WEST VIRGINIA ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS
Air Pollution Control Commission
Chapter 16-20 (1984)

Subject: TP-4 - "Compliance Test Procedures for Regulation VII - 'To Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution From Manufacturing Process Operations.' "

Section 1. General.

1.01. It is the intent and purpose of this procedural rule to establish test procedures to determine compliance with the Commission's RegulationVII - "To Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution From Manufacturing Process Operations".

1.02. Authority

This rule is issued under the authority of the West Virginia Code, Chapter 16, Article 20, Section 6. This rule relates to West Virginia Code, Chapter 16, Article 20, Section 1 through 13 inclusive.

1.03.Filing Date.

This regulation was adopted by the Commission on the 30th day of November, 1983, and filed with the Secretary of State on the 23rd day of January, 1984.

1.04.Effective Date.

This rule shall become effective on the 23rd day of February, 1984.

Section 2. Visible Emission Test Procedure

2.01.

(A) Tests to determine compliance with the visible emission standards of Sections 2.01, 2.02, 2.03(b). 2 03(c), 2.04(b), Z.04K Z.05(d), Z.05(e), and 2.06 of Regulation VU shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) The opacity or ingelmann number of emissions from manufacturing process operation shall be determined visually by a qualitldd observer.

(2) The observer qualified in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Section shall use the following procedures for visually determining the opacity or Ringelmann numbers of emissions unless otherwise specified under Sections 1(B}-1(Fr

(a) The qualified server shall stand at a distance sufficient to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140 ˚ sector to his back. Consistent with maintaining the above requirement, the observer shall, as much as possible, made his observations from a position such that his line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction, and

when observing opacity of emissions from rectangular outlets (e.g. roof monitors, open baghouses, noncircular stacks), approximately perpendicular to this longer axis of the outlet. The observer's line of sight should not include more than one plume at a time when multiple stacks are involved, d in any case the observer should make his observations with his line of sight approximately perpendicular to the longer axis of such a set of multiple stacks (e.g. stub stacks on baghouses).

(b) The observer hall record the name of the plant, emission location, type facility, observer's name and title, and the date on a field data sheet. The time, estimated distance to the emission location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), and plume background are recorded on a field data sheet at the time opacity readings are Initiated and completed.

(c) Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. The observer shall not look continuously at the plume, but instead shall observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals.

(i) When condensed water vapor is present within the plume as it emerges from the fission outlet, opacity observations shell be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. The observer shall record the approximate distance from the emission outlet to the point in the plume at which the observations are made.

(ii) When water vapor in the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distinct distance from the emission outlet, the opacity of emissions should be evaluated at the emission outlet prior to the condensation of water vapor an the formation of the steam plume.

(d) The minimum number of observations which must be taken is to be determined in accordance with the appropriate Sections I(B)– I(F).

(3) Observers shall be certified in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9, Section 3.

(B) Compliance with the visible emission standards of Sections 2.01 and 2.02 of Regulation VII shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) Each visible emission observed shall be deemed to represent the visible emissions for a fifteen (15) second period.

(2) Visible emissions observations shall not be averaged.

(C) Compliance with visibl emissions standards of Sections 2.05 and 2.04 of Regulation VU for by-product coke production facilities shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) Charging

Observation of charging emissions shall be made from any point or points on the topside of a

coke oven battery from which an observer can obtain an unobstructed view of the charging operation. The observer will determine and record the total umber of seconds that charging emissions are visible during the charging of coal to the coke oven. The observer shall time the visible charging missions with a stopwatch while observing the charging operation. Simultaneous emissions from more than one emission point shall be timed and re as one emission and shall not be added individually to the total time. Charging emissions shall not include any emissions observed after all the charging port covers have been firmly seated following the removal of the larry car, such as emissions occurring when a cover is briefly remove to permit the sweep-in of spilled coal.

The total number of seconds of visible emissions observed, clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation, battery identification and oven number for each charge shall be recorded by the observer. In the event that observations of emissions from a charge are interrupted due to events beyond the control of observer, the data from that charge shall be invalidated and the observer shall note on this observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data. The observer shall then resume observation of the next consecutive charge or charges and continue until he has obtained a set of consecutive charges for comparison with the emission standard. The charge immediately preceding the interrupted charge and the charge immediately following the interrupted charge shall constitute consecutive charges. Compliance shall be determined by summing the seconds of charging emissions observed during all combinations of the four consecutive charges, as appropriate. Any one charge may be included in only one set of consecutive charges

(2) Doors

Observations of door area emissions shall be made from a minimum . distance of 25' feet from each door. Each door shall be observed in sequence for only that period necessary to determine whether or not, at the time, there are visible emissions from any point on the door while the observer walks along the side f the battery. If the observer's view of a door area is more than momentarily obstructed, as, for example, by door machinery, pushing machinery, coke guide, luter truck, or opaque steam plumes, he shall record the door obstructed and the nature of the obstruction and continue the observations with the next door area in sequence which is not obstructed . The observer shall continue this procedure along the entire length of the battery for both sides and shall record the battery identification, battery side and oven door identification number of each door area exhibiting visible emissions. Before completing the traverse or immediately thereafter he shall attempt to observe those doors which were obstructed from view previously. Compliance with this section shall be calculated by application of the following formula which excludes two door areas representing the last oven charged from the numerator and obstructed door areas from the denominator.

a - 2 x 100 =
x
b-c

W here, a = N of door areas in operating ovens with visible emissions b = It of door areas on operating ovens in the battery c = # of door areas obstructed from view

Doors under a shed are considered obstructed doors and must be excluded from the denominator of the formula.

(3) Topside

(a) Charting Ports

Observations of any visible emissions from the charging ports shall be made and recorded during the time an observer walks the topside of a battery from one end to the other. Each oven shall be observed in sequence. The observer may a observe offtake piping leaks during this traverse of the battery. he observer shall record the battery identification, the points of emissions from each oven, the oven number and whether an oven was dam red off. Compliance shall be determined y application of the following formula which excludes the charging ports representing the last oven cha led from the numerator and charging ports on operating dampened off oven with ***visible*** emissions not to exceed three ovens from both the numerator and the denominator:

(a) - (b + c) x 100 =
9~
d-c

here, a = # of charging ports on operating ovens with visible emissions b = li of charging ports n last oven charged with visible emissions

c = # of charging poets of i operating dampered off ovens with visible emissions not to exceed three ovens

d= # of charging ports oat operating ovens

(b) Offtake Piping

Observations of any visible emissions from the offtake piping shall be made traversing the topside of the battery near the centerline. During the traverse, the observer ma stray from near the centerline of the battery and walk as close as possible to the offtake piping to determine whether an observed emission i emanating from the offtake piping. The observer shall traverse the batte once per each collector main. Therefore, to observe a battery with two l lector mains, one observer may traverse the battery in one direction or one offtake system and traverse the battery in the other direction for the second offtake system or two observers can traverse in

sequence. An observer may also observe charging port emissions during this traverse of the battery. The observer shall record the battery identification, the points of offtake piping emission from any oven, the oven number and whether an oven was dampered off. Compliance shall be determined by application of the following formula which excludes the offtake piping on operating dampered off ovens with visible emissions, not to exceed three ovens, from both the numerator and the denominator.

$$\frac{a-b}{e-b} \times 100 =$$

Where, a = w of offtake piping with visible emissions on .operating ovens

b.= # of offtake piping with visible emissions an operating dampered off ovens not to exceed three ovens

c = # of offtake piping operating ovens

(4) Pushing

(a) Visible emissions fro the pushing operation shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(i) In makin observations of any pushing emission control device outlet, the obser er shall be positioned In accordance with. Section I(A)2(a), except that if the sky is overcast the observer need not position himself with his back the sun.

(ii) The aver a of six (6) consecutive observations beginning with the movement o coke into the coke guide shall be used to determine the visible emissi from each pushing operation. In the event that six readings cannot be obtained during the pushing operation, the compliance determination ill be based upon the number of readings that can be recorded. An average opacity of the readings obtained during the pushing operation In exce of twenty percent (20%) shall constitute a violation for that pushing operation.

(iii) Any observation recorded during the transport of hot coke in an enclosed quench car that exceeds twenty percent (20%) opacity shall constitute a violation. An observation recorded during the transport of hot coke in an unenclosed quench car that exceeds ten percent (10%) opacity shall constitute a violation. Additional observations beyond the first recorded observation to exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity In the case of an enclosed quench car or ten percent (10%) opacity in the case of an unenclosed quench car shall not constitute additional violations during one pushing operation, but shall constitute evidence of the gravity of the individual violation during that pushing operation. Transport emissions will be considered to occur when t quench car begins to move toward the quench tower after the coke mass ceases to fall into the quench car.

(b) 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, in the coke side yard, outside the hot car racks The observer Is not restricted to the ground level, but may make the observation from some elevated level. The observer's line of sight sh Id be approximately perpendicular to the line of travel of the quench car.

(c) During the pushing operation, the reader(s) shall observe all the pushing emissions including, but not limited to, uncaptured emissions from the cokeguide and pushing emission control device, stack emissions,and uncaptured emissions from quench ears

(D) Compliance with the v Bible emission standards of Section 2.05 of Regulation VII for non-recovery coke production facilities shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) Charging

Observation of charging missions shall be made from any point or points near or on the coke oven battery from which an observer can obtain an unobstructed view of the charging operation. The observer will determine and record the total number of seconds that charging emissions are visible during the charging of coal to the coke oven. The observer shall time the visible charging missions with a stopwatch while observing the charging operation. Simultaneous charging emissions from more than one emission point, other that the battery stack, shall be timed and recorded as one emission and shall not be added individually to the total time. Charging emissions shall not include any emissions observed after all the charging port covers or oven doors have been firmly seated following completion of the charging and a removal of the oven charging machinery. The total number of seconds, of visible emissions observed, clock time for the initiation and completion of the charging operation, battery identification and oven number for each charge shall be recorded by the observer. In the event that observation of emissions from a charge are interrupted due to events beyond the control of observer, the data from that charge shall be invalidated and the observer shall note on his observation sheet the reason for invalidating the data. The observer shall then resume observation of the next consecutive charge or charges and continue until he has obtained set of consecutive charges for comparison with the emission standard. The charge immediately preceding the interrupted charge and the charge immediately following the interrupted charge shall constitute consecutive charges. Compliance shall be determined by summing the seconds of charging emissions observed during all combinations of the five consecutive charges, as appropriate. Any one charge may be included in only one set of consecutive charges.

(2) Doors/Charging Ports

Each door or charging po t shall be observed in sequence for only that period necessary to determine whether or not, at the time, there are visible emissions from the charging port or any point on the door while the observer walks along the side or top of the battery. If the observer's view of a charging port/door area is more than momentarily obstructed, as, for example, by door machinery, oven charging/ machinery or opaque steam plumes, he shell record he identification number of the charging poet or door obstructed and the nature of the obstruction and continue the observations with the next charging poet or door area in sequence which is not obstructed The observer shay continue this procedure along the entire length of the battery, for both sides in the case of doors, and shall record the battery identification, battery side and oven door or charging port identification number of each door area or charging port exhibiting visible emissions. Before completing the traverse or immediately thereafter he shall attempt to serve those doors or charging ports which were obstructed from view previously.

Compliance with this section shall be calculated by application of the following formula:

$$\frac{a}{b - c} \times 100 = \%$$

Where,

a = # of door areas o charging ports on operating ovens with visible emissions

b = # of door areas or charging ports on operating ovens in the battery

c = # of door areas or harging ports obstructed from view

Doors under a shed are considered obstructed doors and are to be excluded from the denominator of the formula.

(3) Pushing .

(a)Visible emissions from the pushing operation shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(i) in making observations of any pushing emission control device outlet, the observer shall be positioned In accordance with Section I(A)2(a), except that if the sky is overcast the observer need not position himself with his back of the sun.

(ii) The average of six (6) consecutive readings beginning with the movement of coke into the coke guide shall be used to determine the visible emissions from each pushing operation. In the event that six readings cannot be obtained du ing the pushing operation, the compliance determination will be based upon the number of readings that can be recorded. An average opacity of the readings obtained during the pushing operation in excess of twenty percent (20%) shall constitute a violation for that pushing operation.

(iii) Any observation recorded during the transport of hot coke in an enclosed quench car that exceeds twenty percent (20%) opacity shall constitute a violation. Any observation recorded during the transport of hot coke in an unen losed'quench car that exceeds ten percent (10%) opacity shell constitute violation. Additional observations beyond the first recorded observation o exceed twenty percent (20%) opacity in the case of an enclosed quench car or or ten percent (10%) opacity In the case of an unenelosed q ench car shall not constitute additional violations during one pushing operation, but shall constitute evidence of the gravity of the individual violation during that pushing operation. Transport emissions will be considered to occur when the quench car begins to move toward the quench tower after the coke mass ceases to fall Into the quench car.

(b) In viewing the pushing operation, the observer shall stand on the coke side of the battery where a clew view of the push can be obtained. This generally show be a location on the ground, in the coke side yard, outside the hot car-tracks. The observer is not restricted to the ground level, but may make the observation from some elevated level The observer's line of sight should be approximately perpendicular to the line of travel of the quench car.

(c) During the pushing operation, the observer(s) shall observall the pushing emissions including, but not limited to, uncaptured emissions from quench cars.

(E) Compliance with the visible emission standards of Section 2.06(a) of Regulation VII for basic oxygen process roof monitors shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) Averaging of visible emissions observations shall only be applied to visible emissions from the basic oxygen furnace building occurring during the three (3) minute exception period. Each opacity observation that Is recorded shall be deemed to present the opacity of emissions for a fifteen (15) second period. Only twelve (12) observations to any sixty (60) minute period shall exceed twe ty percent (20%) opacity. Thirteen. (13) observations recorded to be greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity in any sixty (60) minute period shall constitute a violation in and for that sixty (60) minute period. Additional observations beyond the thirteenth (13th) recorded to be greater ban twenty percent (20%) opacity in any sixty (60)

minute period shall n t constitute additional violations, but shall constitute evidence of the gravity of the individual violation in that sixty (60) minute period. An aver ge opacity of the highest twelve (12) observations for any sixty (60) rn nute period exceeding forty percent (40%) shall also constitute a violation in and for that sixty (60) minute period. Any observation may be count in only one sixty (60) minute period. There may be only one violation per sixty (60) minute period.

(2) If the sky is overcast, the observer need not follow the requirement about positioning is back to the sun.

(3) If the source is emitting from the roof monitor and another point in the building, the reader may read the most opaque plume. If he reads the plume at a point of er than the roof monitor, he shall follow the procedure set out above a d he must note the location of the plume and its opacity on the observation sheet.

(F) Compliance with the v sible emission standards of Section 2.06(b) of Regulation VII for blast furnace casthouses shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(1) Averaging-of visib emissions observations shall only be applied to visible emissions from blast furnace casthouses occurring during the five (5) minute exception period. ch opacity observation that is recorded shall be deemed to represent t opacity of emissions Vw a fifteen (15) second period. Only twenty (20) observations in any sixty (60) minute period shall exceed twenty reent (20%) opacity. Twenty-one (21) observations recorded to be gr ter than twenty percent (20%) opacity In any sixty (60) minute period s U constitute a violation in and for that sixty (60) minute period. Addl ional observations beyond the twenty-first (21st) recorded to be greater hen twenty percent (20%) opacity In any sixty (60) minute period shall n t constitute additional violations, but shall constitute evidence of the gravi y of the individual violation in that sixty (60) minute period. An aver ge opacity of the highest twenty (20) observations in any sixty (60) m nute period exceeding forty percent (40%) shall also constitute a violation in and toe that sixty (60) minute period. Any observation may be count in only one sixty (60) minute period. There may be only one violation per sixty (60) minute period.

(2) If the sky is overcast, the observer need not follow the requirement about positioning 's back to the sun.

(3) If the source is emitting from the roof monitor and another point in the building or east , the observer may read the most opaque plume. If he reads the plume at a point other than the roof monitor, the observer shall follow the procedure set out above and he must note the location of the plume and its opacity on the observation sheet.

Section 3. Mass Emission Test Procedures

3.01 Compliance with the mass emission standards set forth in Sections 2 and 3 of Regulation VII shall be determined in accordance with the following:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in Section II, stack testing to determine particulate sass fission: shall be performed using the methodology set forth in 40 CF R, Part 80, Appendix A, Methods 1 through 5, as published July 1, 1981, unless the Director determines that some aspect of the methods are no appropriate or adaptable to a particular manufacturing process source operation due to pence: parameters, access to test location, or other factors.

In the event that Methods 1– 5 cannot be employed foe a psctlculsr process operation, the Director ay specify or approve alternative methods or variances to these reference methods that have been demonstrated to be equivalent. Such alternative methods may include the

methodology set forth in 40 ,C F R, Part 60, Appendix A, Method 17, as published July 1, 1981.

(1) Compliance shall be determined by taking the average of the mass emission rates determined from three (3) consecutive test runsconducted during a seven (7) year period.

(2) Unless otherwise approved or specified by the Director 'minimum volume of thirty (30) standard cubic feet (SCF) of gas must be sampled per test run.

(B) Unless otherwise app ved or specified by the Director, all mass emission compliance tests shall be conducted during periods of maximum production rates and under con itions which are otherwise representative of normal operation. Maximum production rates shall be the maximum design capacity of the emitting source or unit, unless the Director has determined that the equipment can be and is routinely operated at production rates above the design rate or it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director that the equipment cannot be operated at design capacity.

(C) At least thirty (30) days prior to each compliance test, a test protocol must be furnished to the Director for his review and approval and providing as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Identification and description of the process operation that is to be tested.

(2) A discussion of the manner in which the process operation will be operated during the test periods with respect to production or process weight rates, representativeness of feed or raw materials to be used, operating temperatures, and other factors which may affect emissions.

(3) A description or lis ing of process and control equipment data that will be monitored and re ed during the tests runs.

(4) A description of est methods and equipment that will be employed with requests for a val of any variances to the referende test methods. If sampling is to be non-continuous as a result of the cyclical nature of the process o other factors, this must be fully described.

(5) A drawing of the stack or duct sections where samples will be. taken showing distances upstream and downstream gas flow disturbances or bends and chan es in duct or stack cross sections.

(6) A drawing of the test plane(s) showing dimensions and number and location of sampling (trave) points.

(7) The sampling time t each traverse point and total sampling time for each test run. It the sampling time per traverse point is to be less than two minutes, comments must be written concerning the variability of gas flow and temperatures ring the short sampling time and how the sampling rate will be monito ed and dusted to maintain isokinetic conditions.

(8) The minimum volum (SCF) of gas that will be sampled per test run.

(9) Name of the person to contact concerning the scheduled tests and affiliation of personnel who will actually conduct the tests.

(D) Notification of the dates upon which compliance testing will be conducted must be provided t the Director, In writing, no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the to of the first test can so that he may, at his option, have an observor resent during the test tuna and sample analyses. Sampling data, rating parameters end other Information relevant to the emissions tea are to be made available to the APB test observers, on request, du ing the test periods. Any such

data or other information so made avai le shall be. treated as confidential upon request by the operator and shall not be made available to the public. The word "confidential" shall be placed upon all such information which is gathered and retained by the APCC.

(E) A compliance test report providing the Information summarized below and any additional information that the Director may require shall be submitted to the Director within sixty (60) days of the completion of the compliance testing.

General Information

1. Plant name and location
2. Units/stack tested
3. Name and address of company performing the tests
4. Test dates and times

Report Certification

The following persons must certify that the test report contains true and accurate information:

(1) Test team supervisor
(2) Reviewer of test report (if applicable)
(3) It test is performed b source owns:, the report must also be certified by plant manager or corporate official.

Test Summary

1. Description of emission sources/stacks tested
2. Purpose of test
3. Pollutants measured
4. Process data
(a) Process and air pollution control equipment flow diagram.
(b) Summary of process parameters including production rates, process weight rates and other relevant parameters measured and recorded and/or calculated for the test periods. Any calculations should be attached to the report.
(c) Description of any nusual or non-typical operating mode, raw materials, fuels, et. occurring or used during the tests.

Test Results

1. Mass emission results with emissions reported in units of the applicable standard and in pounds per hour.

2. Visible emissions resins, if applicable, as measured by observer or transmissometer. If observed by personnel from test company or plant, evidence of observer's certification should be attached to the. report.

3. Description of collect samples (if such information Is deemed to be useful).

4. Description and discussion of reel or apparent errors involved in test or process measurements, analysis, etc.

Test Procedures

1. Description of test equipment including drawing of sampling train.

2. Description of test procedures employed with detailed documentation of deviations from reference methods.

3. Description of analytical procedures employed with detailed documentation of deviations f reference methods.

4. Dimensioned drawing of sampling port location showing distances to upstream and downstream flow disturbances.

5. Cross-sectional, drawi of sampling plane showing location and numbers or other designations f sampling points.

Appendix

1. Copies of original fie data sheets from test runs.

2. Copies of original log sheets, strip charts and other process or control equipment data recorded during tests. These attachments should be certified by responsible plant official.

3. Laboratory report inc ding chain of custody.

4. Description of test equipment calibration procedures and calibration results for test eq pment used.

5. Description of calibration performed on devices recording important process data during the tests.

6. Copies of strip charts or other original outputs from continuous emission monitoring (CEM) equipment on the tested source and description of CEM system calibration and operation prior to and/or during tests.

7. Copies of relevant correspondence such as letters approving test method variances.
8. Names and titles of people involved in the test including sampling team members, company personnel, and outside observers.

(F) The following provisions apply to compliance tests on pushing emissions control systems at by-product and non-recovery coke production facilities:

(1) W hen testing pushing emissions control systems that capture/control emissions durin hot coke transport, sampling will start when the coke mass begins to move into the coke guide and will stop when the hot coke transfer (quench) car enters the quench station.

(2) When testing pushi g emissions control systems that do not capture/control emissions durin hot coke transport, sampling will start when the coke mass begins to move into

the coke guide and will stop when either the hot coke transf r (quench) car has moved completely from under the hood or at the time t e pushing emissions capture/control system ceases capturing emissions following completion of the transfer of hot coke from the oven to the hot coke transport (quench) car.

(3) When mobile pushi emissions control devices are tested. a stainless steel probe, liner and filter holder may be used .

(4) A cyclone may be used in the sampling train between the probe and the filter holder.

(G) The following provisions apply to compliance tests of primary system control device outlets f basic oxygen furnaces:

(1) Each test run win list of sampling; continuously during each of four (4) complete steel production cycles.

(2) A steel production cycle shall be defined as the time from , the start of the hot metal charge until the end of the tap.

(3) Calculation of the allowable emissions shall be based upon the total tons of raw steel produ during the four (4) steel production cycles that compose each run.

(H) Except as provided in Section II-H(4), stack sampling procedures for determining compliance with applicable emission standards for facilities equipped with modular baghouses shall be as follows:

(1) The methods descri in Section II(A) shall be used except as provided in Sections II-H(2) and II-H(3)

(2) Compliance shall determined from the results of at least one (1) test run performed on each stack or exhaust vent. For the purpose of determining compliance wit a mess emission rate standard expressed in pounds per hour, the result of the tests performed on each stack or exhaust vent shall be summed. Compliance with a mass concentration standard shall be determined b using a gas flow-weighted average of the concentrations measured from all stacks or vents

(3) The compliance demonstration shall be based upon a minimum of three (3) test runs. If more than one test run is performed on one stack or exhaust vent the results of the test runs on that stack shall be averaged prior to summing or determini weighted averages in accordance with Section II-H(2).

(4) The Director may prove compliance determinations based upon fewer test runs than requi In Section II--H(2) it he determines that the requirements of Section I I--H(2) place excessive demands upon the process source owner to dam trace complianc

(I) For the purpose of dot rmining compliance with the standards set forth in Section 3.08(c)(1) of Regulation VII for fluorides, the test methods and procedures set forth in 40 CFR 60.195(c), (d), (e), (f), and (h) and 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Methods , 2, 3, 13A, 13B, and 14, as published on July 1, 1981, shall be used un the Director determines that some aspect of those methods are not appropriate or adaptable to an affected facility. In the event that the referenced methods

cannot be employed, the Director may specify or approve alternative methods or variances to the reference methods that have been demonstrated to be equivalent.

(J) Compliance with the emissions standards of Section 3.02 of Regulation VII for mineral acids shall be determined in accordance with the following unless the Director determines that alternative methods are required due to interferences or other factors:

(1) For sulfuric acid mist: 40 CFR 60.85(a) and (b) and 40 CFR 60 Appendix A, Methods 1, 2, 3, and 8, as published on July 1, 1981, except that the SO2 emission rate does not necessarily have to be determined. The sulfuric acid mist concentration shall be expressed !n milligrams per dry standard cubic meter.

(2) For hydrochloric aid mist and/or vapor: Hydrochloric acid shall be determined by mercuric nitrate titration or ion chromatography after extraction from the stack and collection in sodium hydroxide. The sample(s) must be extracted isokinetically if HCl mist exists in the process gas stream.