

RULE 130 - DEFINITIONS

General Provisions

Except as provided or defined below, the definitions of 40 CFR 52.21 (b), in effect on November 14, 2014, excluding the definition provided in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(33), are incorporated herein by reference and made part of this Rule.

- (i) The following incorporated provisions of 40 CFR Part 52.21 are revised as follows:
 - a. The term "administrator" shall read as follows:
 - 1) "EPA administrator" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(17), (b)(37)(i), (b)(43), (b)(48)(ii)(c), (b)(50)(i), (b)(51), (l)(2) and (p)(2); and
 - 2) "Air Pollution Control Officer" elsewhere, as defined in Rule 130(a)(5).
 - b. The phrase "paragraph (q) of this section" in 40 CFR 52.21(l)(2) and (p)(1) and shall read as follows: the public notice and comment provisions of Rule 220 (b)(5) through (10).

Definitions

(a1) ACTUAL EMISSIONS: The definition of "actual emissions" contained in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21), which is otherwise incorporated by reference, is revised to read as set forth below whenever reference is made to that term or 40 CFR 52.21(b)(21):

- (i) Actual emissions means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (a1)(ii)-(iv) of this rule.
- (ii) 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 APCO shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.
- (iii) 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.

- (iv) The APCO may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.
- (v) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(a2) AGRICULTURAL OPERATION: The growing and harvesting of crops, or the raising of fowl, animals or bees as a gainful occupation, or forest management, or range improvement or in the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.

(a3) AIR CONTAMINANT: Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly, or indirectly, caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acid, or any combination thereof.

(a4) AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT OPERATION: Any operation which has as its essential purpose a significant reduction in the emission of air contaminants or the effect of such emission.

(a5) AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER (APCO, or Control Officer): The executive officer appointed by the Board of Directors of the District pursuant to Chapter 7 of Part 3 of Division 26 of the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) in effect on November 14, 2014, to carry out the following duties:(i) Appoint District personnel, pursuant to HSC Section 40751 and subject to the direction of the District Board, including any deputies necessary for the prompt and faithful discharge of the Air Pollution Control Officer's duties.(ii) Observe and enforce, pursuant to HSC Section 40752, all of the following:

- (A) Part 3 and Part 4 of Division 26 of the HSC(commencing with Section 41500).
- (B) All orders, regulations, and rules prescribed by the District Board.
- (C) All variances and standards which the District Hearing Board has prescribed.
- (D) All permit conditions imposed pursuant to Section 42301 and 42301.10.

- (iii) Observe and enforce, pursuant to HSC Section 40753, all provisions of Division 12 (commencing with Section 24000) of the Vehicle Code relating to the emission or control of air contaminants, except Sections 27157, 27157.5, 27158, and 27158.5.

- (iv) Observe and enforce all rules, regulations, and requirements as approved or delegated by the EPA Administrator.

(a6) ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS: The definition of "allowable emissions" contained in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(16), which is otherwise incorporated by reference, is revised to read as set forth below whenever reference is made to that term or 40 CFR 52.21(b)(16):

- (i) The phrase "unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both" shall read, "unless the source is subject to enforceable limits that restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both."
- (ii) Paragraph (iii) shall read as follows: "The emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date."

(a7) AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARD: The specific concentrations and durations of air pollutants which reflect the relationship between intensity and composition of pollution to undesirable effects.

(a8) APPROVED COMBUSTIBLES: Paper, cardboard, brush, trees, native vegetation or other materials as approved by the Control Officer.

(a9) AREA CLASSIFICATIONS: The classification of an areas pursuant to the criteria of 40 CFR 52.21(e) and (f). Such classified areas near the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District are as follows:

- (i) Class I Areas: All areas designated as a Class I area pursuant to 40 CFR 51.21(e). The only Class I area within 300km of the District is all lands encompassed within the Point Reyes National Seashore.
- (ii) Class II Areas: All areas not designated as a Class I area.

(b1) BASELINE ACTUAL EMISSIONS: The definition of "baseline actual emissions" contained in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(48), which is otherwise incorporated by reference, is revised to read as set forth below whenever reference is made to that term or 40 CFR 52.21(b)(48):

- (i) Baseline actual emissions means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with paragraphs (b1)(ii) - (iv) of this rule.

- (ii) In general, baseline 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 24 month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The APCO shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Baseline 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.
- (iii) The APCO may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.
- (iv) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, baseline actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(b2) BASELINE CONCENTRATION: That ambient concentration level which exists in the baseline area at the time of the establishment of the applicable minor source baseline date.

(Ref: 52.21(b)(13))

- (i) A baseline concentration is determined for each pollutant for which a minor source baseline date is established and shall include:
 - (a) The actual emissions, representative of sources in existence on the applicable minor source baseline date, except as provided in paragraph (ii) below; and
 - (b) The allowable emissions of major stationary sources that commenced construction before the major source baseline date, but were not in operation by the applicable minor source baseline date.
- (ii) The following will not be included in the baseline concentration and will affect the applicable maximum allowable increase(s):
 - (a) Actual emissions, from any major stationary source on which construction commenced after the major source baseline date; and
 - (b) Actual emissions increases and decreases, at any stationary source occurring after the minor source baseline date.

(b3) BASE UNIT: Any major emitting device, process line, or other equipment or grouping thereof, that emits, or has the

potential to emit, regulated air pollutants; for the purposes of this rule, the term base unit shall include, but shall not be limited to, any of the following:

- 1) any major emitting device or process line, or
- 2) any aggregate production line, including a primary crusher and associated crushers, screens, conveyors, stackers, and piles, or
- 3) any cement batch plant, or
- 4) any asphalt hot mix plant, or
- 5) any debarker and head rig, or
- 6) any rip and gangsaw line, or
- 7) any planing operation, or
- 8) any cooling tower, or
- 9) any vent gas treatment system, or
- 10) any burner/scrubber system, or
- 11) any stretford system, or
- 12) any geothermal production, injection, observation, or idle steam well and geothermal steam transmission system, or aggregation thereof, that provide steam to - or are included in the steamfield of a single or dual-unit geothermal electrical power generation plant, or
- 13) any onsite combustion device used for power or process heat generation, except for emergency standby generators or any device that is covered under another base unit definition in this rule.
- 14) any geothermal well drilling operation, or aggregation thereof, conducted on a company's leasehold.

(b4) BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (BACT): An emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction of each air contaminant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act emitted from or which results from any stationary source or modification, which the Control Officer, on a case by case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such stationary source through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques for control of such air contaminants. Said BACT determinations may include a design standard, operational equipment specifications, fuel restrictions, work practice or combination thereof. In no event shall application of BACT result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed under Rules 490 and 492 of this regulation. If the District determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would

make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirements for the application of BACT. (Ref: 52.21(b)(12))

(c1) COMBUSTION CONTAMINANTS: Matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material, excluding carbon dioxide and water.

(c2) CONTROL STRATEGY: A combination of measures designed to reduce air contaminant emissions in accordance with the State Implementation Plan for the California North Coast Air Basin.

(d1) DISTRICT: The County Air Pollution Control District as required by Section 40002 of the California Health and Safety Code or a multi-county unified district authorized by Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 26 of said code.

(d2) DUST: Minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, bagging, sweeping, etc

(e1) EMISSION: The act of passing into the atmosphere an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant, or the air contaminant so passed into the atmosphere.

(e2) EPISODE ALERT: A condition in an air basin whenever the concentration of any air contaminant in that air basin has been verified to have reached a predetermined level which threatens the ambient air quality standard as defined in Rule 160 depending upon the particular topography and meteorology of the air basin. "Verified" means the pertinent measuring instrument has been checked over the following fifteen-minute period and found to be operating correctly.

(g1) GEOTHERMAL OPERATIONS: Those activities related to the extraction, transmission, and utilization of geothermal steam which may directly, or indirectly, result in air contaminant emissions.

(g2) GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGs): A gas that has the capacity to create a warming effect in the earth's atmosphere; for the purposes of this rule: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

(h1) HEARING BOARD: The appellate review board of the District as provided for by Section 40800 of the California Health and Safety Code.

(i1) INDIRECT SOURCE: A facility, building, structure or installation, or combination thereof, which indirectly results in emissions of an air contaminant as a result of traffic greater than 20,000 or more vehicles per day within 10 years of construction; any new or modified facility which provides in excess of 1,000 new parking spaces; or any new or modified airport with more than 50,000 operations per year by regularly scheduled air carriers, or used by 1,600,000 or more passengers per year.

(i2) INSTALLATION: The placement, assemblage or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, and includes all preparatory work at such premises

(k1) KRAFT PULP MILL: Any industrial operation which uses for a cooking liquor an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium sulfide in its pulping process.

(k2) KRAFT PULP-MILL NON-CONDENSIBLES: The TRS portion of any gases and vapors released in a kraft pulp mill from the digester flash steam condensers, blow tanks, multiple effect evaporator vacuum seal tanks, multiple effect evaporator condensers, and condensate strippers.

(k3) KRAFT PULP MILL PRODUCTION: Tons of air-dried unbleached kraft pulp produced by a kraft pulp mill, or equivalent. A value equal to 50 percent of the weight of dry wood charged into the kraft cooking process may be substituted for those mills where a value of air-dried unbleached kraft pulp is not readily obtainable.

(k4) KRAFT RECOVERY FURNACE: The combustion device in which pulping chemicals are converted to a molten smelt and wood solids are incinerated. For these regulations, and where present, this term shall include the direct contact evaporator.

(l1) LIME KILN: Any production device in which calcium carbonate is thermally converted to calcium oxide.

(m1) MAJOR MODIFICATION: The definition of the term "Major Modification" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(2), which is

otherwise incorporated by reference for the purpose of Rules 200 and 220, shall be revised to read as: any physical change in or change in the method of operation that would result in increase of a regulated pollutant which exceeds the significant emission rates specified in Rule 130(s2).

(m2) MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE: The definition of the term "Major stationary source" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(1), which is otherwise incorporated by reference for the purpose of Rules 200 and 220, shall be revised to read as: Any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, a regulated pollutant above which exceeds the significant emission rates specified in Rule 130(s2).

(m3) MODELING: A procedure for estimating the ambient air concentration of air contaminants based upon emission profiles, dispersion simulations or other techniques approved by the Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board and the Control Officer. (Ref: 52.21(1))

(m4) MODIFICATION: Any physical change in, or in the method of operation of any stationary source which increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted into the atmosphere by that source.

(n1) NET EMISSIONS INCREASE: The definition of "net emissions increase" contained in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) is revised to read as set forth below whenever reference is made to that term or 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3):

- (i) Net emissions increase means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:
 - a. Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source; and
 - b. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.
- (ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:
 - a. The date five years before construction on the particular change commences; and
 - b. The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.
- (iii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the Administrator has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this section, which permit is in effect when the increase in

actual emissions from the particular change occurs. An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxide, which occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available. With respect to particulate matter, only PM10 emissions can be used to evaluate the net emissions increase for PM10.

- (iv) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.
- (v) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:
 - a. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;
 - b. It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and
 - c. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.
- (vi) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(o1) OPERATION: Any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material.

(o2) ORCHARD, VINEYARD, OR CITRUS GROVE HEATER: Any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel or material capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

(o3) ORGANIC GAS: Any gas containing carbon and hydrogen, or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element.

(o4) OTHER KRAFT MILL SOURCES: Sources of TRS emissions in a kraft mill other than recovery furnaces and lime kilns, including but not limited to: vents from knotters, brown stock washers, smelt tanks, black liquor oxidation systems, tall oil recovery operations, and any other vent which contributes over 1 percent of the total kraft mill TRS emissions.

(o5) OWNER: Includes, but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises or operates equipment, in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.

(p1) PARTICULATE MATTER: Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions. Specific size fractions of particulate matter are defined as follows:

- (i) PM_{2.5} means particulate matter, both filterable and condensable, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal two and one half (2.5) micrometers.
- (ii) PM₁₀ means particulate matter, both filterable and condensable, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal ten (10) micrometers.

(p2) PERMIT: Refers to either an authority to construct, temporary permit to operate or permit to operate, whichever is legally in effect. For purposes of prevention of significant deterioration enforceability, the permit to operate will be considered a modified authority to construct.

(p3) PERSON OR PERSONS: An individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board, department or bureau of the state, municipality, partnership, copartnership, firm, association, trust or estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized in law as the subject of rights and duties.

(p4) POTENTIAL TO EMIT: The maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design, after considering physical and operational limitations that are enforceable by conditions imposed by the district in both the Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate. (Ref: 52.21(b)(4))

(p5) PPM: Parts per million by volume expressed on a dry gas basis.

(p6) PRECURSOR: A substance that, when released to the atmosphere, forms or causes to be formed or contributes to the

formation of another or secondary air pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more national ambient air quality standards. Presently identified precursors and secondary pollutants are:

PRECURSORS	SECONDARY POLLUTANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds	Photochemical oxidants (Ozone) Organic fraction of PM10
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Photochemical oxidants (Ozone) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) Nitrate fraction of PM10 Nitrate fraction of PM2.5
Sulfur Oxides (SOx)	Sulfur dioxide (SO2) Sulfates (SO4) Sulfate fraction of PM10 Sulfate fraction of PM2.5

(p7) PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) INCREMENT:

The maximum allowable increase of ambient air quality above baseline concentration in the three classified areas.

**ALLOWABLE PSD INCREMENTS
micrograms per cubic meter**

	Class I	Class II	Class III
Sulfur Dioxide			
annual arithmetic mean	2	20	40
24-hour maximum*	5	91	182
3-hour maximum*	25	512	700
Particulate Matter (PM10)			
annual arithmetic mean	4	17	34
24-hour maximum*	8	30	60
Particulate Matter (PM2.5)			
annual arithmetic mean	1	4	8
24-hour maximum*	2	9	18
Nitrogen Dioxide			
Annual arithmetic mean	2.5	25	50

* Not to be exceeded more than once a year, in any one location.

(p8) PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR: The total weight, including contained moisture of all materials introduced into any specific process which process may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not. 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 continuous processes, the average hourly total weight of materials introduced into the process will be used in calculations.

(s1) SECTION: Refers to a section of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.

(s2) SIGNIFICANT: The potential of a new or modified stationary source to emit air contaminants that would equal or exceed any of the following rates: (Ref: 52.21(b)(23)(i))

Air Contaminant:	Significant Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide:	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxide:	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tpy
Particulate matter:	25 tpy
PM10	15 tpy
PM2.5	10 tpy of direct PM2.5 emissions;
	40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions;
	40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions.
Ozone:	40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides
Fluorides:	3 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist:	7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S):	10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S):	10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S):	10 tpy

Municipal waste combustors:

Organic emissions: 3.2×10^{-6} megagrams per year
(3.5×10^{-6} tons per year)
(measured as total tetra-
through octa-chlorinated
dibenzo-p-dioxins and
dibenzofurans)

Metals emissions: 14 megagrams per year (15
tons per year) (measured as
particulate matter)

Acid gas emissions: 36 megagrams per year (40
tons per year) (measured as
sulfur dioxide and hydrogen
chloride)

Municipal solid waste landfills:

Nonmethane organic compounds: 45 megagrams per year (50
tons per year)

Greenhouse Gases:

For the purpose of Rule 220 only, and not for
incorporation into the SIP:
as specified in Rule 221.4.1
or 221.4.3

For the purpose of Regulation 5 only, and not for
incorporation into the SIP:
as specified in Rule 221.4.2

Other pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act: any
emissions rate whatsoever (Ref: 52.21(b)(23)(ii)).

Notwithstanding the above significant emission rates for various
air contaminants, significant also means any net emission
increase from any new or modified stationary source which would
be constructed within 10 kilometers of a Class I area and have
an air quality impact on such area equal to or greater than 1
microgram per cubic meter (24 hour average). (Ref:
52.21(b)(23)(iii))

(s3) SMALL BUSINESS:

(1) Any business activity in agriculture, general construction,
special trade construction, retail trade, wholesale trade,
services, transportation and warehousing, manufacturing,
generation and transmission of electric power, or a health care
facility, unless excluded in paragraph (2), that is both of the
following:

- A. Independently owned and operated, and
- B. Not dominant in its field of operation.

(2) "Small business" does not include the following
professional business activities:

- A. A financial institution or bank, a trust, a savings and loan association, a thrift institution, a consumer finance company, a commercial finance company, an industrial finance company, a credit union, a mortgage and investment banker, a securities broker-dealer, or an investment adviser.
- B. An insurance company, either stock or mutual.
- C. A mineral, oil, or gas broker; a subdivider or developer.
- D. A landscape architect, an architect, or a building designer.
- E. An entity organized as a nonprofit institution.
- F. An entertainment activity or production, including a motion picture, a stage performance, a television or radio station, or a production company.
- G. A utility, a water company, or a power transmission company generating and transmitting more than 4.5 million kilowatt hours annually.
- H. A petroleum producer, a natural gas producer, a refiner, or a pipeline.
- I. A business activity exceeding the following annual gross receipts in the categories of:
 - (i) Agriculture, one million dollars (\$1,000,000).
 - (ii) General construction, nine million five hundred thousand dollars (\$9,500,000).
 - (iii) Special trade construction, five million dollars (\$5,000,000).
 - (iv) Retail trade, two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
 - (v) Wholesale trade, nine million five hundred thousand dollars (\$9,500,000).
 - (vi) Services, two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
 - (vii) Transportation and warehousing, one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000).
- J. A manufacturing enterprise exceeding 250 employees.
- K. A health care facility exceeding 150 beds or one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) in annual gross receipts.

Ref: State Government Code § 11342(h)

(s4) SMELT DISSOLVING TANK: A vessel used for dissolving the molten salts (smelt) recovered from the kraft recovery furnace.

(s5) STACKING: The venting of geothermal steam from associated unit steam supply transmission line into the atmosphere during associated power plant shutdowns (outages), startups or load curtailments.

(s6) STANDARD CONDITIONS: As used in these regulations, refers to a gas temperature of 20 degrees Centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit) and a gas pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury absolute (14.7 pounds per square inch absolute).

(s7) STANDARD CUBIC METER OF GAS (STANDARD CUBIC FOOT OF GAS): The amount of gas that would occupy the specified cubic measure, if free of combined water, at standard conditions.

(s8) STATIONARY SOURCE: All units of air contaminant emitting articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances, which are located on adjacent or contiguous properties under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) and all of which are determined by the Control Officer to be related to one another through a similar product, raw material or function and are included in the same standard industrial classification.

(s9) STEAM GENERATING UNIT: Any furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(s10) SUBJECT TO REGULATION: Paragraph (ii)(a) of the definition of the term "Subject to regulation" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(49), which is otherwise incorporated by reference, shall be revised to read as: "Multiplying the mass amount of emissions (tpy), for each of the six greenhouse gases in the pollutant GHGs, by the gas's associated global warming potential published at Table A-1 to subpart A of part 98 of this chapter—Global Warming Potentials." Paragraph (v) of the definition of the term "Subject to regulation" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(49), which is otherwise incorporated by reference, shall be deleted in its entirety.

(t1) TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR (TRS): "TRS" means total reduced sulfur contained in hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide or other organic sulfide compounds, all expressed as hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid mist, are not to be included in the determination of TRS.

(t2) TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANT (TAC): A toxic air contaminant (TAC) is any substance identified by the Air Resources Board as a toxic air contaminant pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 39650 et. seq.

(t3) TRADE SECRETS: As used in these rules and regulations, Trade Secrets include, but are not limited to, any formula, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or to perform a service having commercial value, and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.