

**ADDENDUM
EXHIBIT A**

YOLO-SOLANO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR DESIGNATED SOURCES

SECTION I. General Definitions

- A. "Affected facility" includes all apparatus to which a standard is applicable.
- B. "Commenced" means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of construction or modification or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of construction or modification.
- C. "Construction" means fabrication, erection or installation of an affected facility.
- D. "Malfunction" means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.
- E. "Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) emitted by such facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a standard applies) not previously emitted, except that:
 - 1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and
 - 2. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected facility.

- An increase in hours of operation.
- F. "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls or supervises an affected facility or stationary source of which the affected facility is a part.
 - G. "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
 - H. "Start up" means the setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

SECTION II.

New Sources

A. Standards of Performance for Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generators

1. Definitions

- a. "Fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit" means a furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
- b. "Fossil fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from such materials for the purpose of creating useful heat.

2. Emission Standard This rule applies to all fossil fuel-fired steam generating units, the construction or modification of which commenced after August 17, 1971, of more than 250 million B.T.U. per hour heat input. Any change to an existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit to accommodate the use of combustible materials, other than fossil fuels as defined in this Rule, shall not bring that unit under the applicability of this Rule.

- a. On or after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this Rule shall cause to be discharged into the

atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.10 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input derived from fossil fuel.
- (2) Exhibit 20% opacity or greater except that a maximum of 40% opacity shall be permissible for not more than 2 minutes in any one hour. Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the requirements of this paragraph, such failure shall not be a violation of this Rule.

b. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this Rule shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of:

- (1) 0.80 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input when liquid fossil fuel is burned.
- (2) 1.2 lbs. per million B.T.U. heat input when solid fossil fuel is burned.
- (3) Where different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$\frac{y (0.80) + z (1.2)}{y + z}$$

where y is the percent of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel,

and z is the percent of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

(4) Compliance shall be based on total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.

c. On and after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this Rule shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which contain nitrogen oxides in excess of:

(1) 0.20 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input when gaseous fuel is burned.

(2) 0.30 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input when liquid fuel is burned.

(3) 0.70 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input when solid fuel is burned.

(4) Where different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$\frac{x (0.20) + y (0.30) + z (0.70)}{x + y + z}$$

where x is the percent of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel, y is the percent of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and z is the percent of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (except lignite).

3. Monitoring

a. There shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and

operated, in any fossil fuel-fired steam generating unit subject to the provisions of this part, emission monitoring instruments, as follows:

- (1) A photoelectric or other type smoke detector and recorder, except where gaseous fuel is the only fuel burned.
- (2) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording sulfur dioxide emissions, except where gaseous fuel is the only fuel burned, or where compliance is achieved through low sulfur fuels and representative sulfur analysis of fuels are conducted daily. Analysis of all fuel received may be substituted for daily fuel analysis if this will assure accurate knowledge of sulfur content of fuel as burned. When fuels must be blended to achieve compliance, sulfur analysis of fuels may not be used and SO₂ monitoring is required.
- (3) An instrument for continuously monitoring and recording emissions of nitrogen oxides.

b. Instruments and sampling systems installed and used pursuant to this section shall be capable of monitoring emission levels within ± 20 percent with a confidence level of 95 percent and shall be calibrated in accordance with the method(s) prescribed by the manufacturer(s) of such instruments. Instruments shall be subjected to manufacturers' recommended zero adjustment and

calibration procedures at least once per 24-hour operating period unless the manufacturer(s) specifies or recommends calibration at shorter intervals, in which case such specifications or recommendations shall be followed.

- c. The sulfur content of solid fuels, as burned, shall be determined in accordance with the following methods of the American Society for Testing and Materials.
 - (1) Mechanical sampling by Method D 2234-65.
 - (2) Sample preparation by Method D 2013-65.
 - (3) Sample analysis by Method D 271-68.
- d. The sulfur content of liquid fuels, as burned, shall be determined in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials Methods D 1551-68 or D 129-64 or D 1552-64.
- e. The rate of fuel burned for each fuel shall be measured daily or at shorter intervals and recorded. The heating value and ash content of fuels shall be ascertained at least once per week and recorded. Where the steam generating unit is used to generate electricity, the average electrical output and minimum and maximum hourly generation rate shall be measured and recorded daily.
- f. For the purpose of reports required, periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as follows:
 - (1) Opacity. All hourly periods during which there are three or more one-minute periods when the average opacity equals or exceeds 20 percent.

- (2) Sulfur Dioxide. Any two consecutive hourly periods during which average sulfur dioxide emissions exceed 0.80 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input for liquid fossil fuel burning equipment or exceed 1.2 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input for solid fossil fuel burning equipment; or for sources which elect to conduct representative analyses of fuels in lieu of installing and operating a monitoring device any calendar day during which fuel analysis shows that the emission standard limits are exceeded.
- (3) Nitrogen Oxides. Any two consecutive hourly periods during which the average nitrogen oxides emissions exceed 0.20 lb per million B.T.U. heat input for gaseous fossil fuel burning equipment, or exceed 0.30 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input for liquid fossil fuel burning equipment, or exceed 0.70 lb. per million B.T.U. heat input for solid fossil fuel burning equipment.

B. Standard of Performance for Asphalt Concrete Plants

1. Definitions

- a. "Asphalt concrete plant" means any facility as described below used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt concrete.

2. Emission Standard. This rule applies to asphalt concrete plants, the construction or modification of which commenced after June 11, 1973. For the purpose of this rule, an asphalt

concrete plant is comprised only of any combination of the following: Dryers; systems for screening, handling, storing and weighing hot aggregate; systems for loading, transferring, and storing mineral filler; systems for mixing asphalt concrete; and the loading, transfer and storage systems associated with emission control systems.

On or after the date on which the performance test required to be conducted is completed, no owner or operator subject to the provisions of this Rule shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any affected facility any gases which:

- a. Contain particulate matter in excess 0.04 gr/dscf.
- b. Exhibit 20 percent opacity, or greater. Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure to meet the requirements of this paragraph, such failure shall not be a violation of this Rule.

3. Monitoring. The production rate and hours of operation shall be monitored and recorded daily.

C. Standard of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids

1. Definitions

- a. "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to change in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.
- b. "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other form of transportation.

- c. "Drilling and production facility" means all drilling and servicing equipment, wells, flow lines, separators, equipment, gathering lines and auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment used in the production of petroleum but does not include natural gasoline plants.
- d. "Floating roof" means a storage vessel cover consisting of a double deck, pontoon, single deck, internal floating cover or covered floating roof, which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall.
- e. "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound consisting predominantly of carbon and hydrogen.
- f. "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale and coal.
- g. "Petroleum liquids" means petroleum, condensate and any finished or intermediate products manufactured in a petroleum refinery but does not mean Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM-D-396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Number 2-GT through 4-GT specified in ASTM-D-2880-71, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 5-D as specified in ASTM-D-975-68.
- h. "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation,

- cracking, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.
- i. "Reid vapor pressure" is the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude oil and volatile non-viscous petroleum liquids, except liquified petroleum gases, as determined by ASTM-D-323-58 (reapproved 1968).
 - j. "Storage vessel" means any tank, reservoir, or container used for the storage of petroleum liquids but does not include:
 - (1) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate in excess of 15 pounds per square inch gauge without emissions to the atmosphere except under emergency conditions,
 - (2) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs, or
 - (3) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.
 - k. "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with the methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks", 1962.
 - l. "Vapor recovery system" means a vapor gathering system capable of collecting all hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged from the storage vessel and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere.
2. Emission Standard. This rule applies to storage vessels for petroleum liquids,

the construction or modification of which commenced after March 8, 1974, of more than 40,000 gallons storage capacity except it shall not apply to storage vessels for petroleum or condensate stored, processed, and/or treated at a drilling and production facility prior to custody transfer.

The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which this rule applies shall store petroleum liquids as follows:

- a. If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is equal to or greater than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) but not greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia) the storage vessel shall be equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system, or their equivalents.
 - b. If the true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid, as stored, is equal to or greater than 570 mm Hg (11.1 psia) the storage vessel shall be equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.
3. Monitoring. The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which this rule applies shall for each such storage vessel maintain a file of each type of petroleum liquid stored, and of the dates of storage. Dates on which the storage vessel is empty shall be shown.

The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which this rule applies shall for each such storage vessel determine and record the average monthly storage temperature and true vapor pressure of the petroleum liquid stored at such temperature if:

- a. The petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure, as stored, greater, than 26 mm Hg (0.5 psia) but less than 78 mm Hg (1.5 psia) and is stored in a storage vessel

- other than one equipped with a floating roof, a vapor recovery system or their equivalents; or
- b. The petroleum liquid has a true vapor pressure, as stored, greater, than 470 mm Hg (9.1 psia) and is stored in a storage vessel other than one equipped with a vapor recovery system or its equivalent.

The average monthly storage temperature is an arithmetic average calculated for each calendar month, or portion thereof if storage is for less than a month, from bulk liquid storage temperatures determined at least every 7 days.

The true vapor pressure shall be determined by the procedure in API Bulletin 2517. This procedure is dependent upon determination of the storage temperature and the Reid vapor pressure, which requires sampling of the petroleum liquids in the storage vessels. Unless the Control Officer requires in specific cases that the stored petroleum liquid be sampled, the true vapor pressure may be determined by using the average monthly storage temperature and the typical Reid vapor pressure. For those liquids for which certified specifications limiting the Reid vapor pressure exist, that Reid vapor pressure may be used. For other liquids, supporting analytical data must be made available on request to the Control Officer when typical Reid vapor pressure is used.

D. Standards of Performance for Electric Arc Furnaces

1. Definitions

- a. "Electric arc furnace (EAF)" means any furnace that produces molten steel and heats the charge materials with electric arcs from carbon electrodes.

- b. "Dust-handling equipment" means any equipment used to handle particulate matter collected by the control device and located at or near the control device for an EAF subject to this sub-part.
- c. "Control device" means the air pollution control equipment used to remove particulate matter generated by an EAF(s) from the effluent gas system.
- d. "Capture system" means the equipment (including ducts, hoods, fans, dampers, etc.) used to capture or transport particulate matter generated by an EAF to the air pollution control device.
- e. "Charge" means the addition of iron and steel scrap or other materials into the top of an electric arc furnace.
- f. "Charging period" means the time EAF starts to open and ending either three minutes after the EAF roof is returned to its closed position or six minutes after commencement of opening the roof, whichever is longer.
- g. "Tap" means the pouring of molten steel from the EAF.
- h. "Tapping period" means the time period commencing at the moment an EAF begins to tilt to pour and ending either three minutes after an EAF returns to an upright position or six minutes after commencing to tilt, whichever is longer.
- i. "Meltdown and refining" means the time period commencing at the termination of the initial charging period and ending at the initiation of the tapping period, excluding any intermediate charging periods.

- j. "Meltdown and refining period" means that phase of the steel production cycle when charge material is melted and undesirable elements are removed from the metal.
- k. "Shop opacity" means the arithmetic average of 24 or more opacity observations of emissions from the shop for the applicable time periods.
- l. "Heat time" means the period commencing when scrap is charged to an empty EAF and terminating when the EAF tap is completed.
- m. "Shop" means the building which houses one or more EAFs.
- n. "Direct shell evacuation system" means any system that maintains a negative pressure within an EAF above the slag or metal and ducts these emissions to the control device.

2. Emission Standard

- a. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this sub-part shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from an electric arc furnace any gases which:
 - (1) Exit from a control device and contain particulate matter in excess of 12 mg/dscm (0.0052 gr/dscf).
 - (2) Exit from a control device and exhibit three percent opacity or greater.
 - (3) Exit from a shop and, due solely to operations of any EAF(s), exhibit greater than zero percent shop opacity.
- b. No owner or operator subject to the provisions of this sub-part shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from dust-handling equipment any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or more.

3. Emission Monitoring

- a. A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of the opacity of emissions into the atmosphere from the control device(s) shall be installed, calibrated, maintained and operated by the owner or operator subject to the provisions.
- b. For the purpose of reports, periods of excess emissions that shall be reported are defined as all six-minute periods during which the average opacity is three percent or greater.

4. Operations Monitoring

- a. The owner or operator subject to the provisions shall maintain records daily of the following information:
 - (1) Time and duration of each charge;
 - (2) Time and duration of each tap;
 - (3) All flow rate data obtained under paragraph b. of this section, or equivalent obtained under paragraph d.;
 - (4) All pressure data obtained under paragraph (3) of this section.
- b. Except as provided under paragraph d. of this section, the owner or operator subject to the provisions shall install, calibrate and maintain a monitoring device that continuously records the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood. The monitoring device(s) shall have an accuracy of ± 10 percent over its normal operating range and shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. The APCO may require the owner or operator to demonstrate the

accuracy of the monitoring device(s).

- c. When the owner or operator of an EAF is required to demonstrate compliance with the standard and at any other time the APCO may require, the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood shall be determined during all periods in which the hood is operated for the purpose of capturing emissions from the EAF using the monitoring device under paragraph b. of this section. The owner or operator may petition the APCO for reestablishment of these flow rates whenever the owner or operator can demonstrate to the APCO's satisfaction that the EAF operating conditions upon which the flow rates were previously established are no longer applicable. The flow rates determined during the most recent demonstration of compliance shall be maintained (or may be exceeded) at the appropriate level for each applicable period. Operation at lower flow rates may be considered by the APCO to be unacceptable operation and maintenance of the affected facility.
- d. The owner or operator may petition the APCO to approve any alternative method that will provide a continuous record of operation of each emission capture system.
- e. Where emissions during any phase of the operations are controlled by use of a direct shell evacuation system, the owner or operator shall install, calibrate and maintain a monitoring device that continuously records the pressure in the free space inside

the EAF. The pressure shall be recorded as 15-minute integrated averages. The monitoring device may be installed in appropriate location in the EAF such that reproducible results will be obtained. The pressure monitoring device shall have an accuracy of ± 5 mm of water gauge over its normal operating range and shall be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

- f. When the owner or operator of an EAF is required to demonstrate compliance with the standard and at any other time the APCO may require, the pressure in the free space inside the furnace shall be determined using the monitoring device under paragraph e. of this section. The owner or operator may petition the APCO for reestablishment of the 15-minute integrated average pressure whenever the owner or operator can demonstrate to the APCO's satisfaction that the EAF operating conditions upon which the pressures were previously established are no longer applicable.

The pressure determined during the most recent demonstration of compliance shall be maintained at all times the EAF is operating. Operation at higher pressures may be considered by the APCO to be unacceptable operation and maintenance of the affected facility.

- g. Where the capture system is designed and operated such that all emissions are captured and ducted to a control device, the

APCO may waive any or all the requirements of this section.

SECTION III. Hazardous Air Pollutant Sources

A. Emission Standard for Asbestos

1. Definitions

- a. "Asbestos" means actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, tremolite.
- b. "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.
- c. "Asbestos mill" means any facility engaged in the conversion or any intermediate step in the conversion of asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of such facility.
- d. "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste product of asbestos mining or milling operations which contains asbestos.
- e. "Commercial asbestos" means any variety of asbestos which is produced by extracting asbestos from asbestos ore.
- f. "Demolition" means the wrecking or removal of any load-supporting structural member.
- g. "Manufacturing" means the combining of commercial asbestos, or in the case of woven friction products the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product as specified in paragraph c.
- h. "Outside air" means the air outside buildings and structures; i.e. ambient air.
- i. "Particulate asbestos material" means finely divided particles of asbestos material.

- j. "Visible emissions" means any emissions which are visibly detectable without the aid of instruments and which contain particulate asbestos material.
2. Emission Standard. A person shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere asbestos in the following amounts from the sources listed:
- a. Asbestos mills: there shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from any asbestos mill except as provided in paragraph f.
 - b. Roadways: The surfacing of roadways with asbestos tailings is prohibited, except for temporary roadways on an area of asbestos ore deposits. The deposition of asbestos tailings on roadways covered with snow or ice is considered "surfacing".
 - c. Manufacturing: There shall be no visible emissions to outside air except as provided in paragraph f. of this rule, from any building or structure in which the operations are conducted or directly from any of the following operations if they are conducted outside of buildings or structures.
 - (1) The manufacture of cloth, cord, wicks, tubing, tape, twine, rope, thread, yarn, roving, lap or other textile materials.
 - (2) The manufacture of cement products.
 - (3) The manufacture of fireproofing and insulating materials.
 - (4) The manufacture of friction products.
 - (5) The manufacture of paper, millboard and felt.
 - (6) The manufacture of floor tile.

- (7) The manufacture of paints, coatings, caulks, adhesives, sealants.
 - (8) The manufacture of plastics and rubber products.
 - (9) The manufacture of chlorine.
- d. Demolition: Any owner or operator of a demolition operation who intends to demolish any institutional, commercial or industrial building (including apartment buildings having more than four dwelling units), structure, facility, installation, or portion thereof which contains any boiler, pipe or load-supporting structural member that is insulated or fireproofed with friable asbestos material shall comply with the requirements set forth in this paragraph.
- (1) Written notice of intention to demolish shall be provided to the Control Officer at least 10 days prior to commencement of demolition or anytime prior to commencement of such demolition subject to paragraph d(3) of this rule. Such notice shall include the following information:
 - (a) Name of owner or operator.
 - (b) Address of owner or operator.
 - (c) Description of the building, structure, facility or installation to be demolished.
 - (d) Address or location of the building, structure, facility or installation.
 - (e) Scheduled starting and completion dates of demolition.

- (f) Method of demolition to be employed.
 - (g) Procedures to be employed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- (2) The following procedures shall be used to prevent emissions of particulate asbestos material to the outside air:
- (a) Friable asbestos materials, used to insulate or fireproof any boiler, pipe or load-supporting structural member, shall be wetted and removed from any building, structure, facility or installation subject to this paragraph before wrecking of load-supporting structural members is commenced. Boilers, pipe or load-supporting structural members that are insulated or fireproofed with friable asbestos materials may be removed as units or in sections without stripping or wetting except that where the boiler, pipe or load-supporting structural member is cut or disjointed, the exposed friable asbestos materials shall be wetted. Friable asbestos debris shall be wetted adequately to insure that such debris remains wet during all stages of

demolition and related handling operations.

- (b) No pipe or load-supporting structural member that is covered with friable asbestos insulating or fireproofing material shall be dropped or thrown to the ground from any building, structure, facility or installation subject to this paragraph, but shall be carefully lowered or taken to ground level.
 - (c) No friable asbestos debris shall be dropped or thrown to the ground from any building, structure, facility or installation subject to this paragraph, or from any floor to any floor below. For buildings, structures, facilities or installations, 50 feet or greater height, friable asbestos debris shall be transported to the ground via dust-tight chutes or containers.
- (3) Any owner or operator of a demolition operation who intends to demolish a building, structure, facility or installation to which the provisions of this paragraph would be applicable but which has been declared by proper State or local authority to be structurally unsound and which is in danger of imminent collapse is exempt

from the requirements of this paragraph other than the reporting requirements specified by paragraph d(2) of this rule.

e. Spraying: There shall be no visible emissions to the outside air from spray-on application of materials containing more than 1 percent asbestos, on a dry-weight basis, used to insulate or fireproof equipment and machinery, except as provided in paragraph f. of this rule. Spray-on materials used to insulate or fireproof buildings, structures, pipes and conduits shall contain less than 1 percent asbestos on a dry-weight basis.

(1) Any owner or operator who intends to spray asbestos materials to insulate or fireproof buildings, structures, pipes, conduits, equipment and machinery shall report such intention to the Control Officer at least 20 days prior to the commencement of the spraying operation. Such report shall include the following information:

(a) Name of owner or operator.

(b) Address of owner or operator.

(c) Location of spraying operation.

(f) Procedures to be followed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

f. Rather than meet the no-visible emission requirements of paragraphs a., c., and e. of this rule, an owner or operator may

elect to use the methods specified in paragraph h. to clean emissions containing particulate asbestos material before such emissions escape to, or are vented to, the outside air.

g. Where the presence of uncombined water is the sole reason to meet the no-visible-emission requirement of paragraph a., c., or e. of this section, such failure shall not be a violation of such emission requirements.

h. If air-cleaning is elected, as permitted by paragraph f., the requirements of this paragraph h. must be met:

(1) Fabric filter collection devices must be used, except as noted in subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph. Pressure drop across the fabric filter must not exceed 4" water gauge except as provided in subparagraph (3) for filter types which are designed for equivalent filtering at higher pressure drops. The airflow permeability, as determined by ASTM method D737-69, must not exceed 30 ft³/min/ft² for woven fabrics or 35 ft³/min/ft² for felted fabrics, except that 40 ft³/min/ft² for woven and ft³/min/ft² for felted fabrics is allowed for filtering air from asbestos ore dryers. Each square yard of felted fabric must weigh at least 14 ounces and be at least one-sixteenth inch thick throughout. Synthetic fabrics must not contain fill yarn

other than that which is spun.

- (2) If the use of fabric filters creates a fire or explosion hazard, the Control Officer may authorize the use of wet collectors designed to operate with a unit contacting energy of at least 40 inches water gauge pressure.
- (3) The Control Officer may authorize the use of filtering equipment other than that described in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph if the owner or operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Control Officer that the filtering of particulate asbestos material is equivalent to that of the described equipment.
- (4) All air cleaning equipment authorized by this rule must be properly installed, used, operated and maintained. Bypass devices may be used only during upset or emergency conditions and then only for so long as it takes to shut down the operation generating the particulate asbestos material.

3. Reporting. the owner or operator of any existing source to which this rule is applicable shall, within 90 days after the effective date, provide the following information to the control officer:

- a. A description of the emission control equipment used for each purpose.
- b. If a fabric filter device is used to control emissions, the pressure

drop across the fabric filter in inches water gauge.

(1) If the fabric filter device utilizes a woven fabric, the airflow permeability in $\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$; and, if the fabric is synthetic, indicate whether the fill yarn is spun or not spun.

(2) If the fabric filter device utilizes a felted fabric, the density in oz/yd^2 , the minimum thickness in inches, and the airflow permeability in $\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$.

B. Emission Standard for Mercury

1. Definitions

a. "Condenser stack gases" means the gaseous effluent evolved from the stack of processes utilizing heat to extract mercury metal from mercury ore.

b. "Mercury" means the element mercury, excluding any associated elements, and includes mercury in particulates, vapors, aerosols and compounds.

c. "Mercury ore" means a mineral mined specifically for its mercury content.

2. Emission Standard. Emissions to the atmosphere from those stationary sources which process mercury ore to recover mercury shall not exceed 2,300 grams of mercury per 24-hour period.

3. Testing

a. Mercury ore processing facility.

(1) Unless a waiver of emission testing is obtained each owner or operator processing mercury ore shall test emissions from his source:

(a) Within 90 days of the effective date of this rule.

- (b) Within 90 days of start up in the case of a new source.
- (2) The control officer shall be notified at least 30 days prior to an emission test, so that he may at his option observe the test.
- (3) Samples shall be taken over such a period or periods as are necessary to accurately determine the maximum emissions which will occur in a 24-hour period. No changes in the operation shall be made which would potentially increase emissions above that determined by the most recent source test, until the new emission level has been established by calculation and the results reported to the control officer.
- (4) All samples shall be analyzed, and mercury emission shall be determined within 30 days after the source test.