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Section 61

Solid Particulate Matter-Weight. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere, from any source, solid particulate matter at a rate in excess of that shown in Table I below for the process weight rate for the source.

Where the process weight rate falls between figures listed in Table I, the exact rate of allowable discharge shall be determined by linear interpolation. For the purposes of this section, solid particulate matter includes any material which would become solid particulate matter if cooled to standard conditions.

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EMISSION RATE  
BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process weight Rate		Maximum Allowable Solid Particulate Emission Rate*	Process Weight Rate		Maximum Allowable Solid Particulate Emission Rate
Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr	Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8.00	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9.00	17.9
400	0.20	1.40	20,000	10.00	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15.00	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20.00	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25.00	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30.00	40.0
<del>2,000</del>	1.00	4.10	70,000	35.00	41.3
<del>2,500</del>	1.25	4.76	80,000	40.00	42.5
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45.00	43.6
3,500	1.75	5.96	100,000	50.00	44.6
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60.00	46.3
5,000	2.50	7.58	140,000	70.00	47.8
6,000	3.00	8.56	160,000	80.00	49.0
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100.00	51.2
8,000	4.00	10.40	1,000,000	500.00	69.0
9,000	4.50	11.20	2,000,000	1,000.00	77.6
10,000	5.00	12.00	6,000,000	3,000.00	92.7
12,000	6.00	13.60			

\* Sum of emissions from all emission points of process.

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RULE 207 Particulate Matter. A person shall not release or discharge into the atmosphere from any source or single processing unit whatsoever, dust, or particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.1 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

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RULE 210 Specific Contaminants.

- A. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any one or more of the following contaminants, in any state or combination thereof exceeding in concentration at point of discharge:
  - 1. Sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) 0.2 percent by volume.
  - 2. Combustion contaminants: 0.2 grains per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) at standard conditions.

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✓ RULE 214 Abrasive Blasting. By reference Title 17 Subchapter 6 of the California Administrative Code shall apply.

Adopted 11-12-74  
(Revised 05-24-77)

REGULATION 4

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

All permits issued pursuant to these Rules and Regulations are subject to the following Rules:

RULE 401 RESPONSIBILITY

The fact that an authorization to construct or modify, or a permit to operate an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described herein shall have been issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer shall not be an endorsement of such article, machine, or other contrivance; neither shall it be deemed or construed to be a warranty, guarantee or representation on the part of the Air Pollution Control Officer that emission standards would not be exceeded by such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance.

In every instance the person, firm or corporation to whom such authorization or permit is issued shall be and remain responsible under these regulations for each and every instance wherein emission standards are exceeded by the article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance described in the permit, and the fact of issuance or authorization shall not be a defense to or mitigation of any charge of violation.

1-10-75  
RULE 405 Separation of Emissions. If air contaminants from a single source operation are emitted through two or more emission points, the total emitted quantity of air contaminants cannot exceed the quantity which would be allowable through a single emission point. The total emitted quantity of any such air contaminant shall be taken as the product of the highest concentration measured in any of the emission points and the combined exhaust gas volume through all emission points, unless the person responsible for the Source Operation establishes, to the Air Pollution Control Officer's satisfaction, the correct total emitted quantity.

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RULE 406 Combination of Emissions.

- A. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and there are adequate and reliable means reasonably susceptible for confirmation and use by the Air Pollution Control District in establishing a separation of the components of the combined emission to indicate the nature, extent, quantity and degree of emission arising from each such source operation, the Rules and Regulations shall apply to each such source operation separately.
- B. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and the combined emissions cannot be separated according to the requirements of Rule 406 (A), the Rules and Regulations shall be applied to the combined emissions as if it originated in a single source operation subject to the most stringent limitations and requirements placed by the Rules and Regulations on any of the source operations whose air contaminants are so combined.

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- A. All information, analysis, plans or specifications that disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants or other pollution which any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce which the District requires any applicant to provide before such applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, rents, or uses such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, are public records.
  
- B. All air or other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.

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- C. Except as otherwise provided in (D), trade secrets are not public records under the Regulation. Trade secrets, as used in this regulation may include, but are not limited to any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compounds, procedure, production rate, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service having commercial value and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. The owner or operator shall state in writing his justification for claiming material as Trade Secrets and such justification shall be public record. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall rule on the validity of trade secret claims. Requests from the public for records shall be specific and in sufficient detail to enable the District to readily identify the information requested.
- D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets as defined in (C), are public records. Production data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for purposes of this subdivision and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.