

3745-17-03

Measurement methods and procedures.

(A) For purposes of ascertaining, defining, and measuring ambient air quality, total suspended particulates shall be measured by the method specified in paragraph (B) (26) of rule 3745-17-01 of the Administrative Code. Such measurements shall be corrected to standard conditions for purposes of comparing measurements with the ambient air quality standards set forth in rule 3745-17-02 of the Administrative Code.

(B) Emissions test methods and procedures for all new and existing sources.

(1) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraph (A) (1) of rule 3745-17-07 of the Administrative Code, visible particulate emissions shall be determined according to test method nine as set forth in the "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60 "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996.

(2) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraph (B) (2) of rule 3745-17-07 of the Administrative Code, pertaining to visible particulate emissions from coke oven batteries:

(a) Charging operations:

(i) The charging period shall begin when the coal from the charging system starts to enter the oven and shall end when the last charge port lid is replaced. Such charging period shall not include the period of time during which the port lids are reopened in order to sweep spilled coal into the oven.

(ii) The observer shall stand on the topside of the coke oven battery such that a good view of all charge ports of the oven being charged and the charging system is possible. The observer may change position to obtain a clear view of all oven ports, drop sleeves, and hoppers. During the charging period, the observer shall watch all the potential emission sources including the charge ports and

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the entire charging system. Upon observing the release of any visible particulate emission, an accumulative stopwatch shall be started. The watch shall be stopped when the visible particulate emission stops and shall be restarted when a visible particulate emission reappears. The observer shall continue this procedure for the entire charging period. If visible particulate emissions should occur simultaneously from several points during a charge, the visible particulate emissions shall be timed collectively as one continuous visible particulate emission. Furthermore, visible particulate emissions which may start from one source immediately after those from another source shall be timed as one continuous visible particulate emission. The following visible particulate emissions shall not be timed: steam vapor, visible particulate emissions from burning coal that is spilled on top of the oven or oven lid during charging, visible particulate emissions emitted from any equipment other than the charging system or charging ports, visible particulate emissions from closed standpipes during charging, visible particulate emissions emitted from coke oven doors which may rise above the battery and which may be windblown across its topside, and visible particulate emissions that drift from the top of the charging system, but have already been timed as a visible particulate emission from the drop sleeve below the hopper. The time recorded on the stopwatch shall represent the total time that visible particulate emissions are observed during a charge. The number of seconds of visible particulate emissions observed for each charge shall be recorded on a data sheet.

- (iii) A minimum of six consecutive charges shall be observed and the time in seconds of visible particulate emissions during such charges shall be totalled. If the observations of a set of consecutive charges is interrupted by an event not in the control of an observer, then the data for the interrupted charge(s) shall be discarded and additional charge(s) shall be observed until the total number of consecutive charges equals at least six. For purposes of this paragraph, charges immediately preceding and following any interrupted or discarded charge(s) shall be deemed consecutive.

(b) Offtake piping and charging hole lids:

- (i) The observer shall walk down the length of the top of the battery and shall complete the inspection in an expeditious manner consistent with the safety of the observer. When safety conditions permit, the observer will walk near the center of the battery, but may deviate from this path to obtain a better view of any lid or offtake piping system. Separate traverses may be performed for offtake piping and charging hole lids. If the battery has two collector mains, the observer may make two traverses when observing visible particulate emissions from offtake piping. If an observer elects to make two traverses for a battery which has two collector mains, the observer shall inspect one collector main during the first traverse and inspect the other collector main during the second traverse. During each traverse, the observer shall record the time of the beginning and end of each traverse and the identity of any charging hole or offtake piping system having visible particulate emissions.

- (ii) Visible particulate emissions from offtake piping shall include emissions from cracks and/or defects in the piping, emissions from the jointure of the battery to the standpipe, emissions from the standpipe to the gooseneck and gooseneck to the collector main, emissions from the seal between the gooseneck and gooseneck lid, and emissions from opened offtake lids. Visible particulate emissions from charging holes shall include emissions from the seal between the charging hole or stationary jumper pipe lid and its casting, emissions from the charging hole or stationary jumper pipe casting/battery interface, and emissions from opened charging holes or stationary jumper pipe lids. Visible particulate emissions which shall not be included are emissions caused by maintenance work in progress at an oven, emissions caused by the vaporization of wet luting materials, emissions caused by burning or smoldering excess topside coal, and emissions from charging ports and offtake piping during the charging operation. Visible particulate emissions from open offtake piping and charging holes, from a maximum of three ovens, shall be exempt. Regardless of the number of points from which visible particulate emissions are observed from any one offtake piping system, the maximum entry for any oven with a single offtake system shall be one and the maximum entry for any oven with two offtake piping systems shall be two. The maximum number of charging hole leaks recorded for any oven shall not exceed the number of charging holes on that oven.
- (iii) The percentage of charging holes and offtake piping with visible

particulate emissions shall be determined by totalling the number of charging holes or offtake piping with visible particulate emissions, including that number of opened charging holes and offtake piping with visible particulate emissions which exceeds the amount which is allowed for three ovens, dividing that number by the total number of observed charging holes or offtake piping on operating ovens, and multiplying the result by one hundred per cent. For purposes of this paragraph, any oven which is not out of service for rebuild or maintenance work that is extensive enough to require the oven to be skipped in the charging sequence shall constitute an operating oven. Further, any opened charging hole or offtake piping lids on operating ovens shall be included as observed charging holes and offtake piping.

(c) Oven doors:

- (i) The observer shall observe visible particulate emissions by completely walking around the coke oven battery at a steady distance from a position just outside the pusher machine and quencher car tracks as close to the battery as safety and visibility conditions permit. The observer shall traverse each side of a battery expeditiously, recording the time of the beginning and end of each side traverse, the identity of each door having visible particulate emissions, and the identity of any door not observable during the traverse. A visible particulate emission from an individual door shall be noted on an inspection sheet when an observer determines any visible particulate emissions are occurring from any location on the perimeter of a coke oven door or chuck door. Visible particulate emissions observed at the

top of the battery above a specific oven door but not clearly attributable to such door shall not be counted in this procedure. An observer shall observe each oven door only once while scanning the perimeter for any visible particulate emissions. After a brief scan of an oven door, the observer shall move along his traverse, checking subsequent doors on the battery in a like manner. If a temporary machine obstruction occurs which blocks the view of a series of ovens, the ovens shall be bypassed and the remaining oven doors on that side of the battery shall be observed. After the traverse of such side of the battery, the bypassed oven doors and only those oven doors, may be reobserved. After completing one side, the observer shall proceed directly to the opposite side of the battery and proceed to perform a like traverse while repeating the above procedures. A row of two or more continuous batteries may be inspected by observing all of the pusher side doors and then all of the coke side doors.

- (ii) The percentage of oven doors with visible particulate emissions shall be determined by totalling the number of doors with visible particulate emissions, dividing that sum by the total number of observed doors on operating ovens, and multiplying the result by one hundred per cent. For purposes of this paragraph, any oven which is not out of service for a rebuild or maintenance work that is extensive enough to require that oven to be skipped in the charging sequence shall constitute an operating oven. Further, any doors that are removed from operating ovens shall constitute unobserved doors.

(d) For any pushing operations, visible particulate emissions shall be determined according to test method nine as set forth in the "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60, "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996 with the following modifications:

(i) Paragraph 2.5 ("Data Reduction") of method nine shall not be used; and

(ii) Visible particulate emission readings shall be recorded at fifteen-second intervals during each pushing operation observed and the average reading during each such operation shall be determined by summing the opacity readings and dividing this sum by the number of observations during that pushing operation.

(3) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraphs (B) (1), ~~and (B) (3), (B) (7) (a) (i), (B) (7) (b), (B) (7) (c), AND (B) (8) (a) TO (B) (8) (d)~~ of rule 3745-17-07 of the Administrative Code, paragraphs (C) (3) (c), (D) (3), (F) (4) (c), (I) (1), (L) (3), (O) (1), (P) (2), ~~(Q) (4), (P) (5)~~, (V) (4) (c), (W) (2), (X) (2), and (X) (3) of rule 3745-17-12 of the Administrative Code, or with paragraphs (B) (2), (D) (3), and ~~(F) (7) (a)~~ (F) (6) (a) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code, visible particulate emissions of fugitive dust shall be determined according to test method nine as set forth in the "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60, "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996, with the following modifications:

(a) For ~~paragraph~~ PARAGRAPHS (B) (1), (B) (7) (b), (B) (7) (c), (B) (8) (b), (B) (8) (d), AND (B) (9) of rule 3745-17-07 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE and paragraphs ~~(F) (7) (a) (i) (F) (6) (a) (i) and (F) (7) (a) (ii) (F) (6) (a) (ii)~~ of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code, the data reduction and average opacity calculation shall be based upon sets of twelve consecutive visible

particulate emission observations recorded at fifteen-second intervals.

- (b) Opacity observations shall be made from a position that provides the observer a clear view of the source and the fugitive dust with the sun behind the observer. A position at least fifteen feet from the source is recommended. To the extent possible, the line of sight should be approximately perpendicular to the flow of fugitive dust and to the longer axis of the emissions. EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS (B) (3) (d) AND (B) (3) (e) OF THIS RULE, OPACITY ~~Opacity~~ observations shall be made for the point of highest opacity within the fugitive dust. Since the highest opacity usually occurs immediately above or downwind of the source, the observer should normally concentrate on the area(s) of the plume close to the source. FOR PURPOSES OF PARAGRAPHS (B) (7) (b) AND (B) (8) (b) OF RULE 3745-17-07 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, OBSERVATIONS SHALL BE MADE WHERE THE FUGITIVE DUST PLUME IS DISTINCTLY SEPARATE FROM THE FALLING MATERIAL AND FROM THE SURFACE OF THE PILE.
- (c) For paragraph ~~(F) (7) (a) (iii)~~ (F) (6) (a) (iii) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code, the data reduction and average opacity calculation shall be based upon sets of four consecutive visible particulate emission observations recorded at fifteen-second intervals.
- (d) FOR PARAGRAPHS (B) (7) (a) (i), (B) (8) (a), AND (B) (8) (c) OF RULE 3745-17-07 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND PARAGRAPHS (I) (1), (O) (1), AND (P) (2) OF RULE 3745-17-12 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE:
- (i) A DATA SET SHALL CONSIST OF TWELVE OBSERVATIONS BASED ON FOUR UNINTERRUPTED VEHICLE PASSES, THREE OBSERVATIONS PER VEHICLE PASS, USING TEST METHOD NINE. THE INITIAL OBSERVATION SHALL BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER PASSAGE OF THE FIRST VEHICLE, AT THE POINT OF HIGHEST OPACITY WITHIN

THE FUGITIVE DUST, AND AT FOUR FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE ROADWAY OR PARKING AREA. TWO ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS SHALL BE TAKEN AT THE SAME POINT AS THE INITIAL OBSERVATION AND AT FIVE SECONDS AND TEN SECONDS AFTER THE INITIAL READING. THE SAME PROCEDURE SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR THE NEXT THREE VEHICLE PASSES. IF ANY INTERRUPTION IN OBSERVATIONS DURING ANY VEHICLE PASS OCCURS, THE OBSERVATION(S) TAKEN DURING THAT VEHICLE PASS SHALL BE DISCARDED AND THE NEXT VEHICLE PASS SHALL BE OBSERVED. FOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ON TOP OF ANY MATERIAL STORAGE PILE, THE OBSERVER MAY OBSERVE PASSES OF THE SAME VEHICLE OR VEHICLES, AT IDENTICAL OR DIFFERENT POINTS ATOP THE PILE, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN READINGS FOR FOUR VEHICLE PASSES.

(ii) THE DATA REDUCTION AND AVERAGE OPACITY CALCULATION SHALL BE BASED UPON THE AVERAGE OF TWELVE OBSERVATIONS IN EACH DATA SET.

(e) FOR PARAGRAPH (B) (7) (c) OF RULE 3745-17-07 OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, OBSERVATIONS OF FUGITIVE DUST RESULTING FROM A VEHICLE'S MOVEMENT UPON A COAL STORAGE PILE SHALL BE MADE AT A POINT NO LESS THAN ONE VEHICLE LENGTH FROM THE REAR OF THE VEHICLE AND AT AN ELEVATION NO LOWER THAN THE MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF THE VEHICLE. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS RULE, VEHICLE LENGTH AND HEIGHT SHALL BE BASED UPON THE LENGTH AND HEIGHT OF THE VEHICLE BEING OBSERVED.

(4) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraphs (B) (4) to (B) (6), (B) (7) (a) (ii), AND (B) (7) (d) of rule 3745-17-07 of the Administrative Code, paragraphs (B), (C) (1), (C) (2), (E), (F) (1) to (F) (3), ~~(I) (1)~~, (K), (M) (1), (M) (2), ~~(O) (1) to (O) (3)~~, ~~(P) (2)~~, ~~(P) (4)~~, (Q) (1), (S) (4) (b), (U) (1), (U) (2), (V) (1) to (V) (3), (W) (1), (X) (1), (X) (4), (Y) (1) to (Y) (3), and (Z) of rule 3745-17-12 of the Administrative Code, or with paragraphs (B) (1), (B) (3), (C), (D) (1), (D) (2), ~~(E) (3)~~,

~~(E)(4)~~, ~~(F)(2)~~, ~~(F)(3)~~, and (G) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code, visible particulate emissions of fugitive dust shall be determined according to test method twenty-two as set forth in the "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60, "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996, WITH THE FOLLOWING MODIFICATIONS:

- (a) IF THE OBSERVER'S VIEW IS OBSCURED AND OBSERVATIONS MUST BE TERMINATED PRIOR TO COMPLETING THE NECESSARY OR DESIRED OBSERVATION PERIOD, THE OBSERVER SHALL CLEARLY NOTE THIS FACT ON THE OBSERVATION FORM. WHEN THE OBSERVER'S VIEW OF THE SOURCE IS NO LONGER OBSCURED, THE OBSERVATIONS SHALL RECOMMENCE TO COMPLETE THE OBSERVATION PERIOD.
  - (b) THE OBSERVER SHALL IDENTIFY ON THE OBSERVATION FORM ALL INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO REST BREAKS.
  - (c) FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE VISIBLE PARTICULATE EMISSION LIMITATION, THE OBSERVATIONS, EXCLUDING BREAK PERIODS AND PERIODS OF OBSCURED VISION, SHALL BE CONSIDERED CONTINUOUS.
  - (d) FOR ANY ROADWAY OR PARKING AREA, THE OBSERVER SHALL DETERMINE THE PRESENCE AND DURATION OF VISIBLE PARTICULATE MATTER AT THE SAME POINT OF THE POTENTIAL EMISSIONS AND AT A HEIGHT APPROXIMATELY FOUR FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE ROADWAY OR PARKING AREA.
- (5) Visible particulate emission readings other than those referenced in paragraph (B)(4) of this rule shall be determined by observers qualified according to tests and procedures set forth in test method nine, as set forth in the "Appendix on Test Methods" in 40 CFR, Part 60, "Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" as such appendix existed on July 1, ~~1990~~ 1996.
- (6) The director may refuse to accept the results

of emission tests conducted pursuant to paragraphs (B) (7) to (B) (10) of this rule which are not conducted with prior review and approval of the test specifications by the director. Test specifications must be submitted for this purpose at least thirty days before the proposed test date. The director will advise an entity of any deficiencies in the proposed test specifications as expeditiously as practicable so as to minimize any disruption of the proposed testing schedule.

- (7) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraphs (B) (3) and (B) (4) of rule 3745-17-08 of the Administrative Code:
- (a) The amount of particulate emissions shall be determined by the test methods specified in paragraph (B) (11) of rule 3745-17-01 of the Administrative Code.
  - (b) For electric arc furnaces at iron foundries, steel foundries and iron and steel mills, the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals commencing with the addition of cold scrap to the furnace and ending with the completion of the tapping of the furnace.
  - (c) For argon-oxygen decarburization vessels, the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals commencing with the pouring of hot metal into the vessel and ending with the completion of the tapping of the vessel.
  - (d) For basic oxygen furnaces, the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals commencing with the addition of hot metal to the furnace and ending with the completion of the tapping of the furnace.
  - (e) For hot metal transfer operations, the sampling and measurement of the particulate

emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals when hot metal is being poured.

- (f) For hot metal desulfurization operations, the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals commencing with the initial injection of the desulfurization agent into the hot metal and ending with the completion of the injection process.
  - (g) For blast furnace casthouses, the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during the casting operation, commencing with the opening of the tap hole and ending one minute after the positioning of the mud gun to plug the tap hole.
  - (h) For pushing operations at coke oven batteries, one point of a probe traverse shall be sampled during each pushing operation and the sampling and measurement of the particulate emissions shall be performed only during those operating intervals commencing with the first movement of the ram and ending with the full extension of the ram plus ten seconds or with the first movement of the quench car, whichever occurs first.
- (8) For the purpose of determining compliance with rule 3745-17-09 of the Administrative Code:
- (a) The amount of particulate emissions from an incinerator shall be determined by test methods specified in paragraph (B)(11) of rule 3745-17-01 of the Administrative Code. Emission tests shall be conducted at maximum burning capacity of the incinerator.
  - (b) The maximum 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 director in accordance with good engineering practices. In case of

conflict, the determination made by the director shall govern.

- (9) For the purpose of determining compliance with rule 3745-17-10 of the Administrative Code, paragraphs (N) (1), (N) (2), (O) (7), (O) (8) (a), and (P) (1), (P) (7), AND (P) (8) of rule 3745-17-12 of the Administrative Code, or with paragraphs (E) (1), (E) (2) (c), (F) (1) (a), and (F) (1) (b) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code:
- (a) The amount of particulate emissions shall be determined by test methods specified in paragraph (B) (11) of rule 3745-17-01 of the Administrative Code, except that for method five the probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide a gas temperature no greater than three hundred twenty degrees Fahrenheit (one hundred sixty degrees Celsius).
- (b) The heat content of fuels shall be determined according to "ASTM Standards D2015 or D3286" for solid fuels, "D240" for liquid fuels, and "D1826" for gaseous fuels where applicable. For gaseous fuels to which "D1826" does not apply, "D900" shall be used.
- (c) The ash content of coal shall be determined according to "ASTM Standards STANDARD D3174."
- (10) For the purpose of determining compliance with rule 3745-17-11 of the Administrative Code, paragraphs (C) (3) (b), (D) (2), (F) (4) (b), (F) (5), (G), (H), (I) (2) to (I) (7) (e), (I) (7) (g) to (I) (17), (I) (19) to (I) (46), (I) (49), (J), (L) (2), (M) (3), (N) (3), (N) (4), (O) (3) ~~(O) (6)~~ to (O) (6) ~~(O) (8)~~, (O) (9), (O) (10), ~~(P) (6) (a)~~ (P) (3) (a), ~~(P) (7)~~ (P) (4) to ~~(P) (9)~~ (P) (6), (P) (10), (P) (11), (Q) (2), (R) (1), (S) (1) to (S) (4) (a), (T), (U) (3), (V) (4) (b), and (Y) (4) of rule 3745-17-12 of the Administrative Code, or with paragraphs ~~(E) (6) (a)~~ (E) (5) (a), ~~(E) (6) (b)~~ (E) (5) (b), ~~(F) (5)~~ (F) (4), ~~(F) (6)~~ (F) (5), ~~(F) (7) (b)~~ (F) (6) (b) to ~~(F) (7) (d)~~ (F) (6) (d), ~~(F) (8)~~

(F) (7), and ~~(F) (9)~~ (F) (8) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code:

- (a) The amount of particulate emissions shall be determined by test methods specified in paragraph (B) (11) of rule 3745-17-01 of the Administrative Code.
- (b) The controlled mass rate of particulate emissions from sources equipped with control equipment, or the uncontrolled mass rate of particulate emissions from sources not equipped with control equipment, shall be determined by sampling and other measurements made at the air contaminant source or sources prior to the point at which air contaminants are emitted to the ambient air. For sources equipped with control equipment, the uncontrolled mass rate of emission may be determined by either sampling in the stack upstream from the inlet of the control equipment or by the use of other techniques accepted by the director.
- (c) For coke quench towers, the concentration of total dissolved solids in the quench water shall be determined according to section 209(C), "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," fifteenth edition, using a drying temperature between one hundred three and one hundred five degrees Celsius. Analyses shall be performed on grab samples of the quench water as applied to the coke. Samples shall be collected at a minimum of five days per week per quench tower and analyzed to report a weekly average concentration for each quench tower. Samples for each week must be analyzed either:
  - (i) Separately, with daily concentrations determined and averaged as a weekly average, or
  - (ii) As one composite sample, with equal volumes of each day's sample combined to form the composite sample.

- (11) For the purpose of determining compliance with paragraphs ~~(E)(5)(a)~~ (E)(4)(a) and ~~(F)(4)(a)~~ (F)(3)(a) of rule 3745-17-13 of the Administrative Code, moisture content of sinter shall be determined according to "ASTM Standard D2216" for soil, rock, and soil-aggregate mixtures.

(C) CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR MEASURING OPACITY FOR "APPENDIX P" FACILITIES.

- (1) ANY FACILITY SUBJECT TO 40 CFR, PART 51, APPENDIX P, "MINIMUM MONITORING REQUIREMENTS," AS SUCH APPENDIX EXISTED ON JULY 1, 1994, SHALL OPERATE AND MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEM (CEMS) FOR MEASURING OPACITY. THE CEMS SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN 40 CFR, PART 60, APPENDIX B, "PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION TEST (PST) 1," AS SUCH APPENDIX EXISTED ON JULY 1, 1996. THE CEMS MUST BE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING EXTERNAL CALIBRATION FILTER ACCESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 5.1.9 OF PST 1.
- (2) ANY OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A FACILITY THAT MEETS THE APPLICABILITY REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN PARAGRAPH (C) (1) OF THIS RULE SHALL SUBMIT REPORTS TO THE DIRECTOR OF EXCESS EMISSIONS FOR EACH CALENDAR QUARTER WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FOLLOWING THE END OF EACH CALENDAR QUARTER. THE REPORTS SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE TIMES AND VALUES OF ALL SIX-MINUTE AVERAGE READINGS OF OPACITY ABOVE THE APPLICABLE STANDARD(S), ALONG WITH THE DATES, MAGNITUDES (PER CENT OPACITY), REASONS (IF KNOWN), AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN (IF ANY). IN ADDITION, THE REPORTS SHALL INCLUDE THE DATES AND TIMES OF EACH PERIOD DURING WHICH THE CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEM WAS INOPERATIVE, EXCEPT FOR ZERO AND SPAN CHECKS, AND THE NATURE OF SYSTEM REPAIRS OR ADJUSTMENTS.

Effective: JAN 3 1 1998

*Donell R. Kelly*

Certification: \_\_\_\_\_

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Date

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