

stack height in the calculation of its emission limitation. The Administrator is required to promulgate regulations defining what constitutes good engineering practice stack height. In January 1979 EPA proposed regulations to implement Section 123. Among other things, the regulations proposed a formula for calculating good engineering practice stack height and generally allowed sources automatic stack height credit based on the formula. Due to the need to conduct further regulatory impact assessment, promulgation of final stack height regulations has been delayed. EPA expects to promulgate the final rules this year; no further comment periods are planned.

This section also prohibits the use of other pollution dispersion techniques, such as intermittently switching from higher to lower sulfur fuels depending upon meteorological conditions, in meeting emission limitations set under the Act.

vi. Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

The program requires review of new and modified major stationary sources to prevent significant deterioration (PSD) of air quality in areas where air pollutant levels are less than those required by national ambient air quality standards. EPA has promulgated regulations under Sections 160-169 to implement the various program elements, including requirements for technology review and air quality analyses. States are required to develop PSD programs that conform to EPA requirements. PSD permits are issued either by states or by EPA to sources seeking to build in clean air areas. State implementation plan revisions for existing sources must also be reviewed for their air quality impact on clean air areas.

Public participation, including that of Canadian citizens and government entities, can occur at hearings on generic state or federal regulations, on PSD permits and on state implementation plan revisions.

vii. Visibility Protection for Federal Class I Areas

Class I areas are statutorily mandated areas, primarily federal parks and wilderness areas, that have air quality better than national ambient air quality standards and for which visibility is an especially significant feature. There are about 36 mandatory Class I areas. Section 169A of the Act requires the Administrator to promulgate regulations setting forth requirements for state implementation plans to protect visibility conditions in