

~~(November 4, 2005)~~ **(October 4, 2005)**

**PROPOSED RULE 1156 FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF PARTICULATE
EMISSIONS FROM CEMENT MANUFACTURING
FACILITIES**

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to further reduce particulate matter (PM) emissions from cement manufacturing facilities.

(b) Applicability

This rule applies to all operations, and materials handling and transport at a cement manufacturing facility including, but not limited to, kiln and clinker cooler, material storage, crushing, drying, screening, milling, conveying, bulk loading and unloading system, internal roadways, materials transport, and track-out.

(c) Definitions

- (1) BAG LEAK DETECTION SYSTEM (BLDS)** means a system that meets the minimum requirements specified under U.S. EPA 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart LLL, Section 1350 (m) to continuously monitor bag leakage and failure.
- (2) CEMENT MANUFACTURING FACILITY** means any facility engaged in producing portland cement or associated products, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual as Industry No. 3241, Portland Cement Manufacturing.
- (3) CHEMICAL DUST SUPPRESSANT** means any non-toxic chemical stabilizer which is used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive dust emissions and its use is not prohibited by any other applicable law and meets all applicable specifications required by any federal, state, or local water agency.
- (4) CLINKER** means a product from the kiln which is used as a feedstock to make cement.
- (5) CLINKER COOLER** means equipment into which clinker product leaving the kiln is placed to be cooled by air supplied by a forced draft or natural draft supply system.
- (6) CONVEYING SYSTEM** means a device for transporting materials from one piece of equipment or location to another location within a facility.

Conveying systems include, but are not limited to, the following: feeders, belt conveyors, bucket elevators and pneumatic systems.

- (7) CONTINUOUS OPACITY MONITORING SYSTEM (COMS) means a system that meets minimum requirements specified under U.S. EPA 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, to continuously monitor opacity.
- (8) CONVEYING SYSTEM TRANSFER POINT means a point where any material including, but not limited to, feed material, fuel, clinker or product, is transferred to or from a conveying system, or between separate parts of a conveying system.
- (9) COVERED CONVEYOR is a conveyor where the top and side portion of the conveyor are covered by a removable cover to allow routine inspection and maintenance.
- (10) DUST SUPPRESSANTS are water, hygroscopic materials, or chemical stabilizers used as a treatment material to reduce fugitive dust emissions.
- (11) ENCLOSED CONVEYOR is a any conveyor where the top, side and bottom portion of the conveyor system is enclosed except for points of loading and discharge and except for a removable cover to allow routine inspection and maintenance.
- (12) ENCLOSED SCREENING EQUIPMENT means screening equipment where the top portion of the equipment is enclosed, except for the area where the materials are loaded to the screening equipment.
- (13) ENCLOSED STORAGE PILE means any storage pile that is completely enclosed in a building or structure consisting of a solid roof and walls.
- (14) END OF WORK DAY means the end of a working period that may include one or more work shifts, but no later than 8 p.m.
- (15) EXISTING EQUIPMENT means any equipment, process or operation having an existing valid AQMD permit that was issued prior to (date of adoption).
- (16) FACILITY means any source or group of sources or other air contaminant-emitting activities which are subject to this rule and are located on one or more contiguous properties within the AQMD, in actual physical contact or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way, and are owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control), or an outer continental shelf (OCS) source as determined in 40 CFR Section 55.2. Such above-described groups, if noncontiguous, but connected only by land carrying a pipeline, shall not be considered one facility. Sources or installations involved in

crude oil and gas production in Southern California Coastal or OCS Waters and transport of such crude oil and gas in Southern California Coastal or OCS Waters shall be included in the same facility which is under the same ownership or use entitlement as the crude oil and gas production facility on-shore.

- (17) FINISH MILL means a roll crusher, ball and tube mill or other size reduction equipment used to grind clinker to a fine powder. Gypsum and other materials may be added to and blended with clinker in a finish mill. The finish mill also includes the air separator associated with the finish mill.
- (18) HAUL TRUCK means a diesel heavy-duty truck that has a loading capacity equal to or greater than 50 tons.
- (19) KILN means a device, including any associated preheater or precalciner devices that produce clinker by heating limestone and other materials for subsequent production of portland cement.
- (20) OPEN STORAGE PILE is any accumulation of materials which attains a height of three (3) feet or more or a total surface area of one hundred fifty (150) square feet or more. The open pile is defined as inactive when loading and unloading has not occurred in the previous 20 consecutive days.
- (21) OPERATOR means the operator of the cement manufacturing facility subject to this rule unless otherwise specified.
- (22) PAVED ROAD means a road improved by covering with concrete, asphaltic concrete, recycled asphalt, or asphalt.
- (23) RAW MILL means a ball, tube, or vertical roller mill or other size reduction equipment used to grind materials to the appropriate size. Moisture may be added or removed from the materials during the grinding operation. A raw mill may also include a raw material dryer and/or air separator.
- (24) ROAD means any route with evidence of repeated prior travel by vehicles.
- (25) STABILIZED SURFACE means any previously disturbed surface area or open storage pile which, through the application of dust suppressants, shows visual or other evidence of surface crusting, is resistant to wind-driven fugitive dust, and is demonstrated to be stabilized by the applicable test methods contained in the Rule 403 Implementation Handbook.

- (26) STREET SWEEPER is a PM₁₀ efficient street sweeper approved pursuant to Rule 1186 – PM₁₀ Emissions from Paved and Unpaved Roads & Livestock Operations.
 - (27) TOP PROCESS PARTICULATE EMITTERS means:
 - (A) process equipment, including but not limited to the kiln, clinker cooler, raw mill, and finish mill, vented to air pollution control equipment, except open-top baghouses, that account for 60% of the total process particulate emissions at the facility, for the requirement of using BLDS or COMS under paragraph (e)(2); or
 - (B) process equipment, including but not limited to the kiln, clinker cooler, raw mill, and finish mill, vented to air pollution control equipment, that account for 80% of the total process particulate emissions at the facility for the monitoring, source testing and recordkeeping requirements under paragraph (e)(3), (e)(8) and subparagraph (f)(2)(D).
 - (28) TRACK-OUT means any material that adheres to and agglomerates on the exterior surface of motor vehicles, haul trucks, and equipment (including tires) that has been released onto a paved road and can be removed by a vacuum sweeper or a broom sweeper under normal operating conditions.
 - (29) VERIFIED FILTRATION PRODUCT means filtration products that are verified under the U.S. EPA Environmental Technology Verification program (ETV).
 - (30) WET SUPPRESSION SYSTEM means a system that supplies ultra-fine droplets of water or chemical dust suppressant by atomization through means of using compressed air or applying high pressure as specified by manufacturers to minimize dust generated from a primary crusher.
 - (31) WIND-DRIVEN FUGITIVE DUST means visible emissions from any disturbed surface area which is generated by wind action alone.
 - (32) WIND FENCE means a system consisting of a stand alone structure supporting a wind fence fabric. The wind fence fabric shall have maximum porosity of 20%.
- (d) Requirements
- The operator shall comply with the following requirements by (6 months after rule adoption) unless otherwise stated.
- (1) Visible Emissions
 - (A) The operator of a facility shall not cause or allow the discharge into the atmosphere of visible emissions exceeding 10 percent opacity

based on an average of 12 consecutive readings from any operation at the facility, except open piles, roadways and unpaved areas, using EPA Opacity Test Method 9.

- (B) For open piles, roadways and other unpaved areas, the operator of a facility shall not cause or allow the discharge into the atmosphere of visible emissions exceeding 20 percent opacity based on an average of 12 consecutive readings; or 50 percent opacity based on 5 individual consecutive readings using SCAQMD Opacity Test Method 9B.
 - (C) The operator of a facility shall not cause or allow any visible dust plume ~~that remains visible more than~~from exceeding 100 feet in any direction from any operations at the facility.
- (2) Loading, Unloading, and Transferring
- (A) The operator shall conduct material loading and unloading to and from trucks, railcars, or other modes of material transportation through an enclosed system that is vented to SCAQMD permitted air pollution control equipment that meets the requirements in paragraph (d)(6) and subparagraph (d)(1)(A) and is operated during loading and unloading activities. In the event the system consists of a building, the enclosed building shall have openings with overlapping flaps, sliding doors or other equally effective devices, as approved by the Executive Officer to meet the requirement in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), which shall remain closed, except to allow trucks and railcars to enter and leave.
 - (B) The operator shall cover or enclose all conveying systems and enclose all transfer points. The covered or enclosed system shall be vented to permitted control equipment that meets the requirements in paragraph (d)(6) and is operated during all conveying activities; and shall have access doors to allow routine inspection and maintenance.
 - (C) The operator shall apply dust suppressants as necessary during material loading, unloading, and transferring activities, and at conveying system transfer points to dampen and stabilize the materials transported and prevent visible dust emissions generated to meet the requirement in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
 - (D) The operator shall install and maintain as necessary dust curtains, shrouds, belt scrapers, and gaskets along the belt conveying system

to contain dust, prevent spillage and carryback in order to minimize visible emissions.

- (E) The operator shall use appropriate equipment including, but not limited to, stacker or chute, as necessary, to minimize the height of materials fall into storage bin, silo, hopper or open stock pile and reduce the amount of dust generated to meet the requirements in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(6).
- (3) Crushing, Screening, Milling, Grinding, Blending, Drying, Heating, Mixing, Sacking, Palletizing, Packaging, and Other Related Operations
 - (A) The operator shall enclose crushing, screening, milling, grinding, blending, drying, heating, mixing, sacking, palletizing, packaging and other related operations. The enclosed system shall be vented to permitted control equipment that meets the requirements in paragraph (d)(6) and subparagraph (d)(1)(A). The control equipment shall be operated during these operations.
 - (B) In lieu of the configuration described in subparagraph (d)(3)(A), the operator of ~~the a~~ primary crusher installed and operated prior to (date of rule adoption) may use wind fences on at least two sides of the primary crusher with one side facing the prevailing winds. The structure shall be equipped and operated with a wet suppression system. To implement this, the operator shall submit a permit modification application by (6 months after rule adoption) for a primary crusher to enable the Executive Officer to develop permit conditions to ensure that this air pollution control system is designed and operated to minimize particulate emissions.
 - (C) The operator shall apply dust suppressants during all operations to dampen and stabilize the materials processed and prevent visible emissions generated, as necessary, to meet the requirements in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
- (4) Kilns and Clinker Coolers

The operator shall not operate the kilns and clinker coolers unless the kilns and clinker coolers are vented to air pollution control equipment that meets the requirements in paragraph (d)(6) and subparagraph (d)(1)(A).

(5) Material Storage

- (A) An operator that stores raw materials and products in a silo, bin or hopper shall vent the silo, bin or hopper to an air pollution control device that meets the requirements in subparagraph (d)(1)(A) and paragraph (d)(6).
- (B) By December 31, 2006, or no later than one (1) calendar year from the date the following thresholds are exceeded, ~~The-the~~ operator shall store clinker in an enclosed storage area if the total area for open clinker storage at the facility is more than four (4) acres, or if the facility cumulative 12-month rolling average loading/unloading rate of clinker (or processing rate of clinker) is more than 80,000 tons per month, ~~by December 31, 2006 or no later than one (1) calendar year from the date these thresholds are exceeded.~~ The enclosed storage area shall have openings covered with overlapping flaps, or sliding doors, or other equivalent devices(s) approved by the Executive Officer, which shall remain closed except to allow vehicles to enter or exit. Prior to the operation date of the enclosed storage area, the operator shall comply with the requirements in subparagraph (d)(5)(C).
- (C) For active open piles that do not meet the criteria in subparagraph (d)(5)(B), the operator shall comply with one of the following to meet the requirement of subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C) by (6 months after date of rule adoption):
- (i) Apply chemical dust suppressants to stabilize the entire surface area of the pile, except for areas of the pile that are actively disturbed during loading and unloading activities; or
 - (ii) Install and maintain a three-sided barrier; or wind fences with one side facing the prevailing winds and with at least two feet of visible freeboard from the top of the storage pile to provide wind sheltering, maintain surface stabilization of the entire pile in a manner that meets the performance standards of subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C), and store the materials completely inside the three-sided structure at all times; or
 - (iii) Install and maintain a three-sided barrier with roof, or wind fences with roof, to provide wind sheltering; maintain the

open-side of the storage pile stabilized in a manner that meets the performance standards of subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C), and store the materials completely inside the three-sided structure at all times; or

- (iv) Install and maintain a tarp over the entire surface area of the storage pile, in a manner that meets the performance standards of subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C), except for areas of the pile that are actively disturbed during loading and unloading activities. The tarp shall remain in place and provide cover at all times.
 - (D) By (90 days after rule adoption), the operator shall comply with one of the requirement in subparagraph (d)(5)(C) for all inactive open storage piles. The operator shall keep records to demonstrate status of inactivity.
 - (E) For open storage piles subject to paragraph (d)(5)(C) and (d)(5)(D), the operator shall apply chemical dust suppressants or dust suppressants during any material loading and unloading to/from the open piles; and re-apply chemical dust suppressants or dust suppressants to stabilize the disturbed surface areas of the open piles at the end of each work day in which loading and unloading activities were performed to meet the performance standards of subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C) .
- (6) Air Pollution Control Device
- (A) The operator shall install and maintain an air pollution control system referred to in paragraphs (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(4) and (d)(5) to meet the following performance standards measured with the approved source test in subdivision (g):
 - (i) an outlet concentration of 0.01 grain PM per dry standard cubic feet for equipment installed prior to (date of rule adoption); and
 - (ii) a BACT outlet concentration not to exceed 0.005 grain PM per dry standard cubic feet for equipment installed on and after (date of rule adoption).
 - (B) The operator shall install and maintain a baghouse ventilation and hood system that meets a minimum capture velocity requirement specified in the applicable standards of the U.S. Industrial Ventilation Handbook, American Conference of Governmental

Industrial Hygienists, at the time of installation. If modification to the baghouse ventilation and hood system is required to meet the applicable standard, the operator shall be granted additional time up to December 31, 2006 to complete this process.

- (C) The operator shall meet the requirements in paragraph (d)(6) by December 31, 2006 for pulse-jet baghouses, and by December 31, 2010 for non-pulse-jet baghouses.
 - (D) To show incremental progress towards the December 31, 2010 compliance date for non-pulse-jet baghouses, the operator shall submit to the Executive Officer a list of baghouse candidates for future modification or replacement by December 31, 2006. In addition, the operator shall submit a notification letter by December 31 of each year thereafter, starting in 2006, to demonstrate that the operator has completed at least 20% of the modification or replacement by 2006; 40% by 2007; 60% by 2008, 80% by 2009; and 100% by 2010.
- (7) Internal Roadways and Areas
- (A) Unpaved Roadways and Areas
 - (i) For haul roads, the operator shall apply chemical dust suppressants in sufficient quantity and at least twice a year to stabilize the entire unpaved haul road surface; post signs at the two ends stating that haul trucks shall use these roads unless traveling to the maintenance areas; and enforce the speed limit of 35 miles per hour or less to comply with the opacity limits in paragraph (d)(1).
 - (ii) For other unpaved roadways and areas, the operator shall apply chemical dust suppressants in sufficient quantity and at least twice a year to stabilize the surface, or apply gravel pad containing 1-inch or larger washed gravel to a depth of six inches; and enforce a speed limit of 15 miles per hour or less to comply with the opacity limits in paragraph (d)(1).
 - (B) Paved Roads

The operator shall sweep all internal paved roads at least once each regular work day or more frequently if necessary to comply with the opacity limits in paragraph (d)(1). Sweeping frequency may be reduced on weekends, holidays, or days of measurable precipitation provided that the operator complies with the opacity limits in

paragraph (d)(1) at all times. Sweepers purchased or leased after (date of rule adoption) shall be Rule 1186-certified sweepers.

(8) Track-Out

- (A) The operator shall pave the closest 0.25 miles of internal roads leading to the public roadways and ensure that all trucks use these roads exclusively when leaving the facility to prevent track-out of dust to the public roadways and to comply with the opacity limits in paragraph (d)(1).
- (B) If necessary to comply with the opacity limits in paragraph (d)(1), the operator shall install a rumble grate, truck washer, or wheel washer; and ensure that all trucks go through the rumble grate, truck washer or wheel washer such that the entire circumference of each wheel or truck is cleaned before leaving the facility.
- (C) To prevent material spillage from trucks to public roadways and fugitive dust emissions during transport, a truck driver on the facility shall ensure that the cement truck hatches are closed and there is no track-out, and the operator shall provide truck cleaning facilities on-site.
- (D) The operator shall provide, at least once each calendar year, the “Fugitive Dust Advisory” flyers prepared by the District to any company doing business with the facility and which is subject to the requirements in subparagraph (d)(8)(C).

(9) No Backsliding

To prevent any backsliding from the current level of control, the operator shall operate and maintain all existing equipment according to permit conditions stated in the permits approved by the Executive Officer prior to (rule adoption date) at all times.

(e) Monitoring and Source Testing

- (1) For the kilns and clinker coolers, the operator shall continuously monitor and record operating parameters including, but not limited to, flue gas flow rates and pressure drops across the baghouses to monitor baghouse performance and ensure compliance with the opacity limit in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
- (2) For all new baghouses greater than or equal to 10,000 actual cubic feet per minute, and for all existing baghouses of the top process particulate emitters as defined under subparagraph (c)(27)(A), the operator shall install, operate, calibrate and maintain a COMS or BLDS to monitor

- baghouse performance and ensure compliance with the opacity limit in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
- (3) The operator shall conduct visible emission observations with EPA Method 22 for process equipment equipped with air pollution control equipment at the following frequency:
 - (i) Weekly basis for top process particulate emitters defined under subparagraph (c)(27)(B) that are not equipped with BLDS or COMS;
 - (ii) Monthly basis for top process particulate emitters defined under subparagraph (c)(27)(B) that are equipped with BLDS or COMS; and
 - (iii) Monthly basis for other process equipment.
 - (4) The operator shall monitor and record pertinent operating parameters, such as pressure drops, according to the ~~approved~~—Operation and Maintenance Procedure in paragraph (e)(12) to monitor the performance of air pollution control equipment and ensure compliance with the opacity limit in subparagraph (d)(1)(A).
 - (5) If the operator receives an alarm from the BLDS, or COMS, the operator shall immediately conduct an EPA Method 22 test and implement all necessary corrective actions to minimize emissions.
 - (6) If the operator observes visible emissions during any EPA Method 22 test, the operator shall immediately implement all necessary corrective actions to minimize emissions, and conduct EPA Method 9 test within one hour of any observation of visible emissions.
 - (7) For the kilns and clinker coolers, the operator shall conduct an annual compliance source test in accordance with the test methods in subdivision (g) to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit(s) in subdivision (d). The first annual compliance source test in accordance with an approved source test protocol shall be conducted within ninety (90) calendar days after the compliance date specified in subdivision (d). The operator shall submit a source test protocol to the Executive Officer no later than sixty (60) calendar days prior to the proposed test date for the Executive Officer's approval for the first compliance source test. The testing frequency may be reduced to once every 24 calendar months if the two most recent consecutive annual source tests demonstrate compliance with the limits. Upon notification by the Executive Officer, the testing frequency shall be reverted back to annual testing if any subsequent

source test fails to demonstrate compliance with the limits. In lieu of annual testing, the operator who elects to use all verified filtration products in its baghouses shall conduct a compliance test every five years.

- (8) By (3 months after date of rule adoption), the operator shall provide the Executive Officer a list of the top process particulate emitters as defined under subparagraph (c)(27)(B), and the proposed testing schedule for these equipment. The operator shall conduct compliance source tests on representative baghouses within each process system and submit test results for these processes every 5 years, with at least two source tests conducted in any calendar year. If there are any changes to the list of equipment to be tested or the testing schedule, the operator shall notify the Executive Officer 60 calendar days before the test date.
- (9) The operator shall not be required to test non-operational equipment, which is not in operation for at least 6 consecutive months prior to scheduled testing, as indicated in paragraph (e)(8) provided that the operator shall conduct such test within one month after resuming operation.
- (10) During any compliance source test, the operator shall monitor and record, at a minimum, all operating data for the selected operating parameters of the control equipment and the process equipment and submit this data with the test report.
- (11) The operator shall submit a complete test report for any compliance source test to the Executive Officer no later than sixty (60) calendar days of completion of the source test.
- (12) Operation and Maintenance Procedures
 - (A) The operator shall develop and implement an Operation and Maintenance Procedure to ensure that the performance of the air pollution control equipment is continuously maintained and operated. The Operation and Maintenance Procedure shall include, at a minimum, information on monitoring and recordkeeping procedures, routine maintenance procedures, corrective and preventive actions for the air pollution control equipment, and training related to EPA Method 22, EPA Opacity Test Method 9 and SCAQMD Opacity Test Method 9B, and other applicable information to demonstrate compliance with this rule.
 - (B) The operator shall develop and implement an Operation and Maintenance Procedure that would require sufficient maintenance

of internal roadways and areas, prompt cleanup of any pile of material spillage or carry-back, and application of chemical dust suppressant or other dust control methods to maintain surface stabilization of the open piles, spillage and carry-back to ensure compliance with the opacity standards in paragraph (d)(1) at all times.

- (C) The operator shall develop and maintain the Operation and Maintenance Procedures described under subparagraphs (e)(12)(A) and (e)(12)(B) within (6 months after rule adoption), and shall make the Operation and Maintenance Procedures available to the Executive Officer upon request.

(f) Reporting and Recordkeeping

- (1) The operator shall maintain all records and information required to demonstrate compliance in a manner approved by the Executive Officer for a period of at least five years and made available to the Executive Officer upon request.
- (2) The operator of a facility shall keep, at a minimum, the following records on at least a monthly basis to demonstrate compliance:
 - (A) Records of applying chemical dust suppressants, watering, sweeping and cleaning activities;
 - (B) Appropriate records for primary crushers, kilns, raw mills, and finish mills, production records of clinkers and cements and records of raw materials delivered to the facility in order to determine emissions;
 - (C) Test reports to demonstrate compliance with the emission standards in subdivision (d) including, but not limited to, PM emission rates, and opacity readings; and
 - (D) Records of equipment malfunction and repair for the air pollution control equipment of the top process particulate emitters specified under subparagraph (c)(27)(B).

(g) Test Methods and Calculation

- (1) The operator shall use the following source test methods, as applicable, to determine the PM emission rates. All source test methods referenced below shall be the most recent version issued by the respective organization. All test results in units of grains/dscf shall be determined as

before the addition of any dilution or air, if present, that was not a part of the stream(s) processed by the device that was tested.

- (A) SCAQMD Source Test Method 1.1 or 1.2 – Velocity and Sample Traverse Points;
 - (B) SCAQMD Source Test Method 2.1 or 2.3 – Stack Gas Flow Rate;
 - (C) SCAQMD Source Test Method 3.1 – Stack Gas Density;
 - (D) SCAQMD Source Test Method 4.1 – Stack Gas Moisture;
 - (E) SCAQMD Source Test Method 5.2 or 5.3 - Determination of Particulate Matter Emissions in which reagent grade acetone shall be used to recover samples from the components of the sampling train located before the particulate filter;
 - (F) EPA Source Test Method 5 with the impinger analysis may be used in lieu of SCAQMD Source Test Method 5.2 or 5.3.
 - (G) EPA Source Test Method 5D with the impinger analysis may be used to measure PM emissions from positive pressure fabric filters.
- (2) Measurement of particulate matter emissions from the cement kiln shall provide for a correction of sulfur dioxide emissions collected in the particulate matter samples. Any measured gaseous sulfur dioxide emissions shall be excluded from the measurement of particulate matter emissions by subtracting from the mass of material collected in any impingers a mass equivalent to the amount of measured sulfur dioxide emissions based upon sulfuric acid dihydrate as specified in SCAQMD Source Test Methods 5.2 or 5.3.
- (3) Source tests for PM shall be taken and the average of the samples shall be used to determine the applicable emission rate in accordance with the following requirements:
- (A) Simultaneous duplicate samples shall be obtained unless the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer that it is not physically feasible to do so, in which case the operator shall take sequential triplicate samples;
 - (B) All samples must have minimum sampling volume of 120 cubic feet or a minimum PM catch of 6 milligrams per sample shall be collected;
 - (C) For duplicate samples, the source test shall be deemed invalid if the difference between the two samples is greater than 35% of the average of the two samples in the applicable units specified in subdivision (d) and if the difference between the sample catches

normalized to the average sampling volume is greater than 3.5 milligrams. If the source test is deemed invalid, the test shall be repeated; and

- (D) For triplicate samples, upon approval of the Executive Officer or designee, if the operator can demonstrate that the process conditions including, but not limited to, the throughput, quantity, type, and quality of all feedstock to the equipment process, and the emission control equipment conditions have not changed throughout the sequential test period, then the operator may apply the Dixon outlier test at the 95% significance level to check for and discard one outlier, and shall use the average of the two remaining samples to determine PM emissions.
- (4) The operator may use alternative or equivalent source test methods, as defined in U.S. EPA 40 CFR 60.2, if they are approved in writing by the Executive Officer, the California Air Resources Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- (5) The operator shall use a test laboratory approved under the SCAQMD Laboratory Approval Program for the source test methods cited in this subdivision if such approved lab exists. If there is no approved laboratory, then approval of the testing procedures used by the laboratory shall be granted by the Executive Officer on a case-by-case basis based on appropriate SCAQMD protocols and procedures.
- (6) The operator shall use the methods specified in the SCAQMD Rule 403 Implementation Handbook to determine threshold friction velocity and stabilized surface; and EPA Opacity Test Method 9 and Method 22, or SCAQMD Opacity Test Method 9B to determine opacity.
- (7) When more than one source test method or set of source test methods are specified for any testing, the application of these source test methods to a specific set of test conditions is subject to approval by the Executive Officer. In addition, a violation established by any one of the specified source test methods or set of source test methods shall constitute a violation of the rule.
- (h) Exemptions
 - (1) The operator is exempt from installing a three-sided barrier or enclosure or using the test methods in the SCAQMD Rule 403 Implementation Handbook for the demonstration of surface stabilization for open storage piles where 90% of the pile's volume contains materials that are larger

than ½ inch, providing such piles meet the performance standards in subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C).

- (2) The operator is exempt from the use of chemical dust suppressants for internal unpaved roads if the use of applicable chemical dust suppressants on that specific unpaved road violates the rules and/or regulations of the local Water Quality Control Board or other government agency provided the operator uses water in sufficient quantity and frequency to stabilize the road surface and the operator notifies the Executive Officer in writing 30 days prior to the use of water.
- (3) Haul trucks are not required to use designated roads for haul trucks if they travel on unpaved roads complying with the requirements in clause (d)(7)(A)(i).
- (4) The operator is exempt from the use of chemical dust suppressants in clause (d)(7)(A)(ii) where a road is used less than a monthly average of twice a day by a designated vehicle at a speed limit less than 15 miles per hour.
- (5) The operator is exempt from the use of chemical dust suppressants on unpaved areas specified in clause (d)(7)(A)(ii) during a period for demolition activities of no longer than six (6) calendar months provided that the operator uses water in sufficient quantity and frequency to stabilize the unpaved areas, meets the opacity requirements in subparagraphs (d)(1)(B) and (C) at all times, and keeps sufficient records to demonstrate compliance.
- (6) With the exception of primary crushing, open material storage piles, and covers and existing enclosures for conveying systems, the provisions of this rule shall not apply to equipment or operations that are subject to Rule 1157 or Rule 1158 located at the cement manufacturing facilities, provided that there is no backsliding from the current level of control as stated in the permits approved by the Executive Officer prior to (rule adoption date) or as required under Rule 1157 and Rule 1158, whichever is more stringent.