

RULE 102 **Definitions** - Adopted 4/18/72, Amended 1972-75, 8/31/76, 3/7/96, 7/1/99, 3/11/2010, 1/13/2011

Except as otherwise specifically provided in these Rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these Rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26, of the California Health and Safety Code.

- A. **Affected Pollutants**: Any air contaminant and precursor to such contaminant regulated under the Clean Air Act which include: volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, Particles with aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM₁₀), carbon monoxide, ethylene, lead, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur, and reduced sulfur compounds, and those pollutants which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Air Resources Board (ARB), or District, after due process, has determined to have a significant adverse effect on the environment, public health, or public welfare excluding GHGs as defined in this rule.

- B. **Agricultural Facility**: Any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops or raising animals on that ranch or farm, for the primary purpose of making a profit or for livelihood.

- C. **Air Contaminants**: Any discharge, release or other propagation into the atmosphere directly or indirectly, caused by man and including, but not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof, excluding GHGs as defined in this rule.

- D. **Alteration**: Any addition to, enlargement of, replacement of, or any modification or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of, equipment or control apparatus, which may affect the type or amount of air contaminants emitted.

- E. **Ambient Air Quality Standards**: State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. (For inclusion of this Rule in the State Implementation Plan, all references to ambient air quality standards shall be implemented as National Ambient Air Quality Standards.)

- F. **Atmosphere**: The air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Air pollutants emitted into a building, not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.

- G. **Board**: The Air Pollution Control Board of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.

- H. **Carbon Dioxide Equivalent, CO₂ Equivalent, or CO₂e**: A measure for comparing carbon dioxide with other GHGs, based on the quantity of those gases multiplied by the appropriate global warming potential (GWP) factor as stated in 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A Table A-1 (Global Warming Potentials).

- I. **Confined Animal Facility (CAF)**: Facility where animals are corralled, penned, or otherwise caused to remain in restricted areas for commercial purposes and primarily fed by means other than grazing.

- J. Combustible Refuse: Any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- K. Combustion Contaminants: Particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- L. Control Officer: The Air Pollution Control Officer of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- M. District: The Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- N. Dusts: Minute, solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, or other similar processes.
- O. Eastern Kern County Air Pollution Control District: That portion of Kern County which lies east of the line described as follows:
- Beginning at the Kern-Los Angeles County boundary and running north and east along the northwest boundary of the Rancho La Liebre Land Grant to the point of intersection with the township line common to T.9.N and T.10.N, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBB&M);
 - then west along the township line to the range line common to T.10.N, R.16.W and T.9.N, R.17.W, SBB&M;
 - then north along the range line common to R.16.W and R.17.W to the point of intersection with the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary;
 - then southeast, northeast, and northwest along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the northwest corner of S.3, T.11.N, R.17.W, SBB&M;
 - then west 1.2 miles;
 - then north to the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary;
 - then northwest along the Rancho El Tejon line to the southeast corner of S.34, T.32.S, R.30.E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M);
 - then north to the northwest corner of S.35, T.31.S, R.30.E, MDB&M;
 - then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the southwest corner of S.18, T.31.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
 - then east to the southeast corner of S.13, T.31.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
 - then north along the range line common to R.31.E, and R.32.E, to the northwest corner of S.6, T.29.S, R.32.E, MDB&M;
 - then east to the southwest corner of S.31, T.28.S, R.32.E, MDB&M;
 - then north along the range line common to R.31.E and R.32.E, the northwest corner of S.6, T.28.S, R.32.E, MDB&M;
 - then west to the southeast corner of S.36, T.27.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
 - then north along the range line common to R.31.E, and R.32.E, to the Kern - Tulare County boundary.
- P. 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.

Q. Emission Point: The place at which an emission enters the atmosphere.

R. Exempt Compounds:

1. The following compounds are excluded from the definition of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) because they have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity:

Acetone,
Methane,
Carbon monoxide,
Carbon dioxide,
Carbonic acid,
Ethane,
Metallic carbides or carbonates,
Ammonium carbonates,
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane),
1,1,1-trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform),
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113),
trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11),
1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114),
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115),
dichlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-12),
1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123),
2-chloro 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124),
1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b),
1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b),
chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22),
trifluoromethane (HFC-23),
pentafluoroethane (HFC-125),
1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134),
1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a),
1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a),
1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a),
parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF),
Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes (VMS)
perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);
3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)
1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb)
1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee)
Difluoromethane (HFC-32)
Ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)

Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane (C4F9OCH3 or HFE-7100)
2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CF2OCH3)
1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5 or HFE-7200)
2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CF2OC2H5)
Methyl Acetate
1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-C3F7OCH3 or HFE-7000)
3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500)
1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea)
Methyl Formate (HCOOCH3)
1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300)
Dimethyl Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate

Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

- i. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
- ii. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
- iii. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
- iv. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine

Perfluorocarbon and methylated siloxane compounds shall be assumed to be absent from a product or process unless a manufacturer or facility operator identifies the specific individual compounds (from the broad classes of perfluorocarbon and methylated siloxane compounds) and the amounts present in the product or process and identifies a validated test method which can be used to quantify the specific compounds.

2. For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC will be measured by the test methods in the approved State implementation plan (SIP) or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, as applicable. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and such exclusion is approved by the enforcement authority.
3. The following compound is a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but is not a VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: Tertiary Butyl Acetate (t-butyl acetate) informally known as TBAC or TBAC.

S. Flue: Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.

T. Fugitive Dust: Any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of human activities.

- U. Fumes: Minute, solid particles generated by condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from a molten state, or generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create air-borne particles.
- V. Gasoline: Any organic liquid, including petroleum distillates and alcohols with a true vapor pressure greater than 1.5 psia, which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.
- W. Greenhouse Gas, Greenhouse Gases, or GHG(s): Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and Perfluorocarbons (PFCs).
- X. Global Warming Potential or GWP: The capacity to heat the atmosphere, calculated as the ratio of the time-integrated radiative forcing from the instantaneous release of 1 kilogram (kg) of a substance relative to that of 1 kg of CO₂. GWP shall be calculated according to the factors for a 100-year time horizon, as stated in 40 CFR Part 98 Subpart A Table A-1 (Global Warming Potentials).
- Y. Hearing Board: The Hearing Board of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- Z. Installation: Placement, assemblage or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, including all preparatory work at such premises.
- AA. Institutional Facility: Any hospital, boarding home, school, corporation yard, or like facility.
- BB. Kern County Air Pollution Control District: As of May 13, 2010 any District Rule that is applicable or makes reference to Kern County Air Pollution Control District (KCAPCD) shall mean Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District (EKAPCD).
- CC. Loading Rack: Any aggregate or combination of organic liquid loading equipment from the connection at the inlet of the organic liquid pump to and including the hose and connector at the portable delivery tank.
- DD. Motor Vehicle: A motor vehicle is a “vehicle” (defined in this rule) that is self-propelled; and does not include self-propelled wheelchairs, motorized tricycles, or motorized quadricycles, if operated by a person who, by reason of physical disability, is otherwise unable to move about as a pedestrian.
- EE. Multiple-Chamber Incinerator: Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory-lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts, and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. Refractories shall have a Pyrometric Cone equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.

- FF. Open Outdoor Fire: Combustion of any combustible refuse or other material of any type outdoors in the open air, and not in any enclosure where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- GG. 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.
- HH. Owner: Including but is not limited to, any person who leases, supervises or operates equipment, in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.
- II. Particulate Matter: Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely-divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- JJ. Person: Any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.
- KK. PPM: Parts per million by volume expressed on a gas basis.
- LL. Process Weight Per Hour: The total weight of all materials introduced into any specific source operation, which operation may cause any emission into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged shall 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 cycle of operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
- MM. Regulation: One of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- NN. Residential Rubbish: Refuse originating from residential uses including wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings, and dry plants.
- OO. Rule: A rule of the Eastern Kern Air Pollution Control District.
- PP. Section: A section of the California Health and Safety Code, unless some other statute is specifically mentioned.
- QQ. Source Operation: The last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, which operation: a) results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuels; and b) is not an air pollution abatement operation.
- RR. Standard Conditions: A gas temperature of 68° Fahrenheit (20° Celsius) and an absolute pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (760-millimeters of mercury). Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

- SS. Toxic Air Contaminant (TAC): Any air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Any substance listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(b)), any substance on the candidate list of potential toxic air contaminants or list of designated toxic air contaminants prepared by the California Air Resources Board pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 39660) of Chapter 3.5 of Part 2, including, but not limited to, all substances currently under review and scheduled or nominated for review, and any hazardous air pollutant identified and listed for which health effects information is limited.
- TT. Vehicle: A vehicle is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved exclusively by human power.
- UU. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): Any compound containing at least one atom of carbon except for exempt compounds as defined in this rule.

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