REG. 7-3-1.4 INCINERATION

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of Reg. 7-3-1.1, no person shall cause, suffer, or allow to be emitted into the atmosphere, from any incinerator, smoke for more than 30 seconds in any 60 minutes period the appearance, density, opacity or shade of which is as dark as No. 1 of the Ringelmann Scale.

B. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit to be emitted into the atmosphere from any incinerator or to pass a convenient measuring point near the incinerator stack outlet particulate matter to exceed 0.17 pounds per 1,000 pounds of gases, corrected to 50 percent excess air and calculated as if no auxiliary fuel had been used.

C. The amount of particulate matter emitted shall be determined by generally recognized standards or methods of measurement. The ASME Test Code for "Dust Separating Apparatus", PTC 21, the ASME Test Code for "Determining Dust Concentrations in Gas Streams", PTC 27 and the latest issue of the Los Angeles County Source Testing Manual shall be used as general rules but these may be modified, adjusted, or added to by the director to suit specific sampling conditions or needs based upon good practice, judgement and experience.

REG. 7-3-1.5 WOOD WASTE BURNERS

For a device used by the lumber industry exclusively for the burning of wood wastes, the provisions of Reg. 7-3-1.4 shall apply except during the building of a new fire not more than once each day for a period not to exceed 60 consecutive minutes. Upset time of three minutes in any one hour will not be considered a violation of these regulations.

REG. 7-3-1.7 FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT - *Particulate Emissions*

A. This regulation applies to installations in which fuel is burned for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air or other liquids, gases or solids and in the course of doing so the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials. When any products or by-products of a manufacturing process are burned for the same purpose or in conjunction with any fuel, the same maximum emission limitations shall apply.

B. The heat content of coal shall generally be determined according to ASTM Method D-271, "Laboratory Sampling and Analysis of Coal or Coke" or ASTM Method D-2015, "Gross Calorific Value of solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter". These methods shall be used as guides by may be modified, adjusted or added to by the director to suit, specific sampling conditions or needs based upon good practice, judgement and experience.

C For purposes of this regulation, the heat input shall be the aggre-gate heat content of all fuel whose products of combustion pass through a stack or other outlet. The heat input value used shall be the equipment manufacturer or designer's guaranteed maximum input, whichever is greater. The total heat input of all fuel-burning units on a plant or premises shall be used for determining the maximum allowable amount of particulate matter which may be emitted.

D. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter, caused by combustion of fuel, from any fuel-burning operation in excess the quantity set forth in the following table:

HEAT INPUT MILLIONS OF BRITISH THERMAL UNITS (BTU) PER HOUR	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE EMISSION OF PARTICULATE MATTER IN POUNDS PER HOUR PER MILLION BRITISH THERMAL UNITS (BTU) OF HEAT INPUT BASED UPON 24 HOUR ARITHMETIC AVERAGE
10	0.599
50	0.413
100	0.352
500	0.243
1,000	0.207
4,000	0.153
8,000	0.103
10,000	0.0909
15,000	0.0722
20,000	0.0613
40,000	0.0414
50,000	0.0364
100,000	0.0246

E. Interpolation of the data in this table for heat inputs greater then ten but less than 4,000 million Btu per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation $Y = 1.02X-0.231$. Interpolation and extrapolation of the data for heat inputs equal to or greater than 4,000 million Btu per hour shall be accomplished by use of the equation $Y = 17.0X-0.568$ where Y = allowable rate of emission in pounds per million Btu and X = maximum equipment capacity rate in million Btu per hour.

7-3-1.7

8.7.80

F. Stack emission test to determine the amount of particulate matter emitted shall be performed in accordance with Reg. ~~7-3-1.4-c~~. 7-3-1.1 WHICH DESIGNATES THE ARIZONA TESTING MANUAL.

REG. 7-3-2.4 SULFURIC ACID PLANTS *SULFUR COMPOUNDS*

A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge into the atmosphere of more than 4.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per ton of sulfuric acid produced (calculated as 100 percent H2S04), the maximum two-hour average, from facilities that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation add, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptan or acid sludge.

B. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge into the atmosphere of more than 0.15 pounds of sulfuric acid mist per ton of sulfuric acid produced (calculated as 100 percent H2S04), maximum two-hour average, expressed as H2SO, from facilities that produce sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans or acid sludge.

C. This regulation shall not apply to existing sources not to metallurgical plants or other facilities where Conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized as a means of controlling emission to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

REG. 7-3-5.1 FUEL-BURNING EQUIPMENT ***- NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS***

A. This regulation applies to an installation operated for the purpose of producing power with a resulting discharge of nitrogen oxides in the installation effluent gases.

B. Steam power generating installations which are new sources shall not emit more than 0.20 pounds of nitrogen oxides, maximum two-hour average, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input when gaseous fossil fuel is fired.

C. Steam power generating installations which are new sources shall not emit more than 0.30 pounds of nitrogen oxides, maximum two-hour averages calculated as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input when liquid fossil fuel is fired.

D. Steam power generating installations which are new sources shall not emit more than 0.70 pounds of nitrogen Oxides, maximum two-hour average, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, per million Btu heat input when solid fossil fuel is fired.

REG. 7-3-5.2 NITRIC ACID PLANTS - *NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS*

A. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge from any new source nitric acid plant producing weak nitric acid, which is 30 to 70 percent in strength, by either the increased pressure or atmospheric pressure process, of more than 3.0 pounds of total oxides of nitrogen per ton of acid produced, maximum two-hour average, expressed as nitrogen dioxide.

B. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge from any existing source nitric acid plant producing weak nitric acid, which is 30 to 70 percent in strength, by either the increased pressure or atmospheric pressure process, of more than 5.5 pounds of total oxides of nitrogen per ton of acid produced, maximum two-hour average, expressed as nitrogen dioxide.