

Rule 26. Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT).

Rule 26.1. General Provisions.

- (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit any source located inside the particulate matter nonattainment area, or any source of a plant located outside the particulate matter nonattainment area, or any source of a plant located outside the particulate matter nonattainment area which plant significantly impacts the nonattainment area, to emit particulate matter concentrations in excess of the limitations set forth in this rule 26. If the particulate matter nonattainment area is redesignated to attainment or unclassifiable, the emission limitations contained in this rule 26 shall remain in full force and effect for those plants to which this Rule 26 had applicability on its effective date. No source shall be deemed in automatic violation of the emission limitations in rule 26 provided that each increment of progress established pursuant to Rules 26.21 and 26.22 is met in a timely fashion.
- (2) This rule 26 shall apply only to those sources and plants specified in Rule 26.1(1) which were in existence on January 1, 1978.
- (3) Nothing in this Rule 26 shall prevent a source from exceeding the limitations set forth in this Rule 26 as provided for in section 4-13 by use of an alternate control strategy so that the maximum allowable particulate matter limitations for the plant containing the source are not exceeded on either daily or an annual basis.
- (4) If any source is subject to more than one (1) of the limitations in this Rule 26, for any one (1) piece of equipment or operation, then the more stringent limitation shall apply.
- (5) The limitations of this rule 26 shall not apply to emissions from any internal combustion engine.
- (6) Definitions. As used in this Rule 26, all terms, units and abbreviations not defined herein but defined in section 4-2 shall have the meaning given [sic] them in section 4-2.
 - a. *Asphalt concrete plant* means any plant used to manufacture asphalt concrete by heating and drying aggregate and mixing with asphalt cements.
 - b. *Btu* means British thermal unit.
 - c. *Ceramic plant* means any plant used for the manufacture of any product made essentially from a nonmetallic mineral by firing at a high temperature.
 - d. *CO₂* means carbon dioxide.

- e. *Coke plant* means any plant used for the production of coke by the process of destructive distillation of coal in the absence of oxygen occurring in chemical recovery coke ovens.
- f. *Drop point* means any area where particulate laden process or waste material is allowed to fall in a manner which causes particulate matter to become airborne.
- g. *Concrete batch plant* means any plant where sand, aggregate, and cement are transferred to vehicles which transport the batch to a site.
- h. *dscf* means dry cubic feet at standard conditions.
- i. *Dust disturbance point* means any area where particulate laden process or waste material is exposed to activities which causes particulate matter to become airborne.
- j. *Glass manufacturing plant* means any plant used in the processing of raw materials in a glass melting furnace for use in the manufacture of glass containers or flat glass.
- k. *gr* means grain (1/7000th pound avoirdupois weight).
- l. *grain* means any corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, rye, oats, barley or soybeans.
- m. *Grain elevator* means any plant used for the processing, unloading, loading, handling, cleaning, drying or storing of grain.
- n. *Liquid alum reactor* means any plant used to complete the reaction required for manufacturing alum.
- o. *Material handling source* means any plant engaging in the processing or storing of materials by conveyor, elevator, feeder, vehicle or other method of loading or unloading.
- p. *Metal melting plant* means any plant engaged in the smelting or refining of ferrous and nonferrous metals from ore, pig, or scrap.
- q. *Outlet concentration* means the particulate matter content of gases exhausted from control equipment, expressed as weight per unit volume.
- r. *Portland cement plant* means any plant used for the manufacturing of portland type cement by either the wet or dry process.
- s. *Pharmaceutical plant* means any plant used for the conversion of basis raw material into products used in the manufacture or pharmaceuticals.

t. *Rare earth plant* means any plant used for the processing of menzoite sand to extract rare earth elements.

u. *Rock crushing and quarry operation* means any plant engaged in operating gravel pits and quarries and in crushing, washing, screening and otherwise preparing gravel for use.

v. *Significantly impacts*. Any plant located outside the particulate matter nonattainment area which contributes to air quality in the nonattainment area is deemed to significantly impact the nonattainment area when it contributes:

1.1 ug/m³ or greater of particulate matter on an annual basis; or

2.5 ug/m³ or greater of particulate matter within any twenty-four hour period.

w. *Synthetic yarn plant* means any plant used for the processing of synthetic fibers in the form of monofilament, yarn, staple or tow suitable for further manufacturing on spindles, looms, knitting machines or other textile processing equipment.

x. *Transfer point* means any area where particulate laden process or waste material moves from one 91) conveyance to another in such a manner which causes particulate matter to become airborne.

y. *Wood working plant* means any plant used for manufacturing articles made entirely or partially of wood or wood substitutes.

Rule 26.2. Asphalt concrete plants. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be omitted from any asphalt concrete plant operation any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.040 gr/dscf;

(2) Exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty minutes in any twenty four hour period.

Rule 26.3. Ceramic plants.

(1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any ceramics plant operation any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:

a. 0.025 gr/dscf from any spray dryer;

b. 0.022 gr/dscf from any machining system;

c.0.100 gr/dscf from any calciner;

d.0.090 gr/dscf from any tunnel kiln;

e.0.020 gr/dscf from any other equipment or operation.

(2)No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point any particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf.

Rule 26.4. Coke plants.

(1)*Definitions.* For the purpose of this Rule 26.4, the following terms shall be construed as follows:

a.*Carbonization* means the heating of bituminous coal in an oven to destructively distill it in absence of oxygen so as to produce fixed carbon (coke).

b.*Charging* means the process of conveying coal and dropping it into the coke oven from the charging holes or ports located on the top of the oven.

c.*Charging period*, for Larry car charging systems, means the period of time commencing when the first hopper gate is opened and ending when the last topside port lid is replaced. The charging period does not include the period of time during which the port lids are reopened in order to sweep the spilled coal into the oven.

d.*Chuck door* means the port for the leveling bar.

e.*Collecting main* means the horizontal manifolds connected to the standpipes used to conduct volatile products to the byproducts plant.

f.*Coke* means the solid form of carbon resulting from the destructive distillation of coal.

g.*Coke oven* means any refractory lined, heated, slat-type chamber in which coke is produced.

h.*Coke oven battery* means any plant for the production of coke containing one (1) or more ovens with an integral heating system.

i.*Coking* means the destructive distillation of coal in the absence of oxygen.

j.*Larry car* means the apparatus used to load coal into the empty oven. Also known as the charging car.

k. *Leveling bar* means any structured steel bar pushed back and forth across the top of the charge through the chuck door and used to eliminate the peaks in the coal charged into the coke oven.

l. *Luting* means the method of sealing leaks by using a slurry of water and fireclay or coal dust which dries on contact with hot surfaces to form a gas tight seal. Used to seal leaks on charging ports, doors, offtake piping, etc.

m. *Oven* means the chamber used for the destructive distillation of coal to produce coke.

n. *Pusher machine* means any large apparatus which travels on rails alongside the battery and is used to remove doors and push coke from the oven.

o. *Pushing process* means the process by which coke is removed from a coke oven, including the period during which the doors are first removed from a coke oven until the quenching operation is commenced.

p. *Quenching* means the process whereby water is used to cool hot coke.

q. *Topside port* means any opening in the topside of a coke oven, except for any offtake piping system.

(2) *Requirements for coke batteries.*

a. *Charging:*

1. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be discharged from any coke battery any visible emissions during charging from the Larry car, oven ports, or any of the jumper pipe/Larry car to oven interface points which exceed a cumulative total of one hundred twenty-five seconds (125) for any five (5) consecutive charges.

2. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit visible emissions from the chuck door (except during leveling), push side door, or coke side door during the charging operation of any battery.

b. *Pushing:*

1. the owner or operator of a coke battery must employ an emission capture and cleaning system which meets the following emission limitations:

(i) The capture of eighty-five (85) percent of the total particulate emissions generated by the

pushing process;

(ii)The discharge of not more than 0.030 pounds of filterable particulate emissions per ton of coke pushed from any gas cleaning device installed for the control of pushing emissions;

(iii)No discharge of emissions from any hot car or enclosed capture system shall exceed twenty (20) percent opacity read above the collector main. In addition, no discharge of emissions from the gas cleaning device shall exceed twenty (20) percent opacity; and

(iv)There shall be no visible emissions from transportation of hot coke during a pushing operation which exceed ten (10) percent opacity.

2.Mass particulate sampling procedure: The mass particulate sampling procedure for a coke battery pushing shall be as follows:

(i)Except as stated herein, the provisions of title 40 Code of federal regulations Part 60, appendix A, Methods 1 through 5 shall not apply in that the sampling time per point may be less then two (2) minutes. The sampling time per point shall start when the pusher machine ram begins moving forward and shall stop when the emissions captured have been collected by the gas cleaner.

(ii)One (1) push per traverse point shall be sampled.

(iii)Deviations to the test procedures set forth herein may be granted if it determines such deviations will result in equivalent test procedures.

c.*Doors:* No owner or operator shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit any visible emissions from greater then ten (10) percent of the total number of doors from operating ovens (coke and pusher side doors) on each battery. Luted doors leaking fifteen (15) minutes after the charge shall be immediately reluted. Leaks appearing after the first reluting shall be immediately reluted again.

d.*Lids:* No owner or operator shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be discharged any visible emissions from greater than two (2) percent of the lids from operating ovens. Ovens being decarbonized within one half hour of the push shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator (maximum of three (3) ovens) of this determination.

e.*Offtakes:* No owner or operator shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be discharged any

visible emissions from greater than ten (10) percent of the offtakes from operating ovens. Ovens being decarbonized within one half hour of the push shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator (maximum of three (3) ovens) of this determination.

f. Underfire (combustion) stacks:

1. No owner or operator shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be discharged from any underfire stack, any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.050 gr/dscf or which exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty four hour period.

2. The provisions of Rule 26.4 2f.1 of this section notwithstanding, if any owner or operator is determined to be in violation of the opacity limitations contained in such Rule 26.4 2f.1, the owner or operator may elect within thirty (30) days after notification of violation to conduct particulate emissions testing in accordance with the provisions of this chapter to demonstrate compliance with the 0.050 gr/dscf emission limitation within forty five (45) days after such election. In the event that such testing demonstrates compliance with such emission limitation and visible emissions, as determined by a qualified observer designated by the director, are in excess of the twenty percent opacity observed during such testing, the opacity observed during such testing shall become the alternate opacity limitation for that emission point in accordance with the following provisions:

(i) Opacity readings shall be recorded at fifteen-second intervals. Each observation period shall begin with the start of each stack test run meeting the applicable mass emissions limitation and shall end with the completion of the stack test run or sixty (60) minutes later, whichever shall first occur. Opacity observations made during any stack test run which fails to demonstrate compliance with the applicable mass emissions limitation shall not be used in determining the alternate opacity limitation.

(ii) The highest average of sixty (60) minutes or less (the highest average of the first two hundred forty (240) consecutive fifteen-second opacity observations during each stack test run meeting the applicable mass emissions limitation) shall be determined. If a stack test run is less than one (1) hour, the average of

the fifteen-second opacity observations made during the stack test run shall constitute the average of sixty minutes or less for that stack test run.

(iii)The highest rolling six-minute average (the highest average of any twenty four (24) consecutive fifteen-second opacity observations during a stack test run meeting the applicable mass emissions limitation) shall be determined.

(iv)The alternate opacity limitation shall consist of the highest average of sixty (60) minutes or less and the highest rolling six-minute average plus seven (7) percent (opacity).

(v)The alternate opacity limitation determined pursuant to this rule shall be imposed as a special condition on any permit or certificate issued by the director on each affected source and shall take substantially the following form:

The opacity of visible emissions from [source] shall not exceed [highest average of sixty (60) minutes or less] percent, averaged over consecutive [period of sixty (60) minutes or less] minutes, or exceed [highest six-minute average plus seven (7)] percent, averaged over any consecutive six (6) minutes.

(vi)In the event there has been a previous violation of the twenty (20) percent opacity limitation contained in Rule 26.4 (2)f.1., if the opacity level did not exceed any alternate opacity level established pursuant to Rule 26.4 (2)f.2., the owner or operator shall not be subject to criminal or civil sanctions for such previous violation.

(3)*Coke quenching*. The owner or operator shall comply with the following:

a.Any quench station shall be equipped with an effective baffle system.

b.No untreated blow down from other control systems shall be used for make up water.

c.Make-up water shall contain no more than six hundred (600) milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids.

d.Make-up water shall contain no more than one-hundred (100) milligrams per liter of total suspended solids.

e. Quenching gases produced from the top of the quenching station and shall not be allowed to escape from the entrance to, or exit from, the quench station.

(4) *Coal and coke storage piles.* No coal or coke storage pile shall produce visible emissions which exceed ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty four hour period.

(5) *Rail car dump.*

a. No visible emissions from rail car dump operation or associated with handling, conveying and transfer points shall exceed ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty four hour period.

b. Any control equipment employed to capture such emissions shall have a capture efficiency of no less than ninety (90) percent and shall have an outlet concentration of no more than 0.020 gr/dscf. In addition, there shall be no visible emissions from such control equipment.

(6) *Coal mix bins.*

a. No coal mix bin operation of associated handling, conveying and transfer points shall produce visible emissions which exceed ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty four hour period.

b. Any control equipment employed to capture such emissions shall have a capture efficiency of no less than ninety (90) percent and shall have an outlet concentration of no more than 0.020 gr/dscf. In addition, there shall be no visible emissions from such control equipment.

(7) *Coal crusher.*

a. No coal crusher, coal bin, coal or coke screening operation or associated handling, conveying and transfer points shall produce visible emissions which exceed ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty four hour period.

b. Any control equipment employed to capture such emissions shall have a capture efficiency of no less than ninety (90) percent and shall have an outlet concentration of no more than 0.020 gr/dscf. In addition, there shall be no visible

emissions from such control equipment.

(8) *Visible emission evaluation procedures.* The following additional procedures shall be employed to determine compliance with the applicable visible emission limitations contained in this Rule 26.4 for the specific emission points as follows:

a. Coke battery charging

1. The charging period begins when the first Larry car slide gate is opened and ends when the last topside port lid is replaced. The charging period does not include the period of time during which the port lids are reopened in order to sweep the spilled coal into the oven.

2. The observer stands on the coke oven battery so that he has a good view of all topside ports of the oven being charged. The observer is allowed to move laterally to obtain a clear view of all even ports, drop sleeves and hoppers. During the charging period the observer watches all the potential emission sources, including the topside ports and Larry car hoppers. Upon observing the release of any visible emission, an accumulating stopwatch is started. The watch is stopped when the visible emission stops and is restarted when the visible emission reappears. Visible emissions may occur simultaneously from several points during a charge. In this case, the visible emissions may start from one source immediately after another source's stop. This is timed as one (1) continuous visible emission. The following visible emissions are not timed:

(i) Visible emissions from burning coal spilled on top of the oven or oven lid during charging;

(ii) Visible emissions or steam vapor emitted from any equipment other than the charging or topside ports. Standpipe emissions should not be timed during charging.

3. The time recorded on the stopwatch is the total time that visible emissions observed for each charge is recorded on a data sheet. For each set of five (5) consecutive charges, the sum of the seconds of visible emissions is computed. If the observation of a consecutive set of charges is interrupted by an event not in the control of the observer, then the data for the interrupted charge shall be discarded and the data for the remaining consecutive charges shall be summed.

b. Coke battery pushing:

1. Except as stated herein, the provisions of title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, appendix A, Methods 1 through 5 shall apply.
2. The provisions of method 9 Section 2.5 shall not apply in that averaging shall not be used to determine compliance with the visible emission limitations in this Rule 26.4.
3. In making observations of any pushing control device outlet the observer shall be positioned in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.1 Method 9 except that if it is an overcast day the reader need not position himself with his back to the sun.
4. In viewing the pushing operation, the observer shall stand on the coke side of the battery where a clear view of the push can be obtained. This generally should be a location on the ground, outside the hot car tracks approximately perpendicular to the observed oven. The observer is not restricted to the ground level but may make the observation from some elevated level. If it is an overcast day or if the plume is in a shadow, the observer need not position himself with his back to the sun.
5. During the pushing operation, the reader shall observe all the pushing emissions including, but not limited to, fugitive emissions from the pushing emission control device and from open quench cars during travel.
6. Except as provided for in Rule 26.4(8)b.7., the reader upon observing any visible emissions with an opacity greater than twenty (20) percent opacity, as determined against any contrasting background, shall start an accumulating stopwatch. The reader shall stop the watch whenever the visible emissions are equal to or less than twenty (20) percent opacity. Observations shall not be made until the coke side door machine is in the final spotted position and ready to receive coke at the oven to be pushed. The reader continues this procedure for the entire pushing operation. The reader shall independently observe emission control device gas cleaning outlet and fugitive emissions from the pushing operation.
7. Pushing emissions during the transport of coke to the quench tower shall be evaluated separately. In this case, the readers shall be positioned in accordance with Rule 26.4(8)b.4.

c. Coke battery doors:

1. A coke battery door inspection shall consist of the observer walking around a coke battery at a steady pace from a ground level position just outside the pusher machine and quencher car tracks as close to the battery as safety and visibility conditions permit. The observer shall traverse each side of a battery expeditiously, recording the time of the beginning and end of each side's traverse, the identity of each door having a visible emission, and the identity of any door not observable during the traverse.
2. A visible emission on an individual door shall be noted on an individual inspection sheet when the observer detects any visible emission from any location on the perimeter of a coke oven door or chuck door, but not when emissions are seen to come from the area between a buckstay and adjacent jamb. Emissions observed at the top of the battery above a specific door shall not be counted in this procedure.
3. An observer shall observe each door only once, scanning the perimeter for any visible emissions. After a brief scan of a door, the observer shall move along his traverse checking subsequent door in the battery in a like manner. If a temporary machine obstruction occurs blocking the view of a series of ovens, the ovens shall be bypassed and the remaining doors on that side of the battery inspected. After the traverse on that side of the battery the bypassed ovens only shall be reinspected.

d. Coke battery topside (lids and offtakes):

1. A topside inspection consists of the observer walking down the length of the topside of a coke oven battery and recording the identity of offtake piping and oven lids having any visible emissions. Separate traverses shall be made for lids and offtakes.
2. Visible emissions from the offtake piping assembly shall include:
 - (i) Piping leaks - Any leaks from cracks or defects in the piping itself;
 - (ii) Flange leaks - Any leaks coming from the jointure of any pipes, including the final jointure with the main;
 - (iii) Base leaks - Any leaks coming from the standpipe base;
 - (iv) Cap leaks - Any leaks coming from the standpipe cap or along its seal with the standpipe;

(v) Other leaks - Any leaks coming from the offtake piping assembly which are not within one (1) of the above categories, such as leaks from the flushing liquor fitting.

3. Visible emissions from lids shall include all emissions from the casting/lid interface, but shall not include water vapor or smoke from burning or smoldering excess topside coal.

4. The observer shall walk down the length of the battery, completing his inspection in no more than (six (6) times the number of ovens) seconds. The inspector shall walk down the center of the battery, deviating from this path if necessary, to obtain a better view of any offtake assembly or lid. Topside potential emission points shall be observed expeditiously without the inspector's pausing, except to make entries of visible emissions. The inspector shall record the identity of visible emissions from all topside emission points in a single traverse of the topside battery except:

(i) Visible emissions from oven lids and standpipe caps that are opened during a decarbonization period or charging period;

(ii) Visible emissions caused by maintenance work in progress at an oven;

(iii) Steam emissions including steam caused by the vaporization of wet luting material.

5. Regardless of the number of points from which visible emissions are observed from any one (1) oven lid, offtake system, or stationary jumper pipe, the maximum entry for an oven with a single offtake system is one (1) and for a double main oven two (2). The maximum lid leaks recorded for an oven with four (4) oven ports is four (4). A stationary jumper pipe connecting two (2) ovens is counted as one (1) unit. For any one jumper pipe, the maximum entry will be one (1), even though the pipe could be leaking at the junction to two (2) ovens.

Rule 26.5. Concrete batch plants. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any concrete batch plant operation any gases which:

(1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.100 gr/dscf from any belt conveyor, clam shell crane, bucket elevator or truck loadout;

(2) Exceed ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty four hour period from any

belt conveyor, clam shell crane, bucket elevator or loadout;

- (3) Exceed five (5) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty four hour period from any storage silo.

Rule 26.6. Fuel burning equipment. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any fuel-burning equipment any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of the limitations determined as follows:

- (1) Determine the total rated fuel burning capacity of all fuel burning equipment at a plant in millions of Btu, designated as "B" in Table 1 below, and then using Table 1, determine the allowable emission rate in pounds per million Btu (lbs/10⁶ Btu), designated as "Q" in Table 1.
- (2) To determine compliance, calculate actual emissions rate (lbs/10⁶ Btu) when all equipment is burning the most particulate producing fuel that equipment is capable of handling.
- (3) A lower fuel burning capacity may be specified if the owner or operator notifies the bureau in writing that the specified fuel-burning rate will not be exceeded any time during the year, and fuel monitoring equipment and verification logs adequate to determine fuel-burning rates are available to the bureau for inspection during normal business hours. This lower, specified fuel burning rate will become a permit condition.
- (4) If the owner or operator of the equipment agrees to utilize a technique whereby a less polluting fuel will be used in conjunction with the more polluting fuel to achieve these emissions limitations, and this agreement is made a permit condition, the provisions of Rule 26.6(2) shall not apply.
- (5) This Rule 26.6 shall not apply to equipment designed to be fueled solely by coke oven gas.

TABLE 1

<i>Equipment Rating (10⁶Btu)</i>	<i>Maximum Allowable Particulate Emissions (lbs/10⁶Btu)</i>
Below 10	Q = 0.6
10 to 250	Q = 2.16 x B ^{-0.5566}
250 and greater	Q = 0.1

Rule 26.7. Glass manufacturing plants.

- (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any glass manufacturing furnace any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.900 lb/ton of glass pulled.
- (2) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point any particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf.

Rule 26.8. Grain elevators.

- (1) No person shall operate a grain dryer unless it complies with one (1) of the following:
 - a. No existing column grain dryers shall have external sheeting with transverse perforations of effective circular diameter greater than 0.094.
 - b. No existing rack grain dryers shall have any portion of exhaust air emitted to the atmosphere without passing through a particulate collection screen having a maximum opening of 50-mesh US Sieve series.
 - c. All other types of grain dryers shall be controlled in a manner which shall result in the same degree of control required pursuant to Rule 26.8(1)a. and b.

Rule 26.9. Incinerators.

- (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any incinerator operation any gases which:
 - a. Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.010 gr/dscf corrected to twelve (12) percent CO₂;
 - b. Exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twelve (12) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.
- (2) This Rule 26.9 shall not apply to incinerators with a rated capacity of less than fifteen hundred (1500) pounds per hour, or incinerators which are subject to the limitations of Rule 7.4.

Rule 26.10. Liquid alum reactors. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any liquid alum reactor operation any gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.250 gr/dscf;
- (2) Exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one

hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.11. Material handling sources. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any material handling operation, including stored product or waste material, any particulate matter which exceeds ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.12. Metal melting plants.

- (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any metal melting operation any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf except from operations specified in Rule 26.12(2), (3) and (4).
- (2) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any sand transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point, any particulate matter in excess of 0.02 gr/dscf.
- (3) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any inoculation operation any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.022 gr/dscf.
- (4) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any cupola top gases which contain particulate matter in excess of 0.022 gr/dscf.
- (5) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any metal melting operation any gases which exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.
- (6) This Rule 26.12 shall not apply to any metal melting plant with a melting capacity of forty (40) tons per day, or ten thousand (10,000) tons per year metal melted, or less.

Rule 26.13. Pharmaceutical plants. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any pharmaceutical plant operation any gases which:

- (1) Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf;
- (2) Exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.14. Portland cement plants.

- (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any portland cement plant operation any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:
- a. The applicable emission limitation established under Rule 10 from any cement kiln or clinker cooler; provided, however, that process weight for any cement kiln shall be calculate during the dry feed basis;
 - b. 0.020 gr/dscf from any stack or vent serving any raw or finish mill system, raw mill dryer, raw materials storage, conveyor transfer point bagging, bulk loading or unloading system.
- (2) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any stack or vent serving any transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point, any particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf.
- (3) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any portland cement plant operation any gases which exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period. For the purpose of this Rule 26.14(3), the provisions of Rule 26.11 shall not apply to material handling sources located at any portland cement plant operation.
- (4) The owner or operator any source of particulate matter emissions subject to the limitations in this Rule 26.14 proposing to install and operate a control device or replacement process equipment, or proposing to modify existing process equipment or control device, shall adhere to the increments of progress contained in the following schedule:
- a. Final plans for the installation or modification must be submitted before January 1, 1982.
 - b. Contracts for the control device or process equipment must be awarded or orders must be issued for purchase of component parts before February 1, 1982.
 - c. Initiation of on site construction or modification of the control device or process equipment before March 1, 1982.
 - d. On-site construction, installation or modification completed and final compliance shall be determined before December 31, 1982. Final compliance shall be determined in accordance with methods specified by the director.
- (5) Any owner or operator subject to the compliance schedule in Rule 26.14(4) shall certify to the director, within thirty (30) days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been met.

(6)The provisions of Rules 26.21 and 26.22 shall not apply to any owner or operator of any portland cement plant subject to this Rule 26.14.

Rule 26.15. Rare earth plants.

(1)No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any earth plant operation any gases which:

a.Contain particulate matter in excess of 0.100 gr/dscf;

b.Exceed twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

(2)No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any sand transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point, any particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf.

Rule 26.16. Rock crushing and quarry operation.

(1)No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any portland cement plant operation any particulate matter in excess of:

a.0.075 pounds per ton of rock crushed from any primary or secondary crushing or primary or secondary crushing or primary or secondary screening equipment;

b.0.300 pounds per ton of rock crushed from any tertiary crushing or tertiary screening equipment, or any fines mill equipment;

c.0.250 pounds per ton of rock crushed from any recrusher or recrusher screening equipment;

d.0.100 pounds per ton of rock crushed from any sand and gravel screening, conveying or handling equipment.

(2)No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from rock crushing or quarry operation any particulate matter which exceeds ten (10) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than fifteen (15) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than sixty (60) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.17. Synthetic yarn plants.

(1)No person shall cause to be emitted from any synthetic yarn plant any particulate matter in excess of:

- a. 1.0 pounds per hour from any spinning machines;
- b. 1.2 pounds per hour from any evaporator;
- c. 1.0 pounds per hour from any autoclave;
- d. 1.5 pounds per hour from any continuous polymerization line.

(2) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any portland cement plant operation any gases which exceeds twenty (20) percent opacity for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.18. Woodworking plants.

(1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any woodworking operation any gases which contain particulate matter in excess of:

- a. 0.030 gr/dscf from any woodworking operation except sanding;
- b. 0.050 gr/dscf from any sanding operation.

(2) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted from any sand transfer point, drop point or dust disturbance point, any particulate matter in excess of 0.020 gr/dscf.

Rule 26.19. Dumping of material from control equipment.

(1)a. No material from air pollution control equipment shall be dumped on the ground or in the open unless it is thoroughly wet (at least ten (10) percent average moisture), chemically treated or adequately shielded from the wind to minimize the generation of fugitive dust to an equal level as would be reached by thoroughly wetting. Even wet materials, if dumped out in the open, must either be covered over or chemically treated to prevent wind erosion before the material has had opportunity to dry out. For sources not meeting these requirements, a compliance plan for achieving the requirements of this rule must be submitted by January 31, 1981, and purchase orders for any new equipment issued by March 31, 1981. These requirements must be achieved at all plants by July 31, 1981.

b. The director may approve the use of an alternate method of control as a condition of the certificate of operation if it will result in an equivalent emission reduction on a twenty-four-hour basis and an annual basis.

(2)All presently existing accumulations of materials from control equipment must be eliminated, covered or treated so as to prevent wind erosion no later than June 30, 1981. For sources not presently meeting these requirements, a compliance plan for achieving the requirements of this rule must be submitted to the director by November 30, 1980, and purchase orders, for any new equipment issued by January 15, 1981.

Rule 26.20 Visible emissions from buildings.

No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit visible emissions from buildings at a plant subject to this Rule 26, other than gases or particulate matter emitted through a stack or flue, with an opacity in excess of five (5) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four-hour period.

Rule 26.21. Compliance schedules.

(1)*Process equipment and control devices.* The owner or operator any source of particulate matter emissions subject to the limitations in this Rule 26 proposing to install and operate a control device or replacement process equipment, or proposing to modify existing process equipment or control device, shall adhere to the increments of progress contained in the following schedule:

a.Final plans for the installation or modification must be submitted before November 30, 1980.

b.Contracts for the control device or process equipment must be awarded or orders must be issued for purchase of component parts before February 28, 1981.

c.Initiation of on site construction or modification of the control device or process equipment before June 30, 1981.

d.On-site construction, installation or modification completed and final compliance shall be completed before March 31, 1982.

e.Final compliance shall be determined before May 31, 1982, in accordance with methods specified by the director.

f.Any owner or operator of an emission source subject to the compliance schedule of this section shall certify to the director, within thirty (30) days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been met.

(2)*Equipment modification.* The owner or operator any source of particulate matter emissions subject to the limitations in this Rule 26 proposing to install and operate a control

device or replacement process equipment, or proposing to modify existing process equipment or control device, shall adhere to the increments of progress contained in the following schedule:

- a. Final plans for the installation or modification must be submitted before November 30, 1980.
- b. Contracts for the control device or process equipment must be awarded or orders must be issued for purchase of component parts before February 28, 1981.
- c. Initiation of on site construction or modification of the control device or process equipment before June 30, 1981.
- d. On-site construction or installation of process modifications must be completed before November 30, 1981.
- e. Final compliance shall be determined before February 28, 1982, in accordance with methods specified by the director.
- f. Any owner or operator of an emission source subject to the compliance schedule of this section shall certify to the director, within thirty (30) days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been met.

Rule 26.22. Individual compliance schedules.

- (1) A plant may petition the board for a source specific compliance schedule extending beyond those categorical compliance schedules contained in Rule 26.21 only if one (1) or more of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. The plant demonstrates that it is physically impossible to comply with any date in the categorical schedule.
 - b. By allowing additional time, innovative technology will be applied and the reductions to be achieved will be significantly greater than that from the applicable emission limitation. The plant agrees that this revised value will be contained on the permit as a condition of source operation.
 - c. The plant in question is a part of a state-wide or multistate program to prioritize the sequence of installing controls at a number of similar sources owned and controlled by the same company, and the overall compliance program is as expeditious as practicable.
- (2) Individual compliance schedules approved under this section must contain the below

alphabetical increments of progress and achieve final compliance with the specified emission standard no later than December 31, 1982:

a. Date control plan will be submitted.

b. Date contract will be awarded.

c. Date initial construction will commence.

d. Date construction will be completed.

e. Date final compliance will be achieved.

(3) Individual compliance schedules approved under this section will be subjected to a public hearing and incorporated as a revision to the state implementation plan. The plant requesting such individual compliance schedule shall be responsible for all costs associated with the required legal notices.

(4) No individual compliance schedule will be granted if such a revised schedule would interfere with reasonable further progress in the city.

(5) The petition for the individual compliance schedule must be received by the director prior to November 30, 1980.

(Code 1968, Sec. 4-25; Ord. No. 6021, Sec. 9, 3-4-69; Ord. No. 6059, Sec. 1, 6-3-69; Ord. No. 6221, Secs. 22, 32-62, 9-29-70; Ord. No. 6502, Secs. 32-51, 10-3-72; Ord. No. 6838, Secs. 25-68, 1-14-75; Ord. No. 7098, Secs. 28-39, 10-5-76; Ord. No. 7163, Secs. 2,3, 3-29-77; Ord. No. 7335, Secs. 5-10, 3-7-78; Ord. No. 7582, Secs. 2, 3,7,12-11-79; Ord. No. 7719, Secs. 8-18, 9-2-80; Ord. No. 7963, Secs. 4-26, 3-23-82; Ord. No. 8086, Secs. 7-15, 12-21-82; Ord. No. 8413, Secs. 1-3, 1-15-85)

THIS IS THE FEDERALLY APPROVED REGULATION AS OF AUGUST 12, 1997

	DATE SUBMITTED to EPA	DATE APPROVED by EPA	FEDERAL REGISTER
Original Reg	JUL 20, 1989	MAY 8, 1990	55 FR 19066
1 st update	DEC 11, 1995	AUG 12, 1997	62 FR 43109