

2/21/72

REGULATION IV - PROHIBITIONS

RULE 4.1 Prohibitions under State Law. The provisions of Article 3, Chapter 2, Division 20 of the State of California Health and Safety Code, entitled Prohibitions, are applicable within the boundaries of the San Joaquin County Air Pollution Control District.

RULE 4.2 Analyses Required. The Control Officer at any time may require from any person subject to regulations of the Board, such information or analyses as will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants which are or may be discharged by such source, and may require that such disclosures be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State. In addition to such report, the Control Officer may designate and employ a registered professional engineer of his choice to make an independent study and report as to the nature, extent, quantity, and degree of any air contaminants which are or may be discharged from the source. An engineer so designated is authorized to inspect any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance necessary to make the inspection and report.

RULE 4.3 Ringelmann Chart. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever, any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any one hour which is:

- a. As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or
- b. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (a) of this Rule.

RULE 4.4 Exceptions. The provisions of Rule 4.3 do not apply to:

- a. Smoke from fires set by or permitted by any public officer, if such fire is set or permission given in the performance of the official duty of such officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary
 - 1. For the purpose of the prevention of a fire or health hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or
 - 2. The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.
- b. Smoke from fires set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire.
- c. Smoke from open burning for which a permit has been issued under the provisions of Rule 4.8.
- d. Agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals.

~~e. The use of an orchard or citrus grove heater which does not produce unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at a rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute. State law provides that this exception will no longer be applicable on and after the 61st day following adjournment of the 1972 regular session of the State Legislature.~~

~~f. The use of other equipment in agricultural operations in the growing of crops, or the raising of fowl or animals.~~

~~g. Emission which result from equipment breakdown. The person responsible for such emission shall, with all practicable speed, initiate and complete appropriate action to correct the condition causing such emissions and reduce the frequency of occurrence of such condition.~~

~~He shall report such breakdown to the Control Officer within 24 hours of such occurrence.~~

~~h. Smoke or fumes which result from acts of God.~~

~~RULE 4.5 Nuisance. A person shall not 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 comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.~~

~~RULE 4.6 Additional Exception. The provisions of Rule 4.5 do not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals.~~

~~RULE 4.7 Wet Plumes. Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of an emission to meet the limitation of Rule 4.3, that rule shall not apply.~~

~~RULE 4.8 Open Burning. No person shall burn any refuse or other material in an open outdoor fire within the boundaries of the San Joaquin County Air Pollution Control District except:~~

- a. When such fire is set or permission for such fire is given in the performance of the official duty of any public officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary
 - 1. For the purpose of the prevention of a fire or health hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or
 - 2. For the instruction of public or industrial employees in methods of fire fighting.

RULE 202 Exemptions (continued)

- 5. The storage of fuel oils and lubricating oils.
- 6. Unheated solvent dispensing containers, unheated nonconveyorized solvent rising containers or unheated nonconveyorized coating dip tanks of 100 gallons capacity or less.
- 7. Transporting materials on streets or highways.
- 8. Storage of gasoline in tanks having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or less which were installed before July 1, 1975.
- 9. Storage of gasoline in tanks having a capacity of 250 gallons or less.
- 10. Storage of gasoline in tanks installed before July 1, 1975 and equipped with an offset fill pipe.
- 11. Storage of gasoline in tanks used primarily for fueling implements of husbandry.
 - i. Self-propelled mobile construction equipment other than pavement burners.
 - j. Mobile agricultural implements used in agricultural operations.
 - k. Vacuum cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.
 - l. Repairs or maintenance not involving design changes to any equipment for which a permit has been granted.
 - m. Other sources of minor significance which may be specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

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RULE 103 Confidential Information All information, analyses, 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 any air pollution control district or any other state or local agency or district requires any applicant to provide before such applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, sells, rents, or uses such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, are public records.

All air and other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.

Trade secrets are not public records under this rule. Trade secrets may include, but are not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, 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.

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All air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets, as defined in the above paragraph, are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for the purpose of this subdivision and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.

Any person furnishing any records may label as "trade secret" any part of those records which are entitled to confidentiality. Written justification for the "trade secret" designation shall be furnished with the records so designated and the designation shall be a public record. The justification shall be as detailed as possible without disclosing the trade secret; the person may submit additional information to support the justification, which information, upon request, will be kept confidential in the same manner as the record sought to be protected.

Upon the receipt of an Application for "Confidential" Classification of Source Data the Air Pollution Control Officer shall, within ten (10) working days, notify the applicant of his ruling. In cases of rejection, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall promptly notify the person making the justification, in writing, that the records in question shall, within twenty-one (21) days be subject to public inspection unless a justification is received and accepted.

~~RULE 103.1 Inspection of Public Records The Air Pollution Control Officer shall within ten (10) working days make available records requested. If, for good cause, the information cannot be made available within the ten (10) working days, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the requesting person the reasons for the delay and when the information will be available.~~

~~The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the requests for public records to be specific and in sufficient detail so that the information may be readily identified.~~

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The Air Pollution Control Officer may require the requests for public records to be specific and in sufficient detail so that the information may be readily identified.

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hh. ~~Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS) Total reduced sulfur contained in hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide or other organic sulfide compounds, all expressed as hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid are not to be included in the determination of TRS.~~

RULE 103 Confidential Information "Trade Secrets" as defined in Section 6254.7 of the Government Code shall be confidential. Trade Secrets may include, but are not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, 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 gives its users an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.

RULE 104 Enforcement These rules and regulations shall be enforced by the Air Pollution Control Officer under authority of Section 24224 (b), Article 2, and Section 24260, 24262, Article 4; and all officers empowered by Section 24221, Article 2.

RULE 105 Order of Abatement The Air Pollution Control Board may, after notice and a hearing, issue or provide for the issuance by the Hearing Board, after notice and a hearing, an order for abatement whenever the district finds that any person is in violation of Section 24242 or 24243 or any rule or regulation prohibiting or limiting the discharge of air contaminants into the air. The Air Pollution Control Board in holding hearings on the issuance of orders for abatement shall have all powers and duties conferred upon the Hearing Board by Division 20, Chapter 2, of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The Hearing Board in holding hearings on the issuance of orders for abatement shall have all powers and duties conferred upon it by Division 20, Chapter 2, of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by any type of air pollution control district pursuant to Section 24260.5 or by the State Air Resources Board, shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000) for each day in which such violation occurs.

RULE 106 Land Use As part of his responsibility to protect the public health and property from the damaging effects of air pollution, it shall be the duty of the Air Pollution Control Officer to review and advise the appropriate planning authorities within the district on all new construction or changes in land use which the Air Pollution Control Officer believes could become a source of air pollution problems.

~~RULE 107 Inspections Inspections shall be made by the enforcement agency for the purpose of obtaining information necessary to determine whether air pollution sources are in compliance with applicable rules and regulations, including authority to require record keeping and to make inspections and conduct tests of air pollution sources.~~

3/14/84

~~RULE 109 Penalty~~

~~Every person who violates any provision of these rules is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.~~

RULE 110 Equipment Breakdown (Revised September 27, 1983)

Definitions

- a. For the purpose of this Rule, a breakdown condition means an unforeseeable failure or malfunction of 1) any air pollution control equipment, or related operating equipment, which causes a violation of any emission limitation or restriction prescribed by these rules and regulations, or by State law, or 2) any instack continuous monitoring equipment, where such failure or malfunction
 - 1. is not the result of neglect or disregard of any air pollution control law or regulation;
 - 2. is not intentional or the result of negligence;
 - 3. is not the result of improper maintenance;
 - 4. does not constitute a nuisance;
 - 5. is not a recurrent breakdown of the same equipment.

- b. An occurrence which constitutes a breakdown condition, and which persists only until the end of the production run or 24 hours, whichever is sooner (except for continuous monitoring equipment, for which the period shall be ninety-six [96] hours), shall constitute a violation of any applicable emission limitation or restriction prescribed by these rules and regulations; however, the Air Pollution Control Officer may elect to take no enforcement action if the owner or operator demonstrates to the Control Officer's satisfaction that a breakdown condition exists and the following requirements are met:
 - 1. The owner or operator submits the notification required by subparagraph c.1; and
 - 2. The owner or operator immediately undertakes appropriate corrective measures and comes into compliance.
 - 3. The Control Officer determines that the attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards will not be endangered.

c. Breakdown Procedures

1. The owner or operator shall notify the Control Officer of any occurrence which constitutes a breakdown condition; such notification shall identify the time, specific location, equipment involved, and (to the extent known) the cause(s) of the occurrence, and shall be given as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than one (1) hour after its detection, unless the owner or operator demonstrates to the Control Officer satisfaction that a longer period was necessary.
2. The Control Officer shall establish written procedures and guidelines, including appropriate forms for logging of initial reports, investigation, and enforcement follow-up, to ensure that all reported breakdown occurrences are handled uniformly to final disposition.
3. Upon receipt of notification pursuant to subparagraph c.1 the Control Officer shall promptly investigate and determine whether the occurrence constitutes a breakdown condition. If the Control Officer determines that the occurrence does not constitute a breakdown condition, the Control Officer may take appropriate enforcement action, including, but not limited to seeking fines, an abatement order, or an injunction against further operation.

d. Reporting Requirements

Within ten (10) days after a breakdown occurrence has been corrected, the owner or operator shall submit a written report to the Control Officer which includes:

1. A statement that the occurrence has been corrected, together with the date of correction and proof of compliance;
2. a specific statement of the reason(s) or cause(s) for the occurrence sufficient to enable the Control Officer to determine whether the occurrence was a breakdown condition;
3. a description of the corrective measures undertaken and/or to be undertaken to avoid such an occurrence in the future (the Control Officer may, at the request of the owner or operator, for good cause, extend up to 30 days the deadline for submitting the description required by this subparagraph);
4. an estimate of the emissions caused by the occurrence; and
5. pictures of the equipment or controls which failed, if available.

e. Burden of Proof

The burden shall be on the owner or operator of the source to provide sufficient information to demonstrate that a breakdown did occur. If the owner or operator fails to provide sufficient information, the Control Officer shall undertake appropriate enforcement action.

f. Failure to Comply with Reporting Requirements

Any failure to comply, or comply in a timely manner, with the reporting requirements established in subparagraphs c.1, and d.1 through d.5 of this Rule shall constitute a separate violation of this Rule.

g. False Claiming of Breakdown Occurrence

It shall constitute a separate violation of this Rule for any person to file with the Control Officer a report which falsely, or without probable cause, claims that an occurrence is a breakdown occurrence.

h. Hearing Board Standards and Guidelines

The Hearing Board shall adopt standards and guidelines consistent with this Rule to assist the Chairperson or other designated member(s) of the Hearing Board in determining whether to grant or deny any emergency variance, and to assist the Control Officer in the enforcement of this Rule.

~~D. EXEMPTIONS~~

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall exempt from the provisions of this Rule any stationary source which is a continuing operation, without modification or change in operating conditions, when a Permit to Operate is required solely because of permit renewal or change of ownership.

~~E. DEFINITIONS~~

The definitions contained in Rule 209.1 shall be applicable to this rule.

~~F. SEVERABILITY~~

If any portion of this rule is found to be unenforceable, such finding shall have no effect on the enforceability of the remaining portions of the rule which shall continue to be in full force and effect.

~~RULE 209.3 STATE AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS~~

All references in Rules 209.1 and 209.2 to national ambient air quality standards shall be interpreted to include state ambient air quality standards.

RULE 209.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue an Authority to Construct for a new stationary source or modification which is subject to Section (D) of Rule 209.1 only if all district regulations contained in the State Implementation Plan approved by the Environmental Protection Agency are being carried out in accordance with the plan.

3/14/84

Rule 407 Sulfur Compounds (Revised September 27, 1983)

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge 0.2 percent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂), on a dry basis averaged over 15 consecutive minutes.

~~RULE 407.1 Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes~~

- ~~a. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having burning rates greater than 100 pounds per hour, except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.10 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.~~
- ~~b. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having burning rates of 100 pounds per hour or less, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.30 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere.~~
- ~~c. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever used to process material with combustible refuse, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.30 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.~~
- ~~d. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse, except as provided in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.10 pounds per 100 pounds of combustible refuse charged.~~

~~Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).~~

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~~RULE 407 Sulfur Compounds A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge: 0.2 percent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂).~~

RULE 407.1 Disposal of Solid or Liquid Waste A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.

Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

THIS RULE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE OF ADOPTION FOR ANY EQUIPMENT NOT THEN COMPLETED AND PUT INTO SERVICE. AS TO ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT, THIS RULE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 1974.

~~RULE 407.2 Fuel Burning Equipment - Combustion Contaminants A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere combustion contaminants exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge: 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).~~

~~THIS RULE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE OF ADOPTION FOR ANY EQUIPMENT NOT THEN COMPLETED AND PUT INTO SERVICE. AS TO ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT, THIS RULE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON JANUARY 1, 1974.~~

RULE 408 Fuel Burning Equipment A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

- a. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
- b. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
- c. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102 (h) and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this rule, "Fuel Burning Equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. A fuel burning unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.

Nothing in this rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.

~~RULE 407 Sulfur Compounds A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere sulfur compounds, which would exist as a liquid or gas at standard conditions, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge: 0.2 percent by volume calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂).~~

~~RULE 407.1 Disposal of Solid or Liquid Waste A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).~~

~~RULE 407.2 Fuel Burning Equipment - Combustion Contaminants A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere combustion contaminants exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge: 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions.~~

~~RULE 407.3 Scavenger Plants Where a separate source of air pollution is a scavenger plant or sulfur recovery unit, recovering pollutants which would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere, the Air Pollution Control Officer may grant a permit to operate where the total emission of pollutants is substantially less with the plant in operation than when closed, even though the concentration exceeds that permitted by Rule 407. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall report immediately in writing to the Air Pollution Control Board the granting of any such permit, together with the facts and reasons therefore.~~

~~RULE 408 Fuel Burning Equipment A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any non-mobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:~~

- a. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
- b. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
- c. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102 (j) and derived from the fuel.

~~Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this Rule.~~

~~Nothing in this Rule shall be construed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification, of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.~~

~~RULE 408.1 Fuel Burning Equipment - Oxides of Nitrogen A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any non-mobile fuel burning article, machine,~~

equipment or other contrivance, having a maximum heat input rate of more than 2,775 million British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour (gross) flue gas having a concentration of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) at three (3) percent oxygen, exceeding 125 parts per million (ppm) when burning a gas fuel or exceeding 225 parts per million (ppm) when burning a liquid or solid fuel, EFFECTIVE January 1, 1975.

~~RULE 403 Organic Solvents~~

- 1/74 not submitted
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- ~~a. A person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds of organic materials into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any organic solvent or any material containing organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless all organic materials discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent overall or to not more than 15 pounds in any one day.~~
 - ~~b. A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of organic material into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section (a), for employing, applying, evaporating or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such solvent, unless all organic materials discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent overall or to not more than 40 pounds in any one day.~~
 - ~~c. Any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designated for processing a continuously moving sheet, web, strip, or wire which is subjected to any combination of operations described in sections (a) or (b) involving any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such solvent, shall be subject to compliance with section (b). Where only non-photochemically reactive solvents, or material containing only non-photochemically reactive solvents, are employed or applied, and where any portion or portions of said series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances involves operations described in section (a), said portions shall be collectively subject to compliance with section (a).~~
 - ~~d. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), or (c), shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this rule.~~
 - ~~e. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere as a result of spontaneously continuing drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in section (a) (b), or (c), shall be included with other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this rule.~~

- ~~d. All orchard heaters shall be maintained in reasonably clean condition, good repair and working order. Whenever orchard heaters are burning, they must be adequately attended and supervised to maintain the condition, adjustment and proper operation of the orchard heaters.~~
- ~~e. It shall be unlawful for any person, for the purpose of frost protection, to burn any rubber, rubber tires, or other substance containing rubber, or to burn oil or other combustible substances in drums, pails, or other containers except orchard heaters.~~

RULE 420.1 Burning Reports San Joaquin County Air Pollution Control Officer shall submit to the State Air Resources Board within twenty (20) days following the end of each quarter of the calendar year:

- a. A report of the date of each burn, type of waste burned, and estimated tonnage or acreage of agricultural waste burned.*
- b. A report of the number of permit exemptions issued, authorizing the burning on a "No-burn" day, when the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss; date of issue; individual to whom issued; estimated amount of waste burned; and justification for issuing the exemption permit.*

~~RULE 421 Separation and Combination~~

- ~~a. If air contaminants from a single source operation are emitted through two or more emission points, the total emitted quantity of any air contaminant limited by these Rules and Regulations cannot exceed the quantity which would be the allowable emission 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 satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer, the correct total emitted quantities.~~
- ~~b. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission, and there are adequate and reliable means reasonably susceptible to confirmation and use by the Air Pollution Control Officer for 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, these Rules and Regulations shall apply to each such source operation separately.~~
- ~~c. 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 421 (b), these Rules and Regulations shall be applied to the combined emission as if it originated in a single source operation subject to the more stringent limitations and requirements placed by these Rules and Regulations on any of the source operations whose air contaminants are so combined.~~

422 - submission 1/76 - NSPS
423 - " " - Hazardous Pollutants