cyclical or batch source oper-
ations, the total process weight for a period
which covers a complete operation or an inte-
gral number of cycles, divided by the hours of
actual process operation during the period.

2. Where the nature of any process or
operation or the design of any equipment is to
permit more than one (1) interpretation of
this section, that interpretation which results
in the minimum value for allowable emission
shall apply.

(C) The amount of particulate matter emi-
ted shall be determined as specified in 10
CSR 10-6.030(5). Any other method which is
in accordance with good professional practice
may be used with the consent of the staff
director.

(2) Emission Limitations.
(A) Except as provided for in subsection
(2)(B) and section (3) of this regulation, no
person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the
emission of particulate matter in any one (1)
hour from any source in excess of the amount
shown in the following table for the process
weight allocated to that source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process Weight</th>
<th>Rate of Emission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lb/HR</td>
<td>Tons/HR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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<td>50,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Gas Volume, Standard Cubic Foot Per Minute</th>
<th>Concentration Grain Per Standard Cubic Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,000 or less</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>0.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0.089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>0.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>0.042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>0.038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>0.036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0.034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>0.027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interpolation of the data in this table for pro-
cess weight rates up to 60,000 lb/hr shall be
accomplished by use of the equation

\[ E = 55.0P^{0.11 - 40} \]

where

\[ E = \text{rate of emission in lb/hr; and} \]

\[ P = \text{process weight rate in tons/hr.} \]

B) The limitations established by subsec-
tion (2)(A) of this regulation shall not require
the reduction of particulate matter concentra-
tion, based on the source gas volume, below
the concentration specified in Table II follow-
ing for the volume; provided that, for the pur-
poses of this subsection (2)(B), the person
responsible for the emission may elect to sub-
stitute a volume determined according to the
provisions of subsection (2)(C) of this regula-
tion and provided further that the burden of
showing the source gas volume or other vol-
ume substituted, including all the factors
which determine volume and the methods of
determining and computing volume, shall be
on the person seeking to come within the pro-
visions of this section.
10 CSR 10-4.040 Maximum Allowable Emission of Particulate Matter From Fuel Burning Equipment Used for Indirect Heating

PURPOSE: This regulation restricts the emission of particulate matter from fuel burning equipment used for indirect heating except where 10 CSR 10-6.070 would be applied.

(1) General Provisions.
(A) This regulation applies to installations in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water or hot air or other indirect heating of liquids, gases or solids and, in the course of doing so, the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials. Fuels include those such as coal, coke, lignite, coke breeze, gas, fuel oil and wood but do not include refuse. When any products or byproducts of a manufacturing process are burned for the same purpose or in conjunction with any fuel, the same maximum emission limitations shall apply.

(B) The heat content of solid fuels shall be determined as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(2). The heat content of liquid hydrocarbon fuels shall be determined as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.040(3).

(C) For purposes of this regulation, the heat input shall be the aggregate heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion pass through a stack(s). The heat input value used shall be the equipment manufacturer’s or designer’s guaranteed maximum input, whichever is greater. The total heat input of all fuel burning units at a plant or on a premises shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate matter which may be emitted.

(D) The amount of particulate matter emitted shall be determined as specified in 10 CSR 10-6.030(5). Any other method which is in accordance with good professional practice may be used with the consent of the staff director.

(E) This rule shall not apply to indirect heating sources subject to the provisions of 10 CSR 10-6.070.

(F) Indirect heating sources requiring permits under 10 CSR 10-6.060 that in turn may require particular air pollution control measures to meet more stringent emission limitations than in this rule shall meet the requirements of 10 CSR 10-6.060 Permits Required.

(2) Emission Limitations.
(A) No person may cause, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of that specified in the following schedule:

1. If the equipment has a capacity rating of ten (10) million British Thermal Units (BTUs) or less, 0.60 pounds for each million BTUs per hour input; or
2. If the equipment has a capacity rating of ten thousand (10,000) million BTUs or more, 0.12 pounds for each million BTUs per hour input.

(B) The amount of particulate matter which may be emitted from fuel burning equipment having an intermediate capacity rating between ten (10) million and ten thousand (10,000) million BTUs shall be determined by use of the following equation:

\[ E = 1.02Q^{0.233} \]

where
\( E \) = the maximum allowable particulate emission rate in pounds per million BTUs of heat input; rounded off to two (2) decimal places; and
\( Q \) = the installation heat input in millions of BTUs per hour.


10 CSR 10-4.050 Preventing Particulate Matter From Becoming Airborne
(Rescinded September 28, 1990)


10 CSR 10-4.060 Restrictions of Emission of Visible Air Contaminants

PURPOSE: This regulation specifies the maximum allowable shade or opacity of visible air contaminant emissions, unless exempt or regulated by 10 CSR 10-4.080 or 10 CSR 10-6.070 and requires the use of opacity monitoring devices on certain air contaminant sources.

PUBLISHER’S NOTE: The publication of the full text of the material that the adopting
agency has incorporated by reference in this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the full text of that material will be made available to any interested person at both the Office of the Secretary of State and the office of the adopting agency, pursuant to section 536.031, RSMo. Such material will be provided at the cost established by state law.

(1) Restrictions Applicable to Existing Installations. No person may discharge into the ambient air from any single existing source of emission any air contaminant—
   (A) Of a shade or density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart; or
   (B) Of an opacity as to obscure an observer’s view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart.

(2) Restrictions Applicable to New Installations. No person may discharge into the ambient air from any single new source of emission any air contaminant—
   (A) Of a shade or density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart; or
   (B) Of an opacity as to obscure an observer’s view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart.

(3) Exceptions.
   (A) A person may discharge into the ambient air from any single source of emission for a period(s) aggregating not more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) minutes air contaminants—
      1. Of a shade or density not equal to nor darker than No. 3 on the Ringelmann Chart; or
      2. Of an opacity as to obscure an observer’s view to a degree not equal to nor greater than does smoke designated as No. 3 on the Ringelmann Chart.
   (B) For the purposes of subsection (3)(A), the staff director, for a specific source and for special conditions may approve any other schedule.
   (C) Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to meet the requirements of section (1) or (2) of this regulation, that section shall not apply.
   (D) The provisions of section (1) of this regulation shall not apply to the following:
      1. Transfer of molten metals;
      2. Emissions from transfer ladles; and
      3. Existing grey iron cupolas as defined in 10 CSR 10-4.030.

(E) This regulation shall not apply during emergency conditions, provided that the staff director is notified or to the following:
   1. Internal combustion engines;
   2. Wood burning stoves or fireplaces in dwellings;
   3. Fires used for recreational purposes or fires used for the noncommercial preparation of food by barbecuing;
   4. Fires used solely for the purpose of training firemen; and
   5. Smoke generators used for training air pollution control inspectors.

(F) Section (3) shall not apply to incinerators.

(4) Method of Measurement.
   (A) The Ringelmann Chart shall be the standard in grading the shade or opacity of visible air contaminant emissions. The staff director with the consent of the source operator may employ any other means of measurement which give comparable results or results of greater accuracy.
   (B) The installation of opacity monitoring devices shall be required on fluid bed catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators, coal-fired steam generating units with greater than two hundred fifty (250) million British Thermal Units (BTU)/hour heat input and portland cement calcining kiln operations.

(C) Minimum Specifications.
   2. Cycling time. Cycling times include the total time a monitoring system requires to sample, analyze and record an emission measurement. Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity shall complete a minimum of one (1) cycle of operation (sampling, analyzing and data recording) for each successive ten (10)-second period.
   3. Monitor location. All continuous monitoring systems or monitoring devices shall be installed so that the measurements obtained are representative measurements of emissions occurring within the discharged opacity profile.
   4. Combined effluents. When the effluents from two (2) or more affected facilities of similar design and operating characteristics are combined before being released to the atmosphere, opacity monitoring systems may be installed on the combined effluent.
   5. Zero and drift. The owners or operators of all continuous monitoring systems installed in accordance with the requirements of this rule shall record the zero and drift at least once daily unless the manufacturer has recommended adjustments at shorter intervals, at which case the recommendations shall be followed and shall adjust the zero and span whenever the twenty-four (24)-hour zero drift or twenty-four (24)-hour calibration drift limits in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, “Performance Specification 1” are exceeded or whenever the twenty-four (24)-hour zero drift or twenty-four (24)-hour calibration drift exceeds ten percent (10%) of the emission standard.

   6. Span. Instrument span shall be approximately two hundred percent (200%) of the expected instrument data display output corresponding to the emission standard for the source.

(D) Minimum Data Requirements.
   1. Written reports required. Owners or operators of facilities required to install continuous monitoring systems shall submit a written report of excess emissions for each calendar quarter and the nature and cause of the excess emissions, if known, to the staff director. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the thirtieth day following the end of each calendar quarter.
   2. Data summary. The data summary shall consist of the magnitude in actual percent opacity of all six (6)-minute averages of opacity greater than the opacity emission limitation. Average of values may be obtained by integration over the averaging period or by arithmetically averaging a minimum of twenty-four (24) equally spaced instantaneous opacity measurements per six (6)-minute period. A one (1)-hour period means any sixty (60)-minute period commencing on the hour and a six (6)-minute period means any one (1) of ten (10) equal parts of a one (1)-hour period.
   3. Inoperative periods. The date and time identifying each period during which the continuous monitoring system was inoperative (except for zero and span checks) and the nature of system repairs or adjustments shall be reported.
   4. No excess emissions. When no excess emissions have occurred during the reporting period and the continuous monitoring system has not been inoperative, repaired or adjusted, that information shall be included in the report.
   5. Files to be maintained. Owners or operators of affected facilities shall maintain a file of all information reported in the quarterly summaries and all other data collected either by the continuous monitoring system or as necessary to convert monitoring data to the units of the applicable standard, for a minimum of two (2) years from the date of collection of the data or submission of the summaries.
(E) Special Considerations.

1. Alternatives. Alternative monitoring requirements, system locations and procedures for performing calibration checks which do not meet the requirements of this rule but adequately demonstrate a definite and consistent relationship with the intent of this rule, may be approved by the staff director.

2. Exceptions.

   A. Coal-fired steam generating units that have an annual boiler capacity factor of thirty percent (30%) or less as currently defined by the Federal Power Commission shall be exempt from these monitoring requirements.

   B. Coal-fired boilers and portland cement calcining kilns scheduled for retirement prior to January 1, 1981 shall be exempt from these monitoring requirements.

   C. Coal-fired boilers which utilize flue gas desulfurization equipment shall be exempt from these monitoring requirements.

   D. Portland cement calcining kilns whose particulate emissions are controlled with baghouses which emit from multiple stacks or vents shall be exempt from these opacity monitoring requirements.

(F) Compliance.

1. Owners or operators of affected facilities shall submit a plan for meeting the requirements of this rule to the staff director within sixty (60) days (May 24, 1976) of its effective date (March 25, 1976).

2. Notwithstanding compliance with any other provision of this rule, no owner or operator of a facility affected by this rule will be deemed to be in compliance until the compliance plan receives the written approval of the staff director.

3. Effective date of compliance. Facilities affected by this rule shall comply within twelve (12) months (March 25, 1977) of its effective date (March 25, 1976).

**10 CSR 10-4.080 Incinerators**

(Rescinded December 9, 1991)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1986).


**10 CSR 10-4.090 Open Burning Restrictions**

PURPOSE: This regulation prohibits the disposal of refuse by open burning except as provided under specified conditions.

   (1) Refuse Burning Restrictions. On and after January 1, 1970 no person may conduct, cause, permit or allow open burning of refuse.

   (2) Prohibition of Salvage Operations by Open Burning. On and after July 29, 1970 no person may conduct, cause, permit or allow a salvage operation by open burning.

   (3) Restriction on Open Burning of Trade Wastes. On and after January 13, 1970 no person may conduct, cause, permit or allow the disposal of trade wastes by open burning.

   (4) Exceptions.

      A. Open burning of household refuse originating from a residence of fewer than five (5) dwelling units shall not be in violation of section (1) of this regulation, provided that burning takes place on the premises where the refuse originates and provided further that burning takes place outside the corporate limits of Springfield and only within areas zoned A-1, Agricultural District.

      B. The open burning of trade wastes and vegetation may be permitted only when it can be shown that open burning is the only feasible method of disposal and that disposal is in the public interest. Any person intending to engage in open burning shall file a request to do so with the director. The application shall state the following:

        1. The name, address and telephone number of the person submitting the application;

        2. The type of business or activity involved;

        3. A description of the proposed equipment and operating practices, the type, quantity and composition of material to be burned and the expected composition and amount of air contaminants to be released to the atmosphere, where known;

        4. The schedule of burning operations;

        5. The exact location where the open burning will occur;

        6. Reasons why open burning is the only feasible method of disposal and why disposal is in the public interest; and

        7. Evidence that the proposed open burning has been approved by the fire control authority which has jurisdiction. Upon approval of the application by the director, the person may proceed with the operation without being in violation of section (1) or (3) of this regulation, but the approval shall not exempt the applicant from the provisions of any other law, ordinance or regulation.

      C. An open burning permit may be issued by the director for open burning on a continual basis at a sanitary landfill, demolition landfill, compost plant, transfer station or salvage operation provided that—

         1. The sanitary landfill, demolition landfill, compost plant, transfer station or salvage operation has a valid permit issued by the Waste Management Program under the provisions of sections 260.200–260.245, RSMo (1986) or is approved for open burning by the director in cases where a Waste Management Program permit is not required;

         2. Only tree trunks, tree limbs, vegetation or untreated waste lumber are burned;

         3. The open burning will take place at a time of day when atmospheric conditions will permit adequate dispersion of smoke;

         4. The distance from the open burning site to the nearest inhabited residence or commercial business is at least two hundred (200)
yards or a greater distance as determined by
the director to be required to prevent a nuis-
ance;
5. The open burning will not hinder the op-
eration of the installation itself, ignite
material other than specified in paragraph
(4)(C)(2. or otherwise create a fire hazard;
6. The fire control authority which has
jurisdiction approves the method and site of
open burning;
7. The owner or operator complies with
all applicable laws, regulations and ordi-
nances regulating open burning;
8. The owner or operator submits infor-
dation to the director prior to the issuance of
the permit showing that the conditions of this
subsection will be met;
9. The director may place conditions in
the permit concerning times, methods and
locations of burning in order to prevent air
pollution, nuisance conditions or safety haz-
ards;
10. In a nonattainment area as defined in
10 CSR 10-6.020(2)(N)1., the director shall not issue a permit under this subsection unless the owner or operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director that the emissions from the open burning of the spec-
fied material would be less than the emis-
sions from otherwise processing the specified material; and
11. The permit may be revoked if the
owner or operator fails to comply with the
provisions of this subsection or any condition of
the permit or if a permit issued by the
Waste Management Program as specified in
paragraph (4)(C)(1.) is revoked or voided.
(D) This regulation shall not apply to the follow-
ing:
1. Fires set in connection with agricul-
tural operations related to the growing or har-
esting of crops;
2. Fires set for the purpose of instruct-
ing and training firemen in the methods of
fighting fires; and
3. Fires used for recreational purposes or
fires used for the noncommercial prepara-
tion of food, such as by barbecuing.

10 CSR 10-4.110 Measurement of Emiss-
sions of Air Contaminants
(Rescinded April 9, 1992)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1986).
Original rule field Dec. 5, 1969, effective

10 CSR 10-4.120 Submission of Emission
Information
(Rescinded November 12, 1984)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1978).
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective
Dec. 15, 1969. Amended: Filed Aug. 25,
1972, effective Sept. 4, 1972. Amended:
Rescinded: Filed Dec. 10, 1979, effective
April II, 1980.

The Missouri Air Conservation Commission
has the authority under Chapter 203, RSMo
(1969) to provide for the equivalent of a con-
struction permit system by promulgating regu-
lations to require the submission of plans and
specifications for approval before any
person may construct any facility which will
cause air pollution, but that the commission
has no such authority regarding an equiva-
 lent permit system for the operation of exist-
ing facilities which are the source of air pol-
lution.

10 CSR 10-4.130 Circumvention
(Rescinded September 28, 1990)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1986).
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective
Dec. 15, 1969. Rescinded: Filed April 18,

10 CSR 10-4.140 Time Schedule for Com-
pliance

PURPOSE: This regulation specifies the time
schedule for compliance with regulations by
new and existing sources.

(1) Except as otherwise specified, compli-
ance with the provisions of these regulations shall be according to the following time
schedule:
(A) All new installations shall comply as of
going into operation;
(B) All existing installations not in compli-
ance as of the effective date of these regulations (March 25, 1976) shall be in compliance
within six (6) months of the effective
date (September 25, 1976) unless the owner or
person responsible for the operation of the
installation shall have submitted to the staff
director in a form and manner satisfactory to
him/her a program and schedule for achieving
compliance. The program and schedule to
contain a date on or before which full compliance will be attained and other information
as the staff director may require. If approved
by the staff director, that date will be the date
on which the person shall comply; and
(C) The staff director may require persons
submitting the program to submit subsequent
periodic reports on progress in achieving
compliance.

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1986).
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective

10 CSR 10-4.150 Restriction of Emission of Sulfur Compounds
(Rescinded July 30, 1997)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1986).
Original rule filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective
Dec. 15, 1969. Amended: Filed Jan. 31,
1972, effective Feb. 9, 1972. Amended: Filed
Rescinded: Filed Dec. 13, 1996, effective
July 30, 1997.

10 CSR 10-4.160 Rules for Controlling Emissions During Periods of High Air Pol-
lution Potential
(Rescinded October 11, 1984)

AUTHORITY: section 203.050, RSMo (1978).
Original rule filed Jan. 31, 1972, effective
Feb. 10, 1972. Rescinded: Filed May 11,

The Missouri Air Conservation Commission
has the authority under Chapter 203, RSMo (1969) to abate pollutant emissions on an emergency basis comparable to that available under 42 USCA, Section 1857d(k).

10 CSR 10-4.170 Public Availability of Emission Data  
(Rescinded November 12, 1984)


Op. Atty. Gen. No. 331, Shell, 11-15-71. The Missouri Air Conservation Commission does not have any specific authority to require the installation of emission monitoring devices, but does have the authority to require reports from sources of air pollution relating to rate, period of emission and composition of effluent and to make such information available to the public, unless any such information is “confidential” as defined by section 203.050.4, RSMo (1969).

10 CSR 10-4.180 New Source Performance Regulations  
(Rescinded April 11, 1980)


Op. Atty. Gen. No. 331, Shell, 11-15-71. The Missouri Air Conservation Commission has the authority under Chapter 203, RSMo (1969) to adopt emission control regulations, including limitations on the content of fuels, which will attain and maintain national air quality standards, if the same standards are the same or more stringent.

10 CSR 10-4.190 Restriction of Emission of Sulfur Compounds From Indirect Heating Sources  
(Rescinded July 30, 1997)