

Rule 104 Prohibitions

(Adopted November 3, 1982; Revised on January 19, 1989, August 30, 1990, August 29, 1991, March 5, 1992, Proposed for Revision December 16, 2004, Revised May 19, 2005).

RULE 104 CONTENTS

- 1.0 GENERAL LIMITATIONS
 - 1.1 Public Nuisance
 - 1.2 Circumvention
- 2.0 VISIBLE EMISSIONS
- 3.0 PARTICULATE MATTER
 - 3.1 General Combustion Sources
 - 3.2 Steam Generating Units
 - 3.3 Steam Generating Utility Power Plants
 - 3.4 Kraft Pulp Mills
 - 3.5 Non-Combustion Sources
 - 3.6 Geothermal Well Drilling
- 4.0 FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS
- 5.0 SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS
- 6.0 SULFIDE EMISSION STANDARDS FOR KRAFT PULP MILLS
 - 6.1 Kraft Recovery Furnace
 - 6.2 Lime Kiln
 - 6.3 Other Kraft Mill Sources
 - 6.4 Kraft Mill Non-Condensable
 - 6.5 Kraft Mill Monitoring
 - 6.6 Compliance Verification
- 7.0 GEOTHERMAL EMISSION STANDARDS
- 8.0 REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER
- 9.0 ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND CITRUS GROVE HEATERS
- 10.0 PETROLEUM LOADING AND STORAGE
- 11.0 FEDERAL NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS)
- 12.0 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (NESHAPS)
- 13.0 INCINERATOR BURNING

RULE 104

1.0 GENERAL LIMITATIONS:

- 1.1 PUBLIC NUISANCE:** No person shall discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endanger the health, comfort, repose or safety of any such persons or the public or which cause or have an natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

The limitations of Rule 400(a) do not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

- 1.2 Circumvention:** A person shall not construct, erect, modify, operate or use any equipment which conceals an air contaminant emission, which would otherwise constitute a violation of these Rules and Regulations, unless the operation or use of said equipment results in a significant reduction in the total emission of air contaminants.

2.0 VISIBLE EMISSIONS:

- 2.1** No person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one hour which is as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringlemann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than Ringlemann 2 or forty (40) percent opacity.

- 2.2** The provisions of Rule 104(2.1) & (2.2) do not apply to excessive visible emissions caused by:

- 2.2.1** Failure of the emission to meet the requirements solely because of the presence of uncombined water.
- 2.2.2** Smoke from fires set pursuant to Regulation II of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.
- 2.2.3** Smoke from fires set or permitted by any public officer in the performance of his official duty for the improvement of watershed, range or pasture.
- 2.2.4** Use of any aircraft to distribute seed, fertilizer, insecticides, or other agricultural aids over lands devoted to the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals.
- 2.2.5** Open outdoor fires used only for cooking of food for human beings or for recreational purposes.
- 2.2.6** The use of orchard, vineyard, or citrus grove heaters which do not produce more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.
- 2.2.7** Smoke emissions from burners used to produce energy and fired by forestry and agricultural residues with supplementary fossil fuels when the emissions result from start-up or shut-down of the combustion process or from the malfunction of emissions control equipment. This exception does not apply to emissions which exceed a period or periods of time aggregating more than 30 minutes in any 24-hour period, or which result from the failure to operate and maintain in good working order any emission control equipment.

- 2.3** Notwithstanding the limitation established in Section 2.1, no owner or operation subject to Section 2.0 shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from any new or modified recovery furnace, gases which exhibit an opacity of 20 percent or greater on a six minute average basis.

- 2.3.1** Section 2.3 shall not apply during periods of start-up or shutdown, or during a breakdown condition. For recovery furnace operations, start-up and shutdown is defined as those periods of time when black liquor is not being fired in the recovery furnace.

3.0 PARTICULATE MATTER:

- 3.1 General Combustion Sources:** A person shall not discharge particulate matter into the atmosphere from any combustion source in excess of 0.46 grams per standard cubic meter (0.20 grains per standard cubic foot) of exhaust gas, calculated to 12 percent carbon

dioxide; or in excess of the limitations established in NSPS applicable provisions set out in Rule 104(11).

3.2 Steam Generating Units: No person shall discharge particulate matter into the atmosphere from any steam generating unit, installed or modified after July 1, 1976, in excess of 0.23 grams per standard cubic meter (0.10 grains per standard cubic foot) of exhaust gas, calculated to 12 percent carbon dioxide; or in excess of the limitations established in applicable NSPS provisions set out in Rule 104(11).

3.3 Steam Generating Utility Power Plants: All steam generating power plants which produce electric power for sale to any public utility shall not discharge particulate matter into the atmosphere in excess of 0.10 pounds per million BTU heat input or any other specific applicable permit limitation, which ever is the more restrictive emission condition.

3.4 Kraft Pulp Mills:

3.4.1 Recovery Furnaces:

3.4.1.1 The emissions of particulate matter from any Kraft recovery furnace shall not exceed 0.23 grams per standard cubic meter (0.10 grains per standard cubic foot) of exhaust gas corrected to 8 percent oxygen or 4.0 pounds per ton of Kraft pulp mill production, whichever is the more restrictive condition.

3.4.1.2 The emissions of particulate matter from any new or modified Kraft recovery furnace shall not exceed 0.025 grains per standard cubic foot of exhaust gas corrected to 8 percent oxygen.

3.4.2 Lime Kiln:

3.4.2.1 The emissions of particulate matter from any lime kiln shall not exceed 0.46 grams per standard cubic meter (0.20 grains per standard cubic foot) of exhaust gas corrected to 10 percent oxygen or 1.0 pounds per ton of Kraft pulp mill production, whichever is the more restrictive condition.

3.4.3 Smelt Dissolvers:

3.4.3.1 The emissions of particulate matter from any smelt dissolving tank shall not exceed 0.5 pounds per ton of Kraft pulp mill production.

3.4.3.2 The emissions of particulate matter from any new or modified smelt dissolving tank shall not exceed 0.20 pounds per ton of black liquor solids on a dry basis.

3.4.4 The requirements of Rule 104 (3.4) shall be applied to all Kraft Pulp Mills, except where more restrictive NSPS, BACT, or permit conditions are required, and in this event the more restrictive standard shall apply.

3.5 Non-Combustion Sources: No person shall discharge or allow the discharge of particulate matter into the atmosphere from any non-combustion source in excess of 0.46 grams per actual cubic meter (0.20 grains per cubic foot) of exhaust gas or in total quantities in excess of the amount shown in Table I, whichever is the more restrictive condition.

3.6 Geothermal Well Drilling: Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 104(3.4), no person shall discharge or allow the discharge of particulates into the atmosphere from any geothermal steam source in excess of the quantity established by the following formula:

$$Y = .00069X + 1.4$$

Where y is the particulate emission rate limitation in kilograms per hour (averaged over one hour) and X is the steam rate in kilograms per hour passing through a geothermal well drilling operation or any geothermal well being vented for clean out.

TABLE I
ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON
PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission	Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission
Lb/Hr	Kg/Hr	Lb/Hr	Lb/Hr	Kg/Hr	Lb/Hr
100	45	0.55	6,000	2,720	8.6
200	92	0.88	7,000	3,380	9.5
400	183	1.40	8,000	3,680	10.4
600	275	1.83	9,000	4,134	11.2
800	377	2.22	10,000	4,540	12.0
1,000	454	2.58	12,000	5,460	13.6
1,500	681	3.38	16,000	7,260	16.5
2,000	920	4.10	18,000	8,220	17.9
2,500	1,147	4.76	20,000	9,070	19.2
3,000	1,362	5.38	30,000	13,600	25.2
3,500	1,690	5.96	40,000	18,100	30.5
4,000	1,840	6.52	50,000	22,700	35.4
5,000	2,300	7.58	60,000	27,200	40.0
			or more		

Where the process weight per hour is between two listed figures, such process weight and maximum allowable particulate emission per hour shall be interpolated linearly. The total process weight of all similar process operations located at a single plant or of similar multiple plants located on a single premise, shall be used for determining the maximum allowable particulate emission from the combination of such operations.

4.0 FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS:

- 4.1** No person shall do or allow handling, transporting, or open storage of materials in such a manner which allows or may allow unnecessary amounts of particulate matter to become airborne.
- 4.2** Reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne, including, but not limited to, the following provisions:
- 4.2.1** Covering open bodied trucks when used for transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust.
- 4.2.2** Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Containment methods can be employed during sandblasting and other similar operations.

- 4.2.3 Conduct agricultural practices in such a manner as to minimize the creation of airborne dust.
- 4.2.4 The use of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land.
- 4.2.5 The application of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dusts.
- 4.2.6 The paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition.
- 4.2.7 The prompt removal of earth or other track out material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water, or other means.

5.0 SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS: No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emissions whatsoever sulfur oxides, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in excess of 1,000 ppm; or in excess of the specific source emission limitations established in applicable NSPS provisions set out in Rule104(11) of these Rules and Regulations.

6.0 SULFIDE EMISSION STANDARDS FOR KRAFT PULP MILLS:

6.1 Kraft Recovery Furnace:

The emission of Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS), from any Kraft recovery furnace shall not exceed:

- 6.1.1 10 ppm of TRS or 0.30 pound of TRS per ton of Kraft pulp mill production as a monthly arithmetic average, whichever is the more restrictive condition.
- 6.1.2 15 ppm of TRS as a daily arithmetic average.
- 6.1.3 40 ppm of TRS for more than 60 cumulative minutes in any one day.

The daily and monthly arithmetic averages for TRS shall be based upon the actual hours of operation of burning liquor in the recovery furnace(s) and calculated on a calendar month basis.

Effective February 1, 1989 the emission of TRS from any new or modified Kraft recovery furnace shall not exceed 3 ppm of TRS, measured and reported in accordance with 40 CFR 60.284.

6.2 Lime Kiln: The emission of TRS from any lime kiln shall not exceed 20 ppm of TRS or 0.10 pound of TRS per ton of Kraft pulp mill production as a daily arithmetic average, whichever is the more restrictive condition. Daily arithmetic averages shall be calculated from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. of the following day.

6.3 Other Kraft Mill Sources: The emission of TRS from other Kraft mill sources shall not exceed 20 ppm of TRS or a cumulative value of 0.20 pound of TRS per ton of Kraft pulp mill production as a daily arithmetic average, whichever is the more restrictive condition. Daily arithmetic averages shall be calculated from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. of the following day.

Notwithstanding these emission limits for other Kraft mill sources, in no event shall the gases from any smelt dissolving tank shall not contain TRS in excess of 0.0084 g/kg black liquor solids (0.0168 lb/ton black liquor solids) calculated on a dry basis. This corresponds approximately to 0.025 lb TRS per ton pulp production.

6.4 Kraft Mill Non-Condensable: No person shall discharge any non-condensable compound into the atmosphere from any emission point, until said non-condensable compound has been treated in an air pollution abatement operation for removal, thermal oxidation or chemical destruction of the TRS compounds contained therein. The net

emission of non-condensable compounds from any such air pollution abatement operation shall not exceed a TRS concentration of 5 parts per million by volume except during periods when switching from one control system to another; which period or periods shall not aggregate more than 30 minutes in any one day.

6.5 Kraft Mill Monitoring: Recording instruments to measure Total Reduced Sulfur emissions shall be provided, installed, maintained and continuously operated by the owner in the exhaust stack from the Kraft recovery furnace flue gas system, from the Kraft pulp mill lime kiln and from all other emission points releasing in excess of 100 pounds of TRS per day into the atmosphere. The recording section of such instruments shall be installed in a location subject to frequent operator surveillance or equipped with suitable alarm devices.

6.6 Compliance Verification: A summary of the data required to determine compliance with applicable provisions of this rule shall be submitted to the APCO once each calendar month no later than the fifteenth day of the following calendar month. This summary shall be presented in the manner and form as prescribed by the APCO.

7.0 GEOTHERMAL EMISSION STANDARDS:

7.1 No person shall discharge into the atmosphere from any geothermal operation sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), in excess of 1,000ppm (v).

7.1.1 Notwithstanding Rule 104 (1.2) and Rule 104 (7.1) geothermal wells on standby bleed shall be authorized in writing by the APCO to exceed 1000 ppm(v) (as measured in the bleeding steam) provided all the following conditions, which shall be annually verified, are satisfied:

7.1.1.1 The geothermal well on standby bleed will emit less H₂S in pounds hour than if operated at or below 1000 ppm (v).

7.1.1.2 An air aspirator or other device(s) approved by the APCO is used to lower the emissions level to below 1000 ppm (v) at the point of emissions exit.

7.1.1.3 All applicable emissions limitations in Regulation I are not exceeded.

7.1.1.4 The geothermal well on standby bleed, singularly or when combined with sources on the same well pad site or from adjacent well pad sites (within 33 meters), will not create a public nuisance.

7.1.2 No person shall discharge hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) into the atmosphere at a rate which exceeds those set forth in Table II and Table III as follows:

TABLE II

Effective Date (Note *2)	GEOTHERMAL Initially operated on or before March 31, 1979, (includes PG&E Geysers Units 1-12).	POWER PLANTS Initially operated after March 31, 1979, but initially issued an Authority to Construct or Determination of Compliance by March 31, 1980, (Includes PG&E Geysers Units 14, 15, & 17 and NCPA #2).	(NOTE *1 AND *3) Initially issued an Authority to Construct or Determination of Compliance after March 31, 1989, (includes all others).
	GEOTHERMAL For Units 3,4, 5,6,11, & 12 emit no more than	POWER PLANTS	(NOTE *1 AND *3)

January 1, 1979 10% of the H₂S in the supplied steam at full power plant load or 200 g/hr/GMW ave. using allocation (See Notes *7).

TABLE III

January 1, 1980	100 g/hr/GMW	100 g/hr/GMW
July 15, 1981	10% of the H ₂ S in the supplied steam at full load operation for Units 3,4, & 11 and 200 g/hr/GMW for Units 5, 6, & 12 (Comply as shown or per Note *8). Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, & 12:	
June 1, 1985	Each at 200 g/hr GMW (Comply as shown or per Note *8).	50 g/hr/GMW (Note * 8)
June 1, 1986	Units 1-12 each at 200 g/hr/GMW (Comply as shown or per Note *8).	50/g/hr/GMW or 1 kg/hr (Note *10)

NOTES FOR TABLES II AND III

- NOTE 1** All geothermal emission sources, including new construction, must comply with all applicable future emission rate limits specified in these tables as they become effective.
- NOTE 2** H₂S emissions limitations for each category of emission source will become effective henceforth on the "Effective Date" set out at the left of the Table(s).
- NOTE 3** The term "g/hr/GMW" shall read "grams/hr per Gross Megawatt". The rates of emission may be equaled but not exceeded. Gross Megawatt refers to the source's full load gross generating capacity of the turbine generator as guaranteed by the turbine generator manufacturer. Compliance shall be verified by the source testing or protocol method approved by the APCO for the applicable emission source(s). (See also note *8.)
- NOTE 4** Individual well emissions shall be limited to 2.5 kg/hr/well unless a higher rate was determined by New Source Review or unless applicant provides data which subsequently can justify a re-determination of the emission rate by the APCO.
- NOTE 5** Small sources include continuous well and pipeline bleeds. Allowable emissions are those shown in Table III unless otherwise determined by the APCO.
- NOTE 6** "Reduce H₂S by 50%" shall mean "to emit no more than 50% of the H₂S normally found in the supplied steam at full power load". "Dual Units" shall refer to those "steam transmission lines associated with two power plant units located in the same building", and therefore such associated steam transmission lines shall be considered as one source.

NOTE 7 Allocation method - If an emissions rate less than the required gm/hr/GMW is attained at one power plant unit, the excess reduction (in grams) can be credited to another power plant unit or apportioned to other power plant units. For instance, a 10 Megawatt plant can be allowed to emit 2,000 gm H₂S/hr, but if a credit of 500 gm H₂S were allocated from another unit, it can emit 2,500 gm H₂S/hr or 250 gm/hr/GMW. The allocation should be modified no more than quarterly and only if needed based on new data. (The major purpose of the allocation method is for individual power plant unit compliance verification and credit for greater H₂S reduction than required.)

NOTE 8 Protocol Method - Each geothermal facility may be allowed to establish a protocol to be approved by the APCO which specifies the manner in which the facility will be operated to meet the emissions limitations set forth in Table II and Table III of this rule. Each protocol shall specify if applicable:

1. The frequency and method of sampling the incoming steam quality and flow rates;
2. The frequency and method of adjusting chemical feed rate settings;
3. The frequency and method of instrument and testing equipment calibration;
4. The predicted relationship between incoming steam quality and flow rates, chemical feed rates, and H₂S emissions;
5. The frequency and method of emissions source testing;
6. Data logging requirements;
7. The locations of all logs and source test records; and,
8. The requirement that periodic source tests be performed.

Each operating protocol can be modified upon approval by the APCO. Changes in operating protocol(s) shall not take effect until copies of the revised protocol(s) are filed with the APCO and the facility. Compliance with the operating protocol approved by the APCO shall be deemed compliance with the H₂S emissions limitations of this Rule.

The major purpose of the protocol method is to provide a practical means of compliance with the specified emissions limitations given variations in incoming steam quality, chemical abatement system performance, and emission source test accuracy. A form of transferable emissions credits or allocation (pound for pound) among specified power plants shall be allowed in the protocol(s) as long as the APCO determines that enforceability can be reasonably achieved and ambient air quality would not be substantially degraded.

NOTE 9 Stacking emission standards will be required of any steam transmission line or power plant which is expected to have on the average three (3) or more stacking events per year; the normal enforcement of equipment breakdown and procedures for the applicable stacking facility will be followed.

NOTE 10 The 1.0 kg H₂S/hr limit shall apply only to geothermal power facilities with an electrical generation capacity of 20 Megawatts or less, provided:

1. no more than one such facility is within a 1.0 km radius area from any existing power plant facility (as of Jan. 1, 1985), and no more than one such facility is within a 0.5 km radius area of another, or
2. The facility can provide a significant net annual H₂S emissions reduction.

NOTE 11 Load Curtailment Emission Requirements - Each steam transmission line has a minimum steam flow rate, defined as "E", which results in the emission levels of Column "A" (Column D for Units 1 and 2). Each power plant unit, after curtailment, operates at a steam transmission line flow rate, defined as "F".

1. If the curtailed steam flow rate, "F", is greater than the minimum flow rate, "E", then the supplier shall eliminate within 30 minutes curtailment emissions from the unit stacking facility.
2. If the curtailed steam flow rate, "F", is less than the minimum flow rate, "E", then the supplier shall be allowed no more curtailment emissions from the unit stacking facility than that H₂S associated with the difference in steam flows, ("F"- "E"). In the event the curtailed power plant unit is part of a dual unit system, and the companion unit is operational at a level of 50% of full steam flow, then the supplier shall eliminate, within 1 hour, curtailment emissions from the unit stacking facility regardless of steam flow to the curtailed unit.

7.3 Any geothermal power plant and associated steam transmission line, for which applications are submitted for Authority to Construct Permit processing after January 1, 1985, shall employ Best Available Control Technology for stacking event avoidance.

7.4 A summary of the data required to determine compliance with applicable provisions of this rule shall be submitted to the APCO. This summary shall be presented in the manner, frequency and form as prescribed by the APCO.

8.0 REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER: No person shall operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter, unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents which contain odorous material are:

8.1 Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1200 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 second; or,

8.2 Processed in such a manner determined by the APCO to be equally, or more effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (8.1) above.

8.3 A person incinerating or processing gases, vapors, or gas entrained effluents pursuant to this Rule shall provide, install, maintain in calibration, and continuously operate instruments and monitoring devices, as specified by the APCO, for indicating temperature, pressure or other operating conditions.

8.4 For the purpose of this Section 8.0, "reduction" is defined as any heated process, including rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

9.0 ORCHARD, VINEYARD, AND CITRUS GROVE HEATERS:

9.1 No new orchard, vineyard or citrus grove heater produced or manufactured shall be sold for use against frost damage unless it has been approved by the California Air Resources Board. (H&S 41860)

9.2 No person shall use any orchard, vineyard or citrus grove heater except where the heater is of a type from an approved listing by the California Air Resources Board which does not produce more than one gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material. (H&S 41860)

10.0 PETROLEUM LOADING AND STORAGE:

10.1 All petroleum storage tanks in excess of 40,000 gallons capacity shall conform to the NSPS requirements of Rule 104(11).

10.2 No person shall install or maintain any stationary gasoline tank with a capacity of 250 gallons or more which is not equipped for loading through a permanent submerged fill pipe. (H&S 41950)

10.2.1 For the purpose of Rule 104(10.2) "gasoline", means any petroleum distillate having a Reid Vapor Pressure of four pounds or greater.

10.2.2 For the purpose of Rule 104(10.2) "submerged fill pipe", means any fill pipe which has its discharge opening entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches above the bottom of the tank. "Submerged fill pipe" when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, means any fill pipe which has its discharge opening entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches above the bottom of the tank.

10.3 The requirements of Rule 104(10.2) shall not apply:

10.3.1 To any stationary tank which is used primarily for the fueling of implements used in agricultural operations.

10.3.2 To any "pressure tank" which maintains working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.

10.3.3 To any tank equipped with a "vapor recovery system" consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission into the atmosphere, with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

10.3.4 To any tank equipped with a "floating roof" which consists of a pontoon-type or double-deck-type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. A floating roof tank shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 570 millimeters of mercury absolute (11.0 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater, under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

11.0 FEDERAL NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (NSPS): All new sources of air contaminants or modifications to existing sources shall comply with the rules, standards, criteria and requirements of Part 60, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and dated as follows, which are adopted by reference and incorporated here in as a part of these Rules and Regulations as though set forth in their entirety. For the purpose of this Rule, the word "Administrator" as used in these federal New Source Performance Standards shall mean the APCO of the AQMD except that the APCO shall not be empowered to approve alternate or equivalent test methods nor alternative standards/work practices. Other deviations from these federal standards as presented in the CFR and which were ordered by the AQMD governing Board to suit the needs of the AQMD are noted in the affected Subpart. Whenever any source is subject to more than one Rule, Regulation, provision, or requirement relating to the control of any air contaminant in cases of conflict or duplication, the most stringent rule, regulation provision, or requirement shall apply.

Source Category types subject to NSPS include:

General Provisions	A	June 24, 1985
Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities	B	
Fossil - Fuel Fired Steam Generators	D	September 27, 1984
Electric Utility Steam Generating Units	Da(1)	September 27, 1984
Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units	Db(1)	December 16, 1987
Incinerators	E	March 3, 1978
Portland Cement Plants	F	March 3, 1978
Nitric Acid Plants	G	April 23, 1985
Sulfuric Acid Plants	H	October 20, 1983
Asphalt Concrete Plants	I	January 24, 1986
Petroleum Refineries - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Generators	J	August 17, 1989
Petroleum Storage Vessels (constructed June 11, 1973 to May 19, 1978)	K	January 27, 1983
Petroleum Storage Vessels (constructed after May 19, 1978)	Ka	January 27, 1983
Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels	Kb(2)	June 16, 1989
Secondary Lead Smelters	L	March 3, 1978
Secondary Brass and Bronze Ingot Production	M	October 30, 1984
Iron and Steel Plants	N	January 2, 1986
Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities	Na	February 14, 1990
Sewage Treatment Plants	O	March 3, 1978
Primary Copper Smelters	P	May 25, 1983
Primary Zinc Smelters	Q	May 25, 1983
Primary Lead Smelters	R	May 25, 1983
Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants	S	May 23, 1983
Wet Process Phosphoric Acid Plants	T	February 17, 1983
Super Phosphoric Acid Plants	U	February 17, 1983
Diammonium Phosphate Plants	V	February 17, 1983
Triple Super Phosphate Plants	W	February 17, 1983
Granular Triple Super Phosphate Storage	X	January 27, 1983
Coal Preparation Plants	Y	January 27, 1983
Ferro Alloy Production	Z	January 27, 1983
Steel Plants - Electric Arc Furnaces	AA	October 31, 1984
Elec. Arc Furnaces & Argon-Oxygen Vessels	AAa	October 31, 1984
Kraft Pulp Mills	BB	May 20, 1986
Glass Manufacturing [except Sec.60292(d & e)]	CC	October 19, 1984
Grain Elevators	DD	August 3, 1978
Surface Coating of Metal Furniture	EE(1)	April 30, 1985
Stationary Gas Turbines	GG	July 31, 1984
Lime Manufacturing	HH	April 26, 1984
Lead - Acid Battery Manufacture	KK	April 16, 1982
Metallic Mineral Processing Plants	LL	February 21, 1984
Auto and Light - Duty Truck Surface Coating	MM(1)	September 9, 1985
Phosphate Rock Plants	NN	April 16, 1982
Ammonium Sulfate Manufacturing	PP	November 12, 1980
Graphic Arts Industry - Rotogravure Printing	QQ(1)	January 10, 1983
Pressure Sensitive Tape & Label Surface Coating	RR(1)	October 18, 1983
Industrial Surface Coating, Large Appliances	SS(1)	October 27, 1982
Metal Coil Surface Coating	TT(1)	January 10, 1983
Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture	UU	August 6, 1982

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry	VV(2)	June 29,1984
Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry	WW(1)	August 25,1983
Bulk Gasoline Terminals	XX(3)	June 24,1986
New Residential Wood Heaters	AAA	April 12,1988
Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry	BBB	September 19,1989
Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating & Printing	FFF(1)	August 17,1984
Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	GGG(2)	May 30, 1984
Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities	HHH(1)	April 27, 1984
Petroleum Dry Cleaners	JJJ(2)	September 21, 1984
Equipment Leaks of VOC from Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants	KKK	June 24, 1985
Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants; SO2	LLL	February 14, 1989
Non-metallic Mineral Processing Plants	OOO	August 1, 1985
Wool Fiberglass Insulation Mfg. Plants	PPP	February 25, 1985
VOC Emissions from Petroleum Wastewater Systems	QQQ	November 23, 1988
Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities Industrial Surface Coating of Plastic	SSS	October 3, 1988
Parts for Business Machines	TTT	January 29, 1988
Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities	VVV	September 11, 1989

NOTES

- NOTE 1** The emissions averaging periods specified in the federal NSPS standards are emissions averaging periods for affected facilities in the AQMD.
- NOTE 2** The observation of a leak in excess of the requirements of the Rule constitutes a violation of the Rule.
- NOTE 3** California Air Resources Board (CARB) Certification and Test Procedures for Vapor Recovery Systems of Gasoline Delivery Tanks shall be followed in lieu of the federal procedure as shown in the CFR. Documentation and record keeping requirements shall record results of CARB Certification Tests.

12.0 NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

(NESHAPS): The provisions of Part 61, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, and dated as follows, are adopted by reference and made a part of these rules and regulations. For the purpose of this Rule, the word "Administrator" as used in these national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants shall mean the APCO of the AQMD, except that the APCO shall not be empowered to approve alternate or equivalent test methods nor alternative standards/work practices. Other deviations from these federal standards as presented in the CFR and which were ordered by the AQMD Governing Board to suit the needs of the AQMD are noted in the affected Subpart. Whenever any source is subject to more than one rule, regulation, provision, or requirement relating to the control of any air contaminant, in cases of conflict or duplication, the most stringent rule, regulation, provision, or requirement shall apply.

Source Category types subject to NESHAPS include:

Category - NESHAPS

40 CFR 61
Subpart

Last
Amended

General Provisions	A	March 7, 1990
Beryllium	C	November 7, 1985
Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing	D	November 7, 1985
Mercury	E	March 14, 1987
Vinyl Chloride	F	July 10, 1990
Equipment Leaks of Benzene (Fugitive Emissions)	J	August 19, 1988
Benzene Emissions from Coke By-Products Recovery Plants	L	September 19, 1991
Asbestos	M(1)	November 20, 1990
Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emissions)	V	September 30, 1986
Benzene Emissions from Benzene Storage Vessels	Y	September 14, 1989

NOTES

NOTE 1 View ports: Any owner or operator of a demolition or renovation project that is subject to 40 CFR.-61, Subpart M (NESHAPS) and required to construct physical barriers for the purpose of controlling asbestos emissions, shall install transparent viewing ports which allow observation, to the extent possible, of all stripping and removal of regulated asbestos containing material from outside the containment area.

13.0 INCINERATOR BURNING: No person shall burn combustible material in any incinerator within the North Coast Unified Air Pollution Control District, except in a multiple-chamber incinerator as defined in Rule 101, or in equipment found by the APCO to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control as an approved multiple-chamber incinerator.