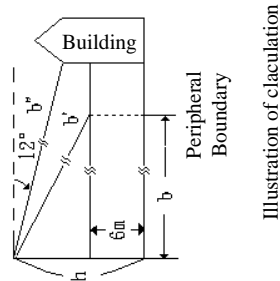


Article 7 Gas pollutants that fail to be listed in standards for emissions pipes shall be calculated in accordance with the following methods for standards for emissions pipes:



I. When a low emissions pipe is $h \leq 6\text{m}$ (meters).

$$q = a_2 \cdot b^2$$

b : the minimum horizontal distance from the emissions pipe outlet of the pollution source to the peripheral boundary of the pollution source, in units of m (meters).

II. When a taller emissions pipe is $h > 6\text{m}$

A. $b \geq 5(h-6)$

$$q = a_2 \cdot b^2$$

b' : the minimum distance from the emissions pipe outlet of the pollution source to the peripheral boundary line of the pollution source at a vertical height of 6m (meters), in units of m (meters).

B. $b < 5(h-6)$

$$q = a_2 \cdot b'^2$$

b'' : The minimum distance from the center of the emission pipe outlet to the building when the conical area of a pollution source measured at a downward 12 degree angle from the center of an emissions pipe outlet intersects with the buildings of other people (with the exception of unoccupied storage warehouse buildings), in units of m (meters).

C. When $b < 5(h-6)$ and does not fall under the conditions of subparagraph 2, which means that when the distance from the pollution source to a building is very far or a building is lower than 6 m (meters), the conical area of a pollution source measured at a downward 12 degree angle from the center of an emissions pipe outlet does not intersect with the buildings of other people.

$$q = a_2 \cdot 25 \cdot (h-6)^2$$