

Puerto Rico

Most US (Federal) laws, with certain exceptions, apply in Puerto Rico. US environmental laws that apply to Puerto Rico include the Clean Air Act (CAA), Clean Water Act (CWA), etc. Environmental protection in Puerto Rico is founded on the Public Policy Environmental Act (Law No. 9 of 18 Jun 1970, as amended). The Puerto Rico's Environmental Quality Board (EQB) sets out regulations and guidelines for the environmental protection of the island, reports to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and must comply with federal requirements. The standards and requirements for ambient air quality, the prevention, elimination and control of air pollutants emissions from stationary and mobile sources are established by EQB in Regulations on the Control of Air Pollution. Fossil fuel burning power plants are required to comply with all rules and regulations on the air pollution control promulgated under the Public Policy Environment Act and the US Clean Air Act, including but not limited to:

- (1) all requirements or any other laws or regulations of the Free Associated State of Puerto Rico;
- (2) the rules set by the US New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60) (*See US Emission Standards*);
- (3) US National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61);
- (4) any other requirements established by the US government under the Federal Clean Air Act as amended;
- (5) any other requirements established by the Environmental Quality Board to ensure they achieve and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

According to the Rule 406 (A) of Regulations on the Control of Air Pollution, no person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.3 pounds per million BTU ($0.54 \text{ g}/10^6 \text{ cal}$) of heat from any solid or liquid fuel burning process.

The Rule 412 of the Regulations sets the limitation on emissions of SO_2 in general cases that no one shall cause or permit the emission of sulphur compounds expressed as sulphur dioxide (SO_2) in excess of 1000 parts per million by volume (at 20°C and 101.3 kPa with 21% oxygen in the flue gas), from any source not specifically covered by other rules and regulations.