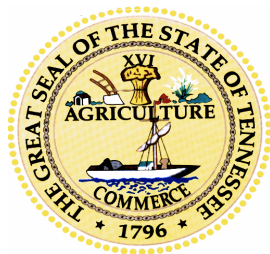


Regional Haze State Implementation Plan for Tennessee Class I Areas



Alternative BART Determination Eastman Chemical Company – Tennessee Operations

Prepared by
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Division of Air Pollution Control

April 4, 2012

Appendix L-13
Alternative BART Determination
Eastman Chemical Company – Tennessee
Operations

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Eastman Chemical Alternative BART Determination:

Pursuant to 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2), the state of Tennessee is establishing an alternate emission reduction measure for its best available retrofit technology (BART) determination at the Eastman Chemical Company's (Eastman) B-253 Powerhouse in Kingsport, Tennessee. A new permit condition will be added to the existing permit No. 061873H (See Attachment 1, page 12, Condition 4) that establishes this new Tennessee State Implementation Plan (SIP) applicable requirement.

In accordance with Rule 1200-03-9-.02(11)(f)5.(i), only the portion of the current permit that pertains to the addition to this new SIP applicable requirement is being reopened. Generally, the state of Tennessee must prove to EPA's satisfaction that the alternative BART measures at Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse will result in a greater reasonable progress than would have resulted from the installation and operation of the post combustion controls when burning coal as described in Conditions 1-3 of Permit No. 061873H (See Attachment 1, pages 12 and 13).

The federal regional haze regulations allow states to set a BART limit or an Alternative BART limit. If Eastman chooses BART it must be implemented by April 30, 2017. If Eastman chooses to implement Alternative BART, it must be implemented by July 31, 2018.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2) establishes criteria that must be satisfied to prove the greater reasonable progress requirement and obtain federal approval of the alternative BART measure at the Powerhouse B-253.

The first criteria at 40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(i)(A) requires a list of all BART-eligible sources within Tennessee. This listing may be viewed at Appendix L of the Tennessee Regional Haze SIP and it is also presented as follows:

Figure 1- TN BART Eligible Sources Locations

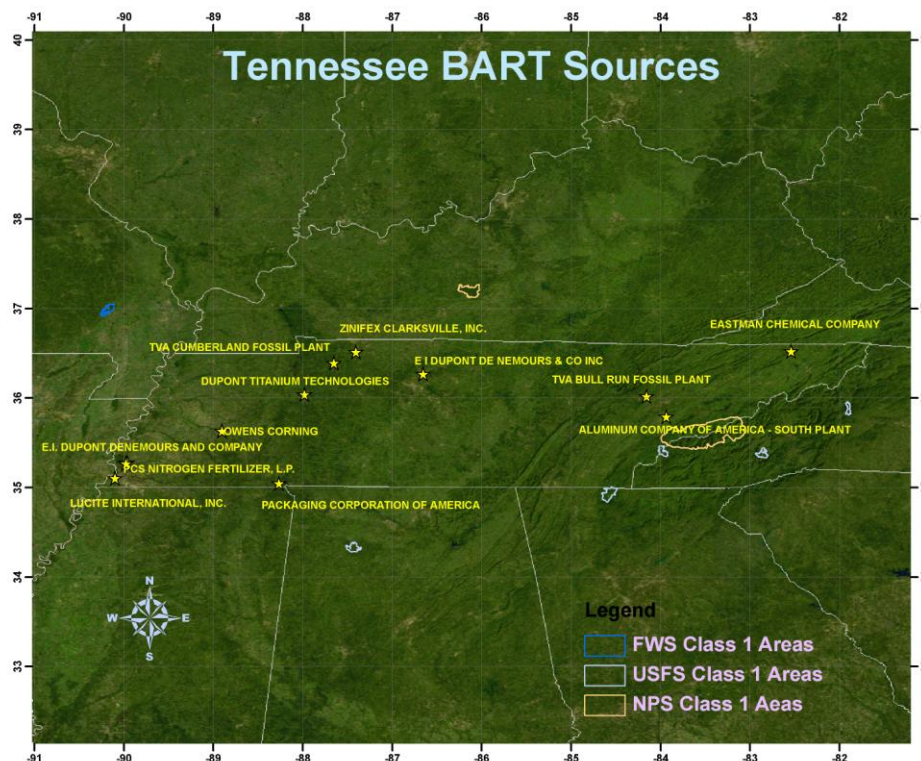


Figure 2- TN BART Eligible Sources and Class I Areas

		Facility Distances to Class I Areas (Km)									
			COHU	GRSM	JOYC	LIGO	MACA	SHRO	SIPS	JARI	MING
BART Exempt Sources Old IMPROVE Equ. 12 Km.	1	DuPont - Humphreys County					203		200		225
	2	DuPont - Shelby County							216		218
	3	Lucite International							253		187
	4	Owens Corning					297		200		187
	5	PCS Nitrogen							253		186
	6	Zinifex - Clarksville	312				131		247		256
BART Exempt Sources old IMPROVE Equ. 4 Km.	7	TVA - Bull Run Fossil Plant	118	48	63	200	209	131			
	8	Packaging Corporation of America					299		100		273
BART Subject Sources New IMPROVE Equ.	9	Alcoa - South Plant	99	18	16	185	244	108			
	10	DuPont - Old Hickory	233	249	254		105		220		
	11	Eastman Chemical	245	98	174	85		124		289	
BART Subject Source Old IMPROVE Equ.	12	TVA-Cumberland Fossil Plant					153		223		233

	Proposed Exempt Source
	Non-exempt Source
	Non-exempt Utility

FACILITY NAME:

- 1) Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) – South Plant
- 2) DuPont White Pigment and Mineral Products (Humphreys County)
- 3) Eastman Chemical Company – Tennessee Operations**
- 4) E I DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Old Hickory)
- 5) E I DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Shelby County)
- 6) *Holston Army Ammunition Plant*
- 7) *Inter-trade Holdings, Inc.*
- 8) *Liberty Fibers Corporation*
- 9) Lucite International
- 10) Owens Corning
- 11) Packaging Corporation of America (PCA)
- 12) PCS Nitrogen
- 13) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – Bull Run Fossil Plant
- 14) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – Cumberland Fossil Plant
- 15) Zinifex
- 16) *Weyerhaeuser Corporation (now Domtar Paper Company) – Sullivan County*

Tennessee initially identified the above sixteen (16) facilities as BART-eligible sources. Since the time that the BART-eligible sources were identified, Liberty Fibers Corporation has permanently shut down, and the BART-eligible boilers located at the facility have been dismantled. Additionally, Inter-trade Holdings, Inc. has permanently shut down the acid plant that was determined to be BART-eligible (a reduction of sulfur dioxide of approximately 374 tons per year). Holston Army Ammunition Plant has requested a permit limit of 249 tons per year for the emissions units that make up their acid plant. The Division of Air Pollution Control issued a federally enforceable permit restricting the acid plant emissions to 249 tons per year on February 25, 2008 (See Appendix L-12, pages 3-4). The subject acid plant consists of eight sources, with combined potential emissions of 638.2 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) before the issuance of the federally enforceable permit. However, this part of the facility has not been operated since 1997. The remaining sources with potential emissions above 250 TPY at this

facility were either built before August 1962 or were built or modified after the promulgation of major NSR rules in 1977. The power boiler (#7) at the Weyerhaeuser facility (now Domtar Paper Company) in Sullivan County has been retired and the facility is no longer BART eligible. For more detailed permit information on these BART exempted sources, see Appendix L-12. The BART status of the remaining twelve (12) operational sources is as follows:

- 1) Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa) – South Plant
- 2) DuPont White Pigment and Mineral Products (Humphreys County)
- 3) Eastman Chemical Company – Tennessee Operations**
- 4) E I DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Old Hickory)
- 5) E I DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc. (Shelby County)
- 6) Lucite International
- 7) Owens Corning
- 8) Packaging Corporation of America (PCA)
- 9) PCS Nitrogen
- 10) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – Bull Run Fossil Plant
- 11) Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) – Cumberland Fossil Plant
- 12) Zinifex

A spreadsheet of Tennessee’s BART-eligible source emissions is included as Appendix L-2. A spreadsheet of TN’s BART-eligible sources’ SO₂ emissions and distance to Class I areas is included as Appendix L-3.

TN BART-eligible sources were presumed to be subject to BART but were provided the opportunity to submit modeling demonstrations showing that they did not contribute to visibility impairment, i.e., had less than 0.5 deciviews (dv) impact, on any Class I area within 300 km and thus could be exempt.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(i)(B) requires a list of all BART-eligible sources and all BART source categories covered by the program. The alternative BART being established under this action only pertains to the five boilers at Eastman’s B-253 Powerhouse. It does not establish a trading program within the meaning of the federal BART regulations. As mentioned previously, the state of Tennessee is establishing a source specific permit limitation in its Regional Haze SIP that applies only to the five boilers at Eastman’s B-253 Powerhouse. No other BART eligible facility will be subject to this alternative BART control measure. While EPA has not yet taken final

action on the Tennessee Regional Haze SIP, it is believed that all applicable requirements of establishing a BART limitation have been met. If EPA approves the coal-fired, post combustion control BART demonstration that appears in Condition 1 of Permit No. 061873H in the Tennessee Regional Haze SIP, it should satisfy the requirement of Section 302(c) or paragraph (e)(1) of the section, or otherwise addressed under paragraphs (e)(1) or (e)(4) of the section.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(i)(C) requires an analysis of the best system of continuous emission control technology available and associated emission reductions achievable for each source within Tennessee subject to BART and covered by the alternative program. As mentioned previously, the alternative BART being established in this action is limited to the five boilers at Eastman’s B-253 Powerhouse with no trading at other BART facilities in Tennessee. TDEC previously determined BART for these units in its April 4, 2008 Regional Haze SIP. There is no change to the determination that a 0.2 lb SO₂/MMBtu limit is BART for these units. If Eastman elects to pursue its plan to re-power all five coal-fired boilers at its B-253 Powerhouse to natural gas firing, Tennessee has made the determination that it will represent the ultimate control of sulfur oxides, and is far superior to reducing this visibility impairing pollutant compared to coal-fired boilers using post-combustion sulfur oxides control technology. The Tennessee Regional Haze SIP has made the demonstration that sulfur oxides forming sulfates is the principal cause of visibility impairment at the Class 1 Areas in the Eastern United States. As natural gas contains essentially no sulfur, it is easily demonstrated that it is a superior method of controlling sulfur oxide emissions.

40 CFR 308(e)(2)(i)(D) requires an analysis of the projected emission reductions achievable through the trading program or other alternative measure. As mentioned previously, this action is viewed as an alternative measure in that no trading with other sources is involved.

The table below compares emission rates of sulfur oxides under each path – BART vs. alternative BART- achieved by July 31, 2018, the end of the first long-term strategy period for regional haze.

Table 1- BART versus Alternative BART SO₂ Emission Limits

	Sulfur dioxide emission rate (lb/mmBtu)
BART ⁽¹⁾ (Post-Combustion SO ₂ Controls)	0.2 lb/mmBtu heat input or 92 percent reduction, whichever is less stringent
Alternative BART ⁽²⁾ (Natural Gas Conversion)	0.0006 lb/mmBtu heat input

⁽¹⁾ If chosen by Eastman, BART must be installed and operated by April 30, 2017.

⁽²⁾ If chosen by Eastman, Alternative BART must be installed and operated by July 31, 2018.

Table 2 below compares projected emission reductions of sulfur oxides under each path – BART vs. alternative BART.

Table 2- Projected BART versus Alternative BART SO2 and NOx Emission Reductions

Eastman BART Alternatives – Comparison of Emission Reduction Profiles													
	2016		2017				2018				Comparison thru 1Q 2017	Comparison thru 2018	Comparison thru 2023
	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q			
BART APCD Project													
SO2 Reductions(1) (tons)	0	0	0	3225	3225	3225	3225	3225	3225	3225	0	22,575	87,075
BART Alternative Natural Gas Conversion													
1 st Boiler Converted	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
2 nd Boiler Converted			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
3 rd Boiler Converted					X	X	X	X	X	X			
4 th Boiler Converted							X	X	X	X			
5 th Boiler Converted									X	X			
SO2 Reductions (2)(tons)	750	750	1500	1500	2250	2250	3000	3000	3750	3750	3000	22,500	97,500
NOx Reductions (2)(tons)	125	125	250	250	325	325	450	450	575	575	500	3,450	14,950

(1) Assumes 2010 SO2 emissions reduced to 0.2 lb/mmBtu. Also assumes all five new APCDs operational by 2Q 2017 per BART permit condition.
 (2) Assumes 2010 SO2 emissions reduced to 0 lb/mmBtu and 2010 NOx emission rate reduced by ~ 50 percent.

Table 2 represents projected emissions into the future and should not be viewed as actual emission levels and are not legally binding. The actual binding emission levels would be set in a construction permit described under condition 4(b) of proposed permit (See Attachment 1, page 14).

40 CFR 308(e)(2)(i)(E) requires a determination under paragraph (e)(3) of the section or otherwise based on the clear weight of evidence that the alternative measure achieves greater reasonable progress than would be achieved through the installation and operation of BART at the covered sources. 40 CFR 51.308(e)(3) outlines an option for a more simplistic demonstration of the adequacy of an alternative BART control measure. Essentially:

- If there is no geographic redistribution of BART eligible source emissions from a previously demonstrated BART modeling analysis, and
- If the alternative BART measure results in greater emissions reductions:

Then the alternative BART measure may be deemed to achieve greater reasonable progress. There is no geographic redistribution of emissions under the alternate BART measure for the Eastman B-253 Powerhouse. The five boilers there were the subject of a modeling demonstration in the Tennessee Regional Haze SIP. There is no trading program involved, so there should be no need for additional modeling demonstrations at the impacted Class I areas. Additionally, Table 2 above clearly demonstrates that the emission reductions are much more under alternative BART as opposed to BART. Tennessee therefore declares that these two tests are satisfied and prove that the alternative BART for the Eastman B-253 Powerhouse result in “greater reasonable progress” within the meaning of the federal regional haze rules.

Tennessee submits that Table 2 above conclusively demonstrates that emission reductions using alternative BART are greater over time than BART.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(iii) requires that all necessary emission reduction take place during the period of the first long-term strategy for regional haze. An examination of the permit condition establishing alternative BART reveals that the maximum amount of time allowed to repower the five boilers at Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse is set at July 31, 2018, thereby occurring within the period of the first long-term strategy. The alternative BART permit condition also details the procedures for accounting and monitoring the emissions. Previously approved into the Tennessee SIP is Division Rule 1200-03-9-.02(6) which requires all permittees to comply with the conditions of their operating permit. Violation of the permit condition is by definition, violation of Rule 1200-03-9-.02(6) and grounds for enforcement action.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(iv) requires a demonstration that emission reductions from trading or other alternative measures are surplus. As mentioned previously, this alternative BART permit condition is not part of a trading program and as such, a demonstration of surplus emission for purposes of trading is not required. The alternative BART at Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse will result in surplus emission reductions in that the additional emission reductions beyond traditional BART shown in Table 1 above are not required under the federal Clean Air Act as of the baseline date of the Tennessee Regional Haze SIP.

40 CFR 51.308(e)(2)(v) allows Tennessee the option of providing a geographic enhancement to the alternative BART measure. As the re-powering of the five boilers at Eastman's B-253 Powerhouse applies only to those boilers, does not involve trading and provides such significant reductions of visibility impairing sulfur oxides, geographic enhancements are not needed. As such, Tennessee declines this option.

Attachment-1
Eastman Chemical Company
BART Operating Permit

TENNESSEE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND
CONSERVATION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1531



OPERATING PERMIT Issued Pursuant to Tennessee Air Quality Act

Date Issued: March 31, 2008 Permit Number:
061873H

Date Amended: *******DRAFT******* [AMENDMENT]

Date Expires: July 31, 2018

Issued To: Installation Address:
Eastman Chemical Company South Eastman Road
Tennessee Operations Kingsport

(MSOP-02)

Installation Description: Emission Source Reference No.
Powerhouse B-253-1, Boilers #25-#29 82-0003-00
BART

The holder of this permit shall comply with the conditions contained in this permit as well as all applicable provisions of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations.

CONDITIONS:

1. In accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.308 (BART), the following emission limitation is established:

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from Boilers 25-29 shall comply with the less stringent of the following limits:

- (a) 0.20 pounds of SO₂ per million British Thermal Units (lb/MMBtu) of heat input; or
- (b) Reduce uncontrolled SO₂ emissions by 92%.

Compliance with these emission limits shall be determined on a thirty (30) calendar day rolling average basis as the average emission rate, or average SO₂ reduction, from either each boiler individually while combusting coal, or averaged across all of the boilers that are combusting coal.

(conditions continued on next pages)

TECHNICAL SECRETARY

No Authority is Granted by this Permit to Operate, Construct, or Maintain any Installation in Violation of any Law, Statute, Code, Ordinance, Rule, or Regulation of the State of Tennessee or any of its Political Subdivisions.

NON-TRANSFERABLE

POST AT INSTALLATION ADDRESS

CN-0827 (Rev. 9-92)

RDA-1298

2. **Monitoring Requirements:**

Measurement of SO₂ emissions: SO₂ emissions shall be measured through the use of continuous in-stack monitoring for sulfur dioxide, as specified below:

The source owner or operator shall install, maintain, operate, and submit quarterly reports of excess emissions and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) removal efficiency (if applicable) from continuous in-stack monitoring systems for sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The sulfur dioxide monitoring systems shall meet all the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Appendices A and B, or 40 CFR Part 75 Appendices A and F.

Compliance will be determined on a 30 calendar day rolling average basis. Each 30 calendar day average shall be the average of the valid daily averages during the previous thirty (30) calendar days

Operational requirements for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Monitoring Systems: For this fuel burning installation to demonstrate continual compliance with the BART sulfur dioxide emission limitation, each sulfur dioxide monitoring system for boilers #25-#29 shall be fully operational for at least ninety five percent (95%) of the operational time (during which coal is combusted) of the monitored units during each calendar quarter. Operational availability levels of less than these amounts may be considered the basis for declaring the fuel burning installation in noncompliance with the applicable monitoring requirements, unless the reasons for the failure to maintain these levels of operational availability are accepted by the Technical Secretary as being legitimate malfunctions of the instruments. Data recorded during periods of monitoring system breakdown, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments shall not be included in the data averages.

Quality Assurance requirements for the Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Monitoring Systems: The continuous in-stack sulfur dioxide monitoring systems shall meet all of the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix B (Performance Specification 2) and 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F; or 40 CFR Part 75 Appendices A and B.

Monitoring Plan: Monitoring shall be conducted as specified in an approved site-specific monitoring plan. The monitoring plan must be submitted to the Technical Secretary at least ninety (90) days prior to the startup of the control device.

Recordkeeping: All records required to demonstrate compliance with this condition shall be maintained at the source location and kept available for inspection by the Technical Secretary or his representative. Records shall be maintained for five (5) years.

3. **Compliance Schedule:** Except as otherwise allowed by **Condition 4** of this permit, Eastman Chemical Company shall comply with **Conditions 1 and 2** of this permit no later than April 30, 2017.

4. **Alternative BART Requirements:** In lieu of complying with BART as specified in **Conditions 1, 2, and 3** of this permit, the permittee may choose to implement Alternative BART, as follows:

(a) The permittee shall submit written quarterly progress reports to the Technical Secretary and to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4 Office. The initial report shall be submitted no later than July 1, 2012. Subsequent reports shall be submitted within one calendar quarter of the previous report.

(i) The reports shall summarize the permittee's acquisition of site-specific meteorological data at the permittee's Kingsport Meadowview site and the modeling results obtained from the data. Only the modeling analyses that are used to determine whether the BART requirements specified in **Conditions 1 and 2** of this permit will be sufficient to attain and maintain the one hour sulfur dioxide NAAQS need be addressed in the submittals. If the permittee concludes that compliance with **Conditions 1 and 2** of this permit are not sufficient to demonstrate attainment and maintenance of the one hour sulfur dioxide NAAQS, the permittee shall include summaries of modeling results showing the predicted ambient impacts of repowering the B-253 Powerhouse to natural gas (and other

boilers at the facility, if needed to comply with the one hour sulfur dioxide NAAQS) with the quarterly progress reports.

- (ii) If the permittee determines to re-power its boilers at its Kingsport, Tennessee facility, the quarterly written report submitted according to the schedule in Condition 4(a) shall contact the natural gas supplier for the area and summarize what the permittee knows regarding the progress on the project to modify the third-party natural gas pipeline to provide sufficient natural gas to the permittee's facility.
 - (b) The permittee shall submit applications for any construction permit(s) as needed to establish emission limits and other applicable requirements to repower the boilers.
 - (c) If the permittee determines that Alternative BART is not feasible for this facility, the permittee shall provide written notification to the Technical Secretary and the EPA Region 4 Office in a final quarterly report. Upon submittal of this notification, the permittee shall comply with **Conditions 1 and 2** of this permit no later than April 30, 2017.
 - (d) The permittee is placed on notice that the issuance of this permit does not excuse it from any other applicable air pollution control requirements that may become applicable as a result of re-powering to natural gas.
 - (e) If the permittee elects to repower its B-253 Powerhouse boilers to natural gas, the conversion shall be accomplished no later than the earlier of:
 - (i) The compliance deadline for the one-hour sulfur dioxide NAAQS established in an approved State Implantation Plan revision, or
 - (ii) July 31, 2018
4. This permit contains requirements that Eastman Chemical Company must meet in addition to the requirements of Title V Operating Permit 557888.
5. This permit shall remain valid until Title V Operating Permit 557888 is reopened to include the requirements of this permit.

(end of conditions)

Attachment-2
Eastman Chemical Company
Alternative BART Public Hearing Notice

NOTICE
OF PUBLIC HEARING
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

There will be a public hearing before the Technical Secretary of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board to consider amendments to the proposed Regional Haze SIP to protect visibility in Class I areas pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 68-201-105. The comments received at this hearing will be presented to the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board for their consideration. The hearing will be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Uniform Administrative Procedures Act, Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-5-201 et. seq. and will take place in the 9th Floor Conference Room of the L & C Annex, located at 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1531 at 10:00 a.m. on May 7, 2012.

Written comments will be included in the hearing records if received by the close of business (4:30 PM CDT) May 7, 2012, at the office of the Technical Secretary, Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board, 9th Floor, L & C Annex, 401 Church Street, Nashville, TN 37243-1531.

Any individuals with disabilities who wish to participate in these proceedings (or to review these filings) should contact the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation to discuss any auxiliary aids or services needed to facilitate such participation. Such initial contact may be in person, by writing, telephone, or other means, and should be made no less than ten (10) days prior to May 7, 2012, or the date such party intends to review such filings, to allow time to provide such aid or service. Contact the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation ADA Coordinator, 12th Floor, 401 Church Street, Nashville TN 37243, (615) 532-0207. Hearing impaired callers may use the Tennessee Relay Service (1-800-848-0298).

If you have any questions about the proposed Regional Haze SIP documents you may contact Mr. Quincy Styke at (615) 532-0562. Copies of documents concerning these matters are available for review at the office of the Technical Secretary and at certain public depositories. For information about reviewing these documents, please contact Mr. Malcolm Butler, 9th Floor, L & C Annex, 401 Church Street, Nashville, TN 37243-1531, telephone (615) 532-0600.

Summary of Proposed Change

Regional haze is fine particle pollution that impairs visibility over a large region including Class I areas such as national parks and wilderness areas. Sources of haze-forming emissions include coal-fired power plants, industrial boilers, and mobile source emissions. U. S. EPA's regional haze rule requires states to demonstrate reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal of a return to natural visibility conditions by 2064. The rule directs states to show a uniform rate of progress toward natural conditions for each Class I area in Tennessee and for certain areas in other states.

Regional Haze State Implementation Plans (SIPs) must include an assessment of baseline visibility conditions and a monitoring strategy for measuring, characterizing, and reporting of regional haze visibility impairment. States must also consider ongoing control programs, measures to mitigate construction activities, source retirement and replacement schedules, smoke management programs for agriculture and forestry, and enforceability of specific measures.

This will be the third public hearing for Tennessee's Regional Haze SIP, and this hearing is limited to the proposed changes to the Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) requirements for Powerhouse B-253 at Eastman Chemical Company in Kingsport, Tennessee. The proposed revisions provide Eastman Chemical Company the option to repower this powerhouse from coal to natural gas if it is determined to be necessary to comply with other federal requirements. At both Class I areas in Tennessee, visibility improvements on the worst days are expected to be better than the uniform rate of progress glide path by 2018 based solely on reductions from existing and planned emissions controls.

Revisions considered at this hearing may be adopted by the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board under T.C.A. 68-201-105, the Board general authority to promulgate rules.

Materials concerning the proposed additions and/or revisions will be available for public inspection during normal working hours starting April 5, 2012, at the following locations and on this website:

Air Pollution Control Division 9th Floor, L & C Annex 401 Church Street Nashville, TN 37243	Chattanooga – Hamilton County Air Pollution Control Bureau 6125 Preservation Drive Chattanooga, TN 37416	Air Pollution Control Division Cookeville EFO 1221 South Willow Ave. Cookeville, TN 38506
Air Pollution Control Division Knoxville EFO 3711 Middlebrook Pk Knoxville, TN 37921	Air Pollution Control Division Johnson City EFO 2305 Silverdale Road Johnson City, TN 37601 - 2162	Air Pollution Control Division Jackson EFO 1625 Hollywood Drive Jackson, TN 38305
Air Pollution Control Division Columbia EFO 1421 Hampshire Pike Columbia, TN 38401	Knox County Department of Air Pollution Control 140 Dameron Avenue Knoxville, TN 37917-6413	Division Air Pollution Control Memphis - Shelby Co. Health Dept. 814 Jefferson Avenue Memphis, TN 38105
Air Pollution Control Division Chattanooga EFO Suite 550 540 McCallie Ave. Chattanooga, TN 37402 - 2013	Pollution Control Division Metropolitan Health Department 311 23rd Ave. North Nashville, TN 37203	U.S. EPA, Region IV APTMD - 12th Floor Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street S.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303 c/o Mr. Scott R. Davis, Chief
Air Pollution Control Division Nashville EFO 711 R. S. Gass Blvd. Nashville, TN 37243	Kingsport Public Library 400 Broad Street Kingsport, TN 37660	

All persons interested in the air quality of the State of Tennessee are urged to attend and will be afforded the opportunity to present testimony to the hearing officer regarding the revisions to the proposed Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (SIP) to protect visibility in Class I areas. Any person desiring to present lengthy comments should be prepared at the hearing to offer a written statement to be incorporated into the record. Written statements not presented at the hearings will only be considered part of the records if received by 4:30 p.m. CDT May 7, 2012, at the office of the Technical Secretary, Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board, 9th Floor L & C Annex, 401 Church Street, Nashville, Tennessee, 37243-1531.