SUBCHAPTER P : PLANT OPERATIONS

§§106.371 - 106.376

Effective September 4, 2000

§106.371. Cooling Water Units.

Water cooling towers, water treating systems for process cooling water or boiler feedwater, and water tanks, reservoirs, or other water containers designed to cool, store, or otherwise handle water (including rainwater) that have not been used in direct contact with gaseous or liquid process streams containing carbon compounds, sulfur compounds, halogens or halogen compounds, cyanide compounds, inorganic acids, or acid gases are permitted by rule.

Adopted August 9, 2000 Effective September 4, 2000

§106.372. Industrial Gases.

Any air separation, or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility is permitted by rule. Industrial gases, for purposes of this section, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.

Adopted August 9, 2000 Effective September 4, 2000

§106.373. Refrigeration Systems.

Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems that use one of the following categories of refrigerant are permitted by rule:

(1) simple asphyxiants limited to argon, carbon dioxide, ethane, helium, hydrogen, methane, neon, nitrogen, propane, propylene, or liquefied natural gas; or

(2) any other chemical, excluding anhydrous ammonia, with a short-term effects screening level (ESL) published in the commission's ESL list greater than 150Fg/m3;

(3) anhydrous ammonia (ammonia) provided:

(A) the facility is registered with the commission's Office of Permitting, Remediation, and Registration in Austin using Form PI-7; and

(B) the system is maintained in good working order and such that ammonia leaks are not detectable beyond the operator's property line.

Adopted August 9, 2000 Effective September 4, 2000

§106.374. Lime Slaking Facilities.

Any lime slaking facility used to mix quicklime with water is permitted by rule, provided the following conditions of this section are met:

(1) the mixing vessel shall be horizontal;

(2) the mixing vessel shall use interior mechanical agitation parallel to the bottom and agitate the water over the full length of the vessel;

(3) quicklime shall be injected into the mixing vessel as follows:

(A) where injection is from a pneumatic transfer system, the quicklime shall be injected at a point at least 12 inches under the surface of the agitated water; or

(B) where injection is from a non-pneumatic conveying system unloading at the top of the vessel, emissions from any vent on the vessel shall be controlled by an appropriately sized wet scrubber;

(4) there shall be no visible emissions (other than uncombined water).

Adopted August 9, 2000 Effective September 4, 2000

§106.375. Aqueous Solutions for Electrolytic and Electroless Processes.

Equipment using aqueous solutions is permitted by rule, providing the conditions of this section are met.

(1) This section authorizes the following operations:

(A) anodizing, chromate conversion coating processes, electroplating, electrodeposition, electroless plating, electrolytic polishing, and electrolytic stripping, as follows.

(i) For plating onto or stripping from any basis substrate, only brass, bronze, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, and precious metals may be used.

(ii) Chromic acid shall not be used in any step of a process which involves electrical current, air agitation, or any other factor which causes the chromic acid to bubble or mist.