CHAPTER ONE

10/12/79

DEFINITIONS

1.1 "Administrator" shall mean the Administrator of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency or his designee.

1.2 "Agency" shall mean the Guam Environmental Protection Agency or designated employee thereof.

1.3 "Air Contaminant" shall mean dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substances, or any combination thereof.

1.4 "Air Pollution" shall mean the presence in the ambient air of one or more contaminants in such quantities and duration as is or tends to be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, property, or interferes with the enjoyment of life or property.

1.5 "Ambient Air" means the outdoor air or atmosphere, external to buildings, stacks, or exterior ducts, which surrounds the earth.

1.6 "Applicant" shall mean owner or designated representative.

1.7 "Board" shall mean the Board of the Guam Environmental Protection Agency.

1.8 "Buffer Zone" shall mean the area surrounding a stationary source, access to which is effectively prohibited to persons other than employees of the stationary source, on the date of adoption of these regulations. The boundaries and areas outside the buffer zone shall be used for ambinet air quality sampling.

1.9 "Complex Sources" shall mean any stationary source, including buildings, structures, or installations, which affect air quality by indirect means, primarily by means of mobile source activity associated with them. For the purpose of these regulations "Complex Sources" shall be defined as, but not restricted to, the following:

(a) Projects requiring Environmental Impact Statements or Assessments such as highways and airports;

(b) Parking facilities with a capacity of five hundred (500) vehicles or over two (2) acres of surface area;

(c) Drive-in facilities;

(d) Commercial buildings with over one-hundred thousand (100,000) square feet of gross leas

(e) Sports complexes with a capacity of over three thousand (3,000) persons;

(f) Amusement parks and other recreational facilities with a capacity of over three thousand (3,000) persons;

(g) Commercial, industrial, institutional or public buildings employing and accommodating a total of more than five hundred (500) persons in any eight (8) hour period;

(h) Hotels, motels and multi-family dwellings with accommodations for more than one hundred (100) persons;

(i) Residential subdivisions consisting of over fifty (50) dwelling units;

(j) Planned Development Districts.

1.10 "Existing Source" shall mean those point and complex sources which emit air contaminants from equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations which are in existence on the effective date of these regulations; except, any point and complex source or their existing equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances or installations which are modified after the effective date of these regulations.

1.11 "Fuel-Burning Equipment" shall mean 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.

1.12 "Fugitive Dust" shall mean solid air-borne particulate matter emitted from any source other than a flue or stack.

1.13 "Garbage" shall mean animal and vegetable matter such as that originating in homes, restaurants, and food service and processing establishments.

1.14 "Mobile Source" shall mean any vehicular air contaminant source, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, buses, other motor vehicles, aircraft, ships, boats and other waterborne craft, but not including any source mounted on a vehicle whether such mounting is permanent or temporary, which source is not used to supply power to the vehicle.

1.15 "Modify" shall mean any physical change in, or change in method or hours of operation of an existing facility which changes the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such source or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, including the installation, alteration, or deletion of air pollution control devices, except that routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes.

1.16 "Multiple-Chamber Incinerator" shall mean any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning and consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series which are physically separated by refractory walls and inter-connected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

1.17 "New Source" shall mean those point and complex sources including their equipment, machines, devices, articles, contrivances, or installations built or installed or for which a binding agreement to construct or modify is entered into after the date

1.17 (continued)

on which these amended regulations are proposed, and any point or complex source moved to another premise involving a change of address, or which is purchased and is to be operated by a new owner, or which is to be operated by a new lessee after the effective date of these regulations.

1.20 "Opacity" shall mean a state which renders material partially or wholly impervious to rays of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view.

1.21 "Owner or Operator" shall mean any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises an effected facility, article, machine, equipment, or other source of air contaminant. With sources where a binding agreement to construct or modify is entered into, the contractor is also liable for violation of these regulations during construction of the facility.

1.22 "Open Burning" shall mean the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack, duct, or chimney determined to be adequate by the Administrator.

1.23 "Particulate Matter" shall mean any material, except water in uncombined form, that is or has become airborne and exists as a liquid or a solid at standard conditions.

1.24 "Person" shall mean any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, political subdivision of this Territory or political subdivision or agency thereof or any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

1.25 "Point Source" shall mean any source which emits air contaminants through a stack or chimney or from processing, handling, or storage of materials.

1.26 "Refuse" shall mean any combustible waste material, trade waste, or garbage containing carbon in a free or combined state.

1.27 "Ringelmann Chart" shall mean the chart, published and described in the U.S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 8333.

1.28 "Road" shall mean any public or private access or easement used for motor vehicle travel.

1.29 "Seal" shall mean to protect a surface so that it is secure from erosion.

1.30 "Soiling Index" shall mean a measure of the soiling properties of suspended particles in air determined by drawing a measured volume of air through a known area of Whatman No. 4 filter paper for a measured period of time, expressed as COH's/1,000 linear feet. "COH" shall mean coefficient of haze, a unit of measurement of visibility interference.

1.31 "Source" shall mean any property, public or private, real or personal, or person contributing to air pollution.

1.32 "Stack or Chimney" shall mean any flue, conduit, or duct arranged to conduct emissions.

1.33 "Standard and Regulations" shall mean the Guam Air Pollution Control Standards and Regulations or applicable Federal Standards and Regulations.

1.34 "Stationary Source" shall mean all air contaminant sources, except mobile sources, and shall include both complex and point sources.

1.35 "Excess Emission" shall mean an emission rate which exceeds any applicable emission limitation prescribed by Chapters 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13 of the Standards and Regulations.

1.36 "Malfunction" shall mean any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment, or a process, or a unit operation - to operate in a normal and usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

1.37 "Start-Up" shall mean the setting into operation of any stationary source, air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose, except routine phasing in of process equipment.

1.38 "Shutdown" shall mean the cessation of operation of any stationary source, air pollution control equipment or process equipment for any purpose, except routine phasing out of process equipment.

1.39 "Annual Average Capacity Factor" shall mean the ratio of the average load on a machine or equipment for the period of one (1) year (8760 hrs) to the capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

1.40 "CFR" shall mean the Code of Federal Regulations.

1.41 "Process Industries" shall mean industries which involve physical and chemical changes of the material as it passes through the different process units or operation stages, as a result of which, air contaminants may be emitted to the atmosphere. Process

industries include but are not limited to rock processing industries, feed mills, petroleum refining, portland cement plants, concrete batching plant, asphaltic concrete batching plants, and concrete block

1.42 "New Motor Vehicle" shall mean any self-propelled vehicle manufactured on the current calendar or model year to be used on public roads and highways for the purpose of transportation or conveyance of material.

1.43 "New Motor Vehicle Engines" shall mean engines manufactured on the current calendar or model year to be used for providing power to motor vehicles.

CHAPTER TWO

8/14/73

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

2.1 The following air quality standards are the desirable levels of ambient air quality for the Territory of Guam. Based on present knowledge, these levels are not expected to produce health hazards or impairment, injury to agricultural crops and livestock, damage to or deterioration of property, and hazards to air and ground transportation, or in any manner, interfere with the protection of the public welfare.

2.2 AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS*

Pollutant	Level not to exceed	****Remarks
Sulfur oxides	60 micrograms/m^3 (0.02 ppm)	a
	**365 micrograms/m^3 (0.12 ppm)	b
	1,300 micrograms/m^3 (0.5 ppm)	c
	650 micrograms/m^3 (0.25 ppm)	g
Particulate matter	60 micrograms/m^3	c
	150 micrograms/m^3	b
	***360 micrograms/m^3	d
Carbon monoxide	10 milligrams/m^3 (9 ppm)	d
	40 milligrams/m^3 (35 ppm)	e
Photochemical oxidants	160 micrograms/m^3 (0.08 ppm)	e
Hydrocarbons	160 micrograms/m^3 (0.24 ppm)	f
Nitrogen oxides	100 micrograms/m^3 (0.05 ppm)	a

*These standards are the same as the existing National Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards except as otherwise noted.

**National Primary Standard

***Extrapolated Standard from 150 ug/m^3 (b)

****REMARKS

a Annual arithmetic mean

b Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year

c Annual geometric mean

d Maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year

e Maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year

f Maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year

g Maximum 4-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once a year

4/25/72

2.3 All measurements of air quality are corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and to a reference pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (1,013.2 millibar).

1/25/72

2.4 The promulgation of these ambient air quality standards shall not be considered in any manner to allow significant deterioration of existing air quality in any portion of the Territory of Guam.

10/12/79

CHAPTER THREE

PERMITS

3.1 Permits Required:

(a) PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

(1) No person shall cause of allow the construction or modification of any stationary source without first obtaining a Permit to Construct from the Administrator as to the location and design of such stationary source to comply with applicable regulations and ambient air quality standards. This permit is for construction or modification only and shall be terminated upon start up of operation of the source.

(b) PERMIT TO OPERATE

(1) No person shall cause or allow the operation of a new stationary source without obtaining a permit to operate from the Administrator. Application shall be made to the Administrator at least thirty (30) days prior to the anticipated date of operation.

(2) No person shall cause or allow the use or operatio of any existing stationary source without obtaining a permit to operate from the Administrator.

(3) No owner or operator shall cause or allow the operation of a new or existing stationary source if the Administrator denies or revokes a permit to operate.

(4) The permit to operate shall be valid for 365 days or for such shorter periods as the Agency may specify in the operating permit as is necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Standards and Regulations. Applications for renewal of a permit to operate shall be submitted to the Agency at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiratio of the permit..

10/12/79

3.2 Exemptions:

Permits to construct and to operate shall not be required for:

(a) The installation or alteration of an air contaminant detector, air contaminant recorder, combustion controller or combustion shutoff.

(b) Air conditioning or ventilating systems not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from equipment.

(c) Fuel burning equipment, other than smokehouse generators, which uses gas as a fuel for space heating, air conditionin or heating water; or is used in a private dwelling or has a Btu input of not more than 350,000 Btu per hour; or is used for space heating, other than boilers and hot air furnaces.

(d) Steam generators, steam superheaters, water boilers, water heaters, and closed heat transfer systems that have a maximum gross heat input rate of less than 25 million Btu per hour, and are fired exclusively with one of the following:

(1) Natural or synthetic gas

(2) Liquified petroleum gas

(3) A combination of natural, synthetic, and/or liquid petroleum gas.

(e) Mobile internal combustion engines.

(f) Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses.

(g) Other sources of minor significance specified by Administrator.

3.3 Applications:

(a) Application for Permit to Construct or Permit to Operate shall be made by the source owner, operator, or other responsible person on forms furnished by the Administrator, and shall be accompanied by two copies of complete data, siting information including vicinity maps and plot plans, the dimensions and boundaries of the buffer zone, plan descriptions, specifications, drawings and other detailed information necessary to determine how the new source or existing source is designed and in what manner it will be operated and controlled.

(b) If the applicant is a partnership or group other than a corporation, the application shall be made by one individual who is a member of the group. If the applicant is a corporation, the applicat shall be made by an officer of the corporation. If the applicant is a political subdivision or governmental agency of this Territory, the application shall be made by its Administrator, Director, or other responsible person.

(c) A separate application is required for each source. To aid in evaluating the source, supplemental applications may be required by the Administrator.

(d) Each application shall be signed by the applicant. The signature of the applicant shall constitute an agreement that the applicant will assume responsibility for the construction, modification and/or use of the source concerned in accordance with the regulations.

10/12/79

3.4 Standards for Approval, Conditional Approval, or Deni of Permit Applications.

(a) APPROVAL:

The Administrator shall not approve an application fo a Permit to Construct or for a Permit to Operate, unless the applican shows to the satisfaction of the Administrator that:

(1) The source is designated and built and will be maintained and operated so as not to violate any of the applicable regulations.

(2) The source is designed, built, equipped, operated and maintained in accordance with the best available control technology so as to reduce emissions to a level that is within permissible emission and ambient air quality standards.

(3) The source will not endanger the maintenance or attainment of any applicable ambient air quality standard either through direct emissions or due to indirect emissions resulting from activity associated with the source.

(4) Adequate precautions will be taken to prevent the emission of fugitive dust and to prevent the violation of any ambient air quality standard during construction of the source.

(5) The source has been constructed or modified and will be operated and maintained in accordance with the requirements and conditions contained in the Permit to Construct and the Permit to Operate.

10/2/79

(b) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL

The Administrator may grant conditional approval to construct, modify, or operate if it appears likely from the information submitted in the permit application, the source will satisfy the requirements of Section 3.4(a), but testing, inspection, inspection or sampling is required to verify that the requirements of Section 3.4(a) are met and/or maintained. To aid in this verification, the Administrator may:

(1) Require the source owner or operator to provide such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing to determine the air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere. These sampling and testing facilities may consist of the following:

(a) Sampling ports of a size, number and location as specified by the Administrator.

(b) Safe access to each port.

(c) Instrumentation to monitor and record emission date.

(d) Any other sampling and testing facilities specified by the Administrator.

(2) Require performance testing as outlined in Section 3.6.

(3) Make any necessary inspections, samples or tests.

(4) Specify conditions to be met which will bring the operation of any source within the approval requirements.

10/12/79

(c) DENIAL

(1) The Administrator shall deny an application for a Permit to Construct or for a Permit to Operate if: The information submitted shows that the source described in the application cannot meet the requirements of Section 3.4 (a) or (b).

(2) The Administrator shall deny an application for a Permit to Operate if the source has not been constructed or modified in accordance with the approved application, plans, or other limiting conditions of the Permit to Construct.

10/12/79

3.5 Action on Applications:

(a) Before acting on an application for a Permit to Construct or for a Permit to Operate the Administrator may require the applicant to furnish additional information, plans or specification

(b) All complex sources require official notice of an application for a Permit to Construct to afford opportunity for public comment. In addition, a public hearing may be held on any application for a Permit to Construct a complex or point source if requested by the Administrator. Notices shall be by prominent advertisement and shall specify a location at which the information submitted by the applicant, and the Agency's analysis and proposed approval or disapproval is available for public inspection The notice shall allow at least a thirty (30) day period for submittal of public comment. The Administrator shall forward a copy of all notices, all public comments, and the transcript of all hearings on complex or point sources to the Region IX Office of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

10/12/79

(c) The Administrator shall act within ninety (90) days on an application for a Permit to Construct and within sixty (60) days on an application for a Permit to Operate and shall notify the applicant in writing of his approval, conditional approval or denial of the application. Should additional information, plans or specifications be requested, the ninety (90) or sixty (60) day limitation will begin on the latest date of receipt of requested data.

(d) Incomplete applications shall not be acted upon.

(e) If an application is conditionally approved or denied the Administrator shall set forth his reasons for conditional approva or denial in a written notice to the applicant.

(f) The Administrator shall not further consider the application unless the applicant has complied with the objections or requirements specified by the Administrator as his reasons for conditional approval or denial of the permit application.

(g) The applicant may reapply if the facility is redesigr to attain compliance with the Standards and Regulations.

(h) The applicant may request the Administrator to reconsider the application by submitting written evidence or informatic (in duplicate), within thirty (30) days of the conditional approval or denial of the application, which shows the source will comply with the Standards and Regulations.

10/12/79

(i) The applicant may appeal the Administrator's decision to the Board of Directors of the Agency within thirty (30) days after the conditional approval or denial of the permit application.

(j) If the Administrator issues to the applicant a conditional approval of the application, commencing work under a Permit to Construct, or operating under a Permit to Operate shall be deemed acceptance by the applicant of all conditions so specified.

(k) Any permit to construct or to operate shall be subject to revision in response to changes in the applicable law, Regulations or other factors affecting the compliance of the source or control facility with the standards or conditions of the original permit.

10/12/79

3.6 Performance Testing:

(a) If required by the Administrator, the source owner or operator shall conduct performance tests in order to determine compliance with applicable Standards and Regulations in accordance with test methods approved by the Administrator, the tests being made at the expense of the applicant. The Administrator may monitor performance tests conducted by the applicant and may conduct additional performance tests.

(b) That within sixty (60) days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the initial start-up of such facility the owner or operator of such facility shall conduct performance test(s) and submit to the Administrator a written report of the results of such performance test(s), within thirty (30) days.

10/12/79

3.7 Revoking of Permits:

(a) A Permit to Construct is revoked if the construction or modification is not begun within one (1) year of the date of issuanc or if the work involved in the construction or modification is suspende for one (1) year or more after the date of issuance, unless the applica secures an extension of the expiration date by written request to the Administrator stating the reasons for the request. Extensions may be granted in writing for a period of not more than six (6) months.

(b) The Administrator shall revoke a Permit to Construct if the construction or modification is not in compliance with the approved application, plans, or limiting conditions of the permit.

(c) The Administrator shall revoke a Permit to Operate for willful or continued violation of the Standards and Regulations or permit conditions.

(d) Revocation of a Permit to Construct or of a Permit to Operate shall become final ten (10) days after service of Notice on the holder of the Certificate.

(e) A permit to operate which has been revoked pursuant to these regulations shall be surrendered forthwith to the Administrato

10-12-79

3.8 Transfer of Permits:

A Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate shall not be transferrable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another.

10-12-79

3.9 Reporting Information:

No owner or operator shall cause or permit the operatio of any source without furnishing such performance tests results, information, and records as may be required by the Administrator in the applicable Regulations.

3.10 Responsibility of the Permit Holder:

Possession of a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate s not relieve any person of the responsibility to comply with the applica emission limitations, permit conditions, air quality standards, or othe regulations.

3.11 Reporting Discontinuance or Dismantlement:

It shall be required of that person to which a Permit to Ope was issued to report to the Administrator within thirty (30) days of th discontinuance or dismantlement of that article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance for which the Permit to Operate had been issued. The Permit to Operate shall then be surrendered forthwith to the Administra

3.12 Posting of Permits:

Upon granting an approval for a Permit to Construct or for a Permit to Operate, the Administrator shall issue to the applicant a cer tificate referred to as a Permit to Construct or as a Permit to Operate which shall be posted in a conspicuous place at or near the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for which the permit was issued

3.13 Falsifying or Altering Permits:

No person shall deface, alter, forge, counterfeit, or falsify a Permit to Construct or a Permit to Operate.

added thereto.

(e) If an application for permit renewal is submitted more than thirty (30) days after the due date, the Administrator may delay issuance of the permit renewal beyond the expiration date of the existing permit, thereby suspending permission to the owner or operator of the air pollution emission source of any rights granted in the air pollution control permit to emit air pollution.

Section 1104.26. Permit Compliance. A person shall not violate a permit condition or term in an operating permit that has been issued under an EPA approved alternative operating permit program adopted by Guam pursuant to the exemption authorized in 40 CFR Part 69.13.

Section 1105. - Special Preconstruction Requirements.

Section 1105.1. Definitions. For purposes of this Section, the following definitions apply, unless clearly designated otherwise:

(a) "***Actual emissions***" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit. In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The Administrator shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period. The Administrator may

10-12-79

CHAPTER FOUR

MONITORING, RECORDS, AND REPORTING

4.1 The Administrator may require the owner or operator of any air contaminant sources to install, use, and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions in accordance with methods as the Administrator shall prescribe, establish and maintain such records, and make such periodic emission reports as required in Section 4.2.

10-12-79

4.2 Stationary source emission report procedures:

(a) The owner or operator of any stationary source shall, upon notification from the Administrator, maintain records of the natu and amounts of emissions from such source and/or any other information as may be deemed necessary by the Administrator to determine whether such source is in compliance with applicable emissions limitations or other requirements.

(b) The information recorded shall be summarized each month and reported to the Administrator, on forms furnished by the Administrator, and shall be submitted within fifteen (15) days after the end of the month, except that the initial reporting period shall commence on the date the Administrator issues notification of the record-keeping requirements.

(c) Information recorded by the owner or operator and copies of the summarizing reports submitted to the Administrator shall be retained by the owner or operator for two years after the date on which the pertinent report is submittad.

(d) Emission data obtained from owners or operators of stationary sources will be correlated with applicable emission limitations and other requirements and will be made available to the public during normal business hours at the Agency.

10·12·79

4.3 In the case of shutdown of air pollution control equipment for necessary scheduled maintenance, the intent to shutdown such equipment shall be reported to the Administrator in writing at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the planned shutdown. Such prior noti shall include, but is not limited to the following:

(a) Identification of the specific facility to be taken out of service as well as its location and permit number.

(b) The expected length of time that the air pollution control equipment will be out of service.

(c) The nature and quantity of emissions of air contaminant likely to occur during the shutdown period.

(d) Measures such as the use of off-shift labor and equipment that will taken to minimize the length of the shutdown period.

(e) The reasons that it would be impossible or impractical to shutdown the source operation during the maintenance period.

10/12/79

4.4 In the event that any emission source, air pollution control equipment, or related facility malfunctions, breaks down or will be shutdown in such a manner as to cause excess emission of air contaminants, it is in violation of these regulations and subject to prosecution. In order to enable the Administrator to carry out his statutory duties, the owner or operator of the stationary source is required to furnish the Agency with the following information within ten (10) days: (1) identification of emission points; (2) the magnitu of the excess emissions; (3) the identity of the process or control equipment causing excess emissions; (4) the cause and nature of exces emissions; and (5) a description of the steps taken by the owner or operator of the subject stationary source to remedy the situation causing the emissions, present a recurrence and limit the excess emissions. Nothing in the regulation relieves the source of its obligation to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards nor precludes the Administrator from initiating any appropriate actions under Sections 57106, 57107, and 57108 of the Guam Air Pollution Control Act (Public Law 10-74).

CHAPTER FIVE

1/25/72

SAMPLING AND TESTING METHODS.

5.1 All sampling and testing shall be made and the results calculated in accordance with procedures approved by the Administrator.

1/25/72

5.2 The Administrator may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Administrator the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide assistance as necessary, including personnel, holes in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices, as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

10/2/79

5.3 Ambient air quality sampling shall be conducted at the boundaries of a buffer zone. The boundaries and dimensions of this buffer zone shall be submitted by the owner or operator on an accurate plot plan of the property and approved by the Administrator. The owner or operator of an existing stationary source must admit this informatic within forty-five (45) days of the effective date of these Standards and Regulations.

CHAPTER SIX

1/25/72

CONTROL OF OPEN BURNING

6.1 No person shall dispose of combustible refuse by open burning, or cause, suffer, allow, or permit open burning of refuse including grass weeds, wire, twigs, branches, insulation, vehicle bodies and their contents, paper, garbage, tires, waste materials, tar products, rubber products, oil, and similar smoke producing materials, within the territorial limits of Guam. In areas where no public or commercial refuse collection service is available on the effective date of this regulation open burning of refuse on residential premises, or refuse originating from dwelling units on premises, shall be allowed provided such burning does not violate any existing laws of the Territory of Guam, until such refuse collection becomes available.

10/12/77

6.2 Exceptions herefrom may be allowed upon application and approval by the Administrator provided the burning is not prohibited by or is conducted in compliance with, other applicable laws, ordinances a regulations. Exception to conduct open burning under the provision of this regulation does not excuse a person from the consequences, damages or injuries which may result therefrom. The following are exceptions for which application may be made:

(a) Fires purposely set for the purpose of prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means.

(b) Fires set for instruction in the method of fighting fires.

(c) Fires for ceremonial and recreational purposes.

(d) The burning of hydrocarbons which must be wasted through the use of atmospheric flares or open burning.

(e) Fires for prevention or control of disease or pests.

(f) Fires for the disposal of dangerous materials, where there is no alternate method of disposal.

9/14/73 (g) The burning of trees, brush, grass and other vegetable matter in clearing of land, right-of-way maintenance operations and agricultural crop burning is permitted under the following conditions:

(1) The location of burning must not be within 500 feet of an occupied residence other than those located on the property on which the burning is conducted.

~~[illegible]~~ 8/14/73

(2) The burning must not be conducted within 500 feet of any highway or road, except those privately owned and used, and in any event must be controlled so that a traffic hazard is not created.

(3) Oils, rubber or other similar material which produce unreasonable amounts of air contaminants may not be burned.

10/12/79 (4) The burning shall be performed between 9:00 AM (standard time) and one hour before sunset.

(5) Meteorological conditions within the vicinity of the burning will allow good and proper diffusion and dispersion of air pollutants.

(6) The piles of materials to be burned shall be of such size that the burning will be completed within the designated time given in Section 6.2(g)(4).

(7) The moisture content and composition of the materia to be burned shall be favorable to good burning which will minimize air pollution.

(8) The starter fuel and materials to be ignited shall not emit excessive visible emissions when burned.

1/25/72

6.3 Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit or make unlawful the construction and use of barbecue pits, grills, or outdoor fire places for the preparation of food for consumption by individuals, nor shall any permit from the Administrator be required therefor.

10/12/79

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSION

A. Process Industries

7.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter in any one hour from any process industry in excess of the amount shown in Table I for the process weight rate allocated to such source.

8/14/73

7.2 Process weight per hour is the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process that may cause any discharge of particulate matter. Solid fuels charges will be considered as part of the process weight; but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one complete operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For a continuous operation, the process weight per hour will be derived by dividing the process weight for a typical period of time.

8/14/73

7.3 Where the nature of any process or operation or the design of any equipment is such as to permit more than one interpretation of this regulation, the interpretation that results in the minimum value for allowable emission shall apply.

10/12/79

7.4 For purposes of this Regulation, the total process weight from all similar process units at a plant or premises shall be used for determining the maximum allowable emission of particulate matte that passes through a stack or stacks.

10/12/79

TABLE I

PARTICULATE EMISSION ALLOWABLE BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT

Process Weight Rate (lbs./hr.)	Emission Rate (lbs./hr.)
50	0.36
100	0.55
500	1.53
1,000	2.25
5,000	6.34
10,000	9.73
20,000	14.99
60,000	29.60
80,000	31.19
120,000	33.28
160,000	34.85
200,000	36.11
400,000	40.35
1,000,000	46.72

Interpolation of the data in Table I for the process weight rates up to 60,000 lbs./hr. shall be accomplished by the use of the equation:

$$E = 3.59\ P^{0.62} \qquad P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr.}$$

and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 lbs./hr. shall be accomplished by use of the equatic

$$E = 17.31\ P^{0.16} \qquad P > 30 \text{ tons/hr}$$

Where: E = Emissions in pounds per hour.

P = Process weight rate in tons per hour.

10/2/79

B. Fuel Burning Installations

7.5 No source shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of particulate matter resulting from the combustion of fuel in excess of the quantity set forth in the following table:

Operating Rate in Million BTU's per hour	Maximum allowable emission of particulate in pounds per million BTU's heat input
5	0.70
10	0.60
100	0.35
250	0.28
500	0.24
1,000	0.21

(a) For heat input greater than 1 million BTU per hour but less than 1000 million BTU's per hour, the allowable emissions shall be calculated using the following equation:

Y = 1.02X -0.231

X = Operating rate in million BTU's per hour

Y = Allowable rate of emission in pounds per million BTU's

8/14/73

CONTROL OF FUGITIVE DUST

8.1 No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit the emission of fugitive dust from any source, which violates the Standards and Regulations.

8/14/73

8.2 No person shall cause or permit the discharge of visible emissions beyond the lot line of the property, or the boundaries of the buffer zone if applicable, on which the emissions originate.

10/2/79

8.3 (a) The Administrator may approve alternate controls other than those specified within this Chapter taken to control any source of fugitive dust upon the written application by the operator, and upo a determination of the adequacy of any such alternate controls.

(b) Applications shall describe the proposed alternate controls and demonstrate that applicable regulations and standards will not be violated.

10/12/79

8.4 Processing, Handling, Transportation, and Storage:

(a) When dust noxious gas or vapor, odor or any combination thereof escape from the processing, handling or storage of any material in a quantity as to cause a nuisance or to cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable regulation or ambient air quality standard, the Administrator may order that the source of these emissions be tightly enclosed and that the venting of such enclosure be controlled to the extent necessary to meet the Standards and Regulations. Alternate control measures submitted to the Administrato in compliance with such orders, shall comply with Section 8.3.

(b) All crushing, aggregate screening and conveying operations of material likely to become airborne shall be enclosed and the venting of such enclosure shall be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent visible emissions or the violation of any Standard or Regulation.

(c) Stockpiles of materials which are likely to become airborne shall be enclosed or the surface of such stockpiles stabilized through compacting, sprinkling with water, chemical, or asphalt sealing.

(d) All loads carried by motor vehicles shall be adjusted, secured, covered, contained or otherwise treated so as to prevent loss or spillage of such material and/or the generation of airborne dust.

10/12/79

8.5 Construction and Sandblasting Operations:

(a) All construction operations including but not limit to the clearing, grading or leveling of land, earthmoving, excavation, demolition, or the movement of trucks or construction equipment over cleared land or temporary access or haul roads shall water all vehicle travel areas or roads at the site for dust suppression a minimum of the beginning of every two (2) operating hours with a minimum watering rate for each application of .5 gallons per square yard, or by other equivale methods approved by the Administrator as needed to prevent visible emissions or contribute to the violation of applicable Standards or Regulations.

(b) All sandblasting operations which can be conducted within an enclosed area shall be done so and the venting of such enclosu shall be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent visible emission s prohibited by these Standards and Regulations.

(c) All sandblasting which cannot be done within an enclosure shall be conducted using wet sand.

10/12/79

8.6 Grading and Clearing:

(a) Use of vegetation, including planting, mulch or selective retention of natural vegetation, as ground cover, providing windbreaks, sprinkling with water, and covering or compacting the ground surface shall be used to prevent visible emissions or the violation of any ambient air quality Standard or Regulation where topsoil has been disturbed during the clearing of land.

(b) No owner, operator, or lessee of any real property in the Territory of Guam shall allow disturbed topsoil to remain undeveloped, unplanted, untreated, or otherwise uncovered for a period exceeding two (2) months.

10/12/79

8.7 Roads and Parking Lots: All roads, road easements, and parking lots, which are a source of fugitive dust creating violation of the ambient air quality standards for particulates, shall be treated or improved in a manner that is satisfactory to the Administrator. Where permanent corrections (paving) are not undertaken, the schedule for treatment with water, oil, or emulsified asphalt shall be adjusted as necessary to maintain compliance. The following measures shall be taken for curtailment of

fugitive dust:

(a) All unpaved public and private roads within the Territory of Guam which average a vehicle load of fifty (50) or more vehicles per day, shall be paved.

(b) All unpaved public and private roads within the Territory of Guam which average a vehicle load of twenty five (25) or more vehicles per day, shall be sealed with oil at least every three (3) months.

(c) All paved public and private roads within the Territory of Guam which average a vehicle load of one hundred (100) or more vehicles per day, shall have paved shoulders.

(d) All public and private roads within the Territory of Guam which average a vehicle load of fifty (50) or more vehicles per day, shall have the shoulders oiled at least every three (3) months.

(e) Sprinkling with water, oil or emulsified asphalt shall be used to control the emission of dust from the construction, maintenance, or use of unpaved roads and road shoulders.

(f) All public and private road easements and storm drainage ditches shall be mulched and seeded.

(g) Earth or other material which has been deposited on a paved road or road shoulder by trucking, earth moving equipment, erosion, or landslide shall be promptly removed.

(h) All parking lots with an area exceeding one-fifth (1/5) of an acre shall be paved.

(i) All other parking lots shall be oiled at least once every three (3) months.

8/14/73

8.8 The following compliance schedule shall apply to those sources not in compliance with Sections 8.4 (a), (b); 8.5 (b), (c) of these amended regulations on the date they become effective:

(a) No later than December 31, 1973, all necessary contracts and/or purchase orders required to attain compliance shall be awarded.

(b) No later than March 31, 1974, construction of facilities necessary for attaining compliance shall be started.

(c) No later than March 31, 1975, construction of all facilities necessary for attaining compliance shall be completed.

(d) No later than June 30, 1975, compliance with the aforementioned Sections of these amended regulations shall be achieved.

8/14/73

8.9 Not later than five (5) working days after the passing of the date for achieving each incremental milestone noted above, each source subject to this schedule shall report to the Administrator regarding the status of compliance with the schedule. Failure to achieve any portion of this schedule or to report on the status of compliance shall make the source liabl to enforcement action immediately.

4/25/72

CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSION FROM INCINERATOR; DESIGN AND OPERATION

9.1 This regulation applies to any incinerator used to dispose of refuse by burning or the processing of salvageable material by burning. Notwithstanding definitions in other regulations, as used in this regulation the word "refuse" includes garbage, rubbish, trade wastes, leaves, salvageable material and agricultural wastes. The word "incinerator", as used in this regulation, includes incinerators, and other devices, structures, or contrivances used to burn refuse or to process refuse by burning.

9.2 No person shall cause or permit to be emitted into the open air from any incinerator, particulate matter in the exhaust gasses to exceed 0.20 pounds per 100 pounds of refuse burned.

9.3 Emission tests shall be conducted at maximum burning capacity of the incinerator.

9.4 The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturer's or designer's guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Administrator in accordance with good engineering practices. In case of conflict, the determination made by the Administrator shall govern.

9.5 For the purposes of this regulation, the total of the capacities of all furnaces within one system shall be considered as the incinerator capacity.

9.6 No residential or commercial single-chamber incinerator shall be used for the burning of refuse for a period in excess of eighteen (18) months after the adopted date of this regulation.

4/25/72

9.7 All new incinerators and all existing incinerators within eighteen (18) months after adopted date of this regulation shall be multiple-chamber incinerators, provided that the Administrator may approve any other type of incinerator if it is demonstrated such design provides equivalent performance.

9.8 Incinerators shall be designed and operated in such manner as is necessary to prevent the emission of objectionable odors.

9.9 No person shall burn or cause or permit the burning of refuse in any installation which was designated for the sole purpose of burning fuel.

10/12/79

CHAPTER TEN

CONTROL OF VISIBLE EMISSION OF PARTICULATES FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

10.1 Visible emission restriction for stationary sources:

(a) No person shall continuously discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminan of a shade of density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart or 20 percent opacity.

(b) No person may discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission, for a period or periods aggregating more that 3 minutes in any 60 minutes, air contaminants of a shade of densi darker than No. 3 on the Ringlemann Chart, or 60 percent opacity, exce for operations specifically authorized by the Board through a Variance as provided by the Air Pollution Control Act.

10\12\79

10.2 Each fossil fuel-fired steam generator, with an annual average capacity factor of greater than thirty (30%) percent, shall conform with the following monitoring requirements when such facility is subject to an emission standard of an applicable plan for the pollutant in question.

(a) A continuous monitoring system for the measurement of opacity which meets the performance specifications of Appendix B, 40 CFR 60, shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, operated and data reported in accordance with the procedures set forth in Appendix P, 40 CFR 51, by the owner or operator of any such steam generator of greate than 250 million BTU's per hour heat input, except where:

(1) gaseous fuel is the only fuel burned, or

(2) oil or a mixture of gas and oil are the only fuel burned and the source is able to comply with the applicable particulat matter and opacity regulations without utilization of particulate matter collection equipment, and where the source has never been found through any administrative or judicial proceedings, to be in violation of any visible emission standard of the applicable plan.

(3) Fossil-fuel fired steam generators which are governed by the New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR 60, Subpart D

CHAPTER ELEVEN

4/25/72

CONTROL OF ODORS IN AMBIENT AIR.

11.1 No person shall discharge into the atmosphere, or cause to be discharged into the atmosphere, from any source whatsoever any quantity of odorous or gaseous emission, material, or air contaminant of any kind or description, which is injurious or detrimental to repose, health and safety, or which in any way unduly interferes with or prevents the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

11.2 An odor occurrence shall be deemed a violation when a complaint is received and verified by the Administrator. The Administrator shall deem the odor occurrence a violation if he is able to make two odor measurements within one hour period, these measurements being separated by at least 15 minutes. An odor measurement shall consist of a detectable odor after the odorous air has been diluted with eight volumes of odor-free air.

11.3 The odor of growing vegetation, chemical fertilizers and insecticides, shall not be considered objectional within the meaning of this regulation.

CHAPTER TWELVE

10/12/79

AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES

12.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of the air pollution control regulations, this episode regulation is designed to prevent the excessive build-up of air contaminants during air pollution episodes, thereby preventing the occurrence of an emergency due to the effects of these contaminants on the health of the public.

12.2 Episode Criteria: Conditions justifying the proclamation of an air pollution alert, air pollution warning, or air pollution emergency shall be deemed to exist whenever the Administrator determines that the accumulation of air contaminants in any place is attaining or has attained levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a threat to the health of the public. In making this determination the Administrator will be guided by the following criteria:

(a) Appropriate agency forecast predicting or indicating wind direction, speed, or other meteorological conditions which may result in the attainment of episode level concentrations of air contaminants in any human access area.

(b) "Alert" The Alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which first stage control action is to begin. An Alert will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

SO_2---800 ug./m^3 (0.3 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

Particulate---3.0 COHs or 375 ug./m^3, 24-hour average.

SO_2 and particulate combined--product of SO_2 p.p.m., 24-hour average, and COHs equal to 0.2 or product of SO_2--ug/m^3, 24-hour average, and particulate ug./m^3, 24-hour average equal to 65×10^3.

10/12/79

CO---17 mg/m^3 (15 p.p.m.), 8-hour average.

Oxidant ($_3$)---200 ug./m^3 (0.1 p.p.m.)-- 1-hour average.

NO_2---1130 ug/m^3 (0.6 p.p.m.), 1-hour average, 282 ug./m^3 (0.15 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(c) "Warning": The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional abate ment actions are necessary. A warning will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

SO_2---1,600 ug./m^3 (0.6 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

Particulate---5.0 COHs or 625 ug./m^3, 24-hour average.

SO_2 and particulate combined---product of SO_2 p.p.m., 24-hour average and COHs equal to 0.8 or product of SO_2 ug./m^3, 24-hour average and particulate ug./m^3, 24-hour average equal to $261x10^3$.

CO-34 mg/m^3 (30 p.p.m.), 8-hour average.

Oxidant (O_3)---800 ug./m^3 (0.4 p.p.m.), 1-hour average.

NO_2---2,260 ug./m^3 (0.4 p.p.m.)--- 1-hour average; 565 ug./m^3 (0.3 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expect to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(d) "Emergency": The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An emergency will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

15/12/79

SO_2---2,100 ug./m^3 (0.8 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

Particulate---7.0 COHs or 875 ug./m^3, 24-hour average

SO_2 and particulate combined---product of

SO_2 p.p.m., 24-hour average and COHs equal to 1.2 or product SO_2 ug./m^3, 24-hour average and particulate ug./m^3, 24-hour average equal to 393×10^3

CO---46 mg./m^3 (40 p.p.m.), 8-hour average.

Oxidant (O_3)---1,200 ug./m^3 (0.6 p.p.m.), 1-hour average

NO_2---3,000 ug./m^3 (1.6 p.p.m.), 1-hour average; 750 ug./m^3 (0.4 p.p.m.), 24-hour average.

and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for twelve (12) or more hours.

(e) "Termination": Episodes will be terminated when meteorological conditions are such that ambient air concentrations of air contaminants in affected human access areas fall below episode levels and the appropriate agency forecast predicts these non-episode conditions will continue for twenty-four (24) or more hours.

10/12/79

12.4 Emission Reduction Plan: After the issuance of an episode forecast or at any episode level, the Administrator shall take any of the actions listed below and any others he deems necessary to reduce air pollution below episode levels and to protect the public and welfare.

(a) Prohibit or limit the emission of any air contaminant contributing to the episode condition.

(b) Notify sources having contingency plans approved by the Agency, to follow the provisions of their plans.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

CONTROL OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSION

(APPLIES TO ALL SOURCES EXCEPT TANGUISSON POWER PLANT)

10/12/79

13.1 No person shall cause or permit the burning of fuel with a sulfu content greater than 3.14% at any time and in no event shall the average over th immediate past twelve month period, including the latest month reading, exceed 2.84% by weight provided the stacks are of sufficient height, as determined by modelling techniques approved by the Administrator, to prevent aerodynamic down-wash and provide for good dispersion of emissions.

(FOR TANGUISSON POWER PLANT ONLY)

10/12/79

13.2 After five (5) years from the effective date of this regulation, no person shall cause or permit the emission of sulfur dioxide from any stationary source in excess of 1.34 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million Btu's of heat input to the installation.

10/12/79

13.4 No fossil-fuel fired steam generating unit having commenced construction after August 17, 1971 and of more than 73 megawatts heat input rate (250 million BTU per hour) shall emit gases which contain sulfur dioxide in excess of .80 lb. per million BTU derived from liquid fossil-fuel.

10/12/79

MOTOR VEHICLE POLLUTION CONTROL

14.1 No person shall intentionally remove, alter or otherwise render ineffective or inoperative, exhaust emission control, crank case ventilation or any other air pollution control device or system which has been installed on a motor vehicle or stationary internal combustion engine as a requirement of any federal law or regulation.

14.2 No person shall operate a motor vehicle or other internal combustion engine originally equipped with air pollution devices or systems as required by any federal law or regulation unless such devices or systems are in place and in operating condition.

14.3 No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from gasoline-powered motor vehicles for longer than five consecutive seconds.

14.4 No person shall cause or permit the emission of visible air contaminants from diesel-powered motor vehicles of a shade or density equal to or darker than that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, or 20 percent opacity, for longer than five consecutive seconds.

14.5 No person shall cause or permit the use of any motor vehicle which becomes mechanically deficient so as to cause the emission of visible air contaminants.

14.6 Penalties

(a) The owner of any motor vehicle in violation of this Chapter shall be subject to prosecution.

(b) Penalties shall not exceed $50.00 per day of violation.

10/12/79

(c) Failure to comply with this Chapter shall subject the owner to suspension or cancellation of the registration and inspection sticker for the vehicle.

14.7 Waiver

The violator can apply for waiver of prosecution by the Administrator, not to exceed 45 days in duration. To be considered for a waiver, the violator shall immediately notify the Administrator of the deficiency, and provide a statement giving all pertinent facts, including the reason for the violation, the attempts made to correct the deficiency, any difficulties encountered correcting the situation, and the estimated date of the correction of the deficiency.

1/6/82

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

APPEAL PROCEDURES, CIRCUMVENTION, SEVERABILITY, AND EFFECTIVE DATE

17.1 APPEAL

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Administrator, may appeal to the Board of Directors of the Agency within thirty (30) days after notification.

17.2 CIRCUMVENTION

No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device or any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminant emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminant which would otherwise violate these regulations. This provision does not prohibit recycling, burning as fuel or otherwise further processing a material which would violate an emission regulation if released to the atmosphere, so long as the facility in which that material is used does not violate applicable emission regulations.

17.3 SEVERABILITY

If any provision of these regulations, or the application thereof to any person, or circumstances is held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or application of any part of these regulations which can be given effect, without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of these regulations and the various applications thereof are declared to be severable.

4/6/82

17.4 EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date for new and existing source compliance with each chapter of these Standards and Regulations shall be as listed below:

Chapter One: DEFINITIONS - Adopted, November 18, 1971; May 27, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended, November 20, 1974; Effective, March 21, 1975; Amended December 18, 1978, Effective February 19, 1979: Amended October 23, 1981, Effective December 11, 1981; Amended November 7, 1986; effective

Chapter Two AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended October 23, 1981, Effective December 11, 1981

Chapter Three PERMITS - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended, November 20, 1974; Effective, March 21, 1975; Amended October 23, 1981 , Effective December 11, 1981

Chapter Four	MONITORING, RECORDS, AND REPORTING - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended, November 20, 1974; Effective, March 21, 1975; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Five	SAMPLING AND TESTING METHODS - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973.
Chapter Six	CONTROL OF OPEN BURNING - Adopted November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Seven	CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSION FROM PROCESS INDUSTRIES - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; November 1, 1973; Amended, December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Eight	CONTROL OF FUGITIVE DUST - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended, November 20, 1974; Effective March 21, 1975.

Chapter Nine	CONTROL OF PARTICULATE EMISSION FROM INCINERATOR: DESIGN AND OPERATION - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973.
Chapter Ten	CONTROL OF VISIBLE EMISSION OF PARTICULATES FOR STATIONARY SOURCES - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Eleven	CONTROL OF ODORS IN AMBIENT AIR - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972.
Chapter Twelve	AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCIES - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973.
Chapter Thirteen	CONTROL OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS - Adopted, November 18, 1971; Effective, May 27, 1972; Amended, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Fourteen	MOTOR VEHICLE POLLUTION CONTROL - Adopted, June 29, 1972; Effective, July 31, 1972; Amended, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979; Amended November 7, 1986; effective

Chapter Fifteen	APPEAL PROCEDURES, CIRCUMVENTION, SEVERABILITY, AND EFFECTIVE DATE - Adopted, August 8, 1973; Effective, November 1, 1973; Amended December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Sixteen	Adopted December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979.
Chapter Seventeen	Adopted December 18, 1978; Effective February 19, 1979; Amended October 23, 1981, Effective December 11, 1981