

Rule 101 Definitions

(Adopted November 3, 1982, Proposed for Revision December 16, 2004, Revised May 19, 2005).

1.0 DEFINITIONS: Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and regulations, and except where the context indicates otherwise, words used in these rules and regulations are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, the Clean Air Act of 1977 and as subsequently amended, and the Code of Federal Regulations 40 CAR 52.21. Where the federal regulations of 40 CFR 52.21 refer to the responsibilities of the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the term Administrator shall be construed to mean Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO).

1.1 Acid Rain Unit: An "acid rain unit" is any fossil-fuel-fired combustion device that is an affected unit under 40 CFR Part 72.6 and therefore subject to the requirements of Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Affected Unit]

1.2 Acute Care Facility: Any facility currently licensed by the California Department of Health Services as a general acute care hospital (as defined in Title 22, CCR, Section 70005 et seq.), or any military hospital.

1.3 Administrative Permit Amendment: An "administrative permit amendment" is an amendment to a permit to operate which:

- (1) Corrects a typographical error;
- (2) Identifies a minor administrative change at the stationary source; for example, a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit;
- (3) Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by a responsible official of the stationary source; or
- (4) Transfers ownership or operational control of a stationary source, provided that, prior to the transfer, the Air Pollution Control Officer receives a written agreement which specifies a date for the transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability from the current to the prospective permittee.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(d)]

1.4 Adsorptive Cartridge Filter: A replaceable cartridge filter that contains diatomaceous earth or activated clay as the filter medium.

1.5 Aeration Only Facility, Applied to ETO Sterilization: A facility which performs aeration on materials which have been sterilized with ethylene oxide at another facility.

1.6 Aeration, Applied to ETO Sterilization: Is the process during which residual ethylene oxide dissipates, whether under forced air flow, natural or mechanically assisted convection, or other means, from previously sterilized materials after the sterilizer cycle is complete.

1.7 Aerator Exhaust Stream, Applied to ETO Sterilization: All ethylene oxide-contaminated air which is emitted from an aerator.

1.8 Aerator, Applied to ETO Sterilization: Any equipment or space in which materials previously sterilized with ethylene oxide are placed or remain for the purpose of aeration.

An aerator is not any equipment or space in which materials that have previously undergone ethylene oxide sterilization and aeration can be handled, stored, and transported in the same manner as similar materials that have not been sterilized with ethylene oxide.

- 1.9 Affected State:** An "affected state" is any state that is contiguous with the District and whose air quality may be affected by a permit action, or is within 50 miles of the source for which a permit action is being proposed.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Affected States]

- 1.10 Aggregate:** A mixture of mineral fragments, sand, gravel, rocks, or similar minerals.
- 1.11 Agricultural Burning:** Open outdoor fires used in agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or open outdoor fires used in forest management, range improvement or the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 Agricultural Wastes:** The unwanted or unusable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations and materials not produced from agricultural operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops.
- 1.14 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.
- 1.15 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 reduction.
- 1.16 Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) Designee to Issue Coordinated Burn Authorization Permits:** A person designated by the APCO to work with the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District to issue Coordinated Burn Authorization Permits. Such designees shall include authorized representative(s) of the Interagency Smoke Management Council when approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).
- 1.17 Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO):** "Air Pollution Control Officer" refers to the Air Pollution Control Officer of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, appointed pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 40750.
- 1.18 Air Toxic:** Toxic air contaminants as defined in Section 39655(a) of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 1.19 Alluvial Deposit:** Any deposit of sediments laid down by running water including but not limited to streams and rivers.
- 1.20 Alteration:** Any addition to, enlargement or replacement of, or any major modification or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of equipment or control apparatus, which will significantly increase or effect the kind or amount of the air contaminant emitted.
- 1.21 Ambient Air Quality Standard (AAQS):** The specific concentrations and durations of

air pollutants which reflect the relationship between intensity and composition of pollution to undesirable effects established as health-based standards by the California Air Resources Board and for the United States Environmental Protection Agency. AAQS include:

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards¹		Federal Standards²		
		Concentration³	Method⁴	Primary^{3.5}	Secondary	Method
Ozone (O³)	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	0.12 ppm (235 µg/m ³) ⁸	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	---		0.18 ppm (235 µg/m ³) ⁸		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM₁₀)	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		50 µg/m ³		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5})	24 Hour	No Separate State Standard		65 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	15 µg/m ³		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	None	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)		
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		--		
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (470 µg/m ³)		--		
Sulfur Dioxide (SO²)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	--	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	0.030 ppm (80 µg/m ³)	--	Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (365 µg/m ³)	--	
	3 Hour	--		--	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)		--	--	
Lead⁹	30 Day Average	1.5 ppm µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	--	--	--
	Calendar Quarter	--		1.5 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
		Extinction coefficient of 0...23 per				

Visibility Reducing Particles	8 Hour	kilometer- visibility of ten miles or more (0.07-30 miles or more for Lake Tahoe) due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. Method; Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape.		No Federal Requirements
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Ion Chromatography	
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	
Vinyl Chloride 9	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Gas Chromatography	

1.22 Ampere-hours, Applied to plating operations: The integral of electrical current applied to a plating tank (amperes) over a period of time (hours).

1.23 Anti-mist additive, Applied to plating operations: A chemical which reduces the emission rate from the tank when added to and maintained in the plating tank.

1.24 Any Equivalent Units: Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units are based upon a reference temperature of 25° C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25° C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

1.25 Applicable Federal Requirement: An "applicable federal requirement" is any requirement which is enforceable by the U.S. EPA and citizens pursuant to section 304 of the Clean Air Act and is set forth in, or authorized by, the Clean Air Act or a U.S. EPA regulation. An "applicable federal requirement" includes any requirement of a regulation in effect at permit issuance and any requirement of a regulation that becomes effective during the term of the permit. Applicable federal requirements include:

- (1) Title I requirements of the Clean Air Act, including:
 - (A) New Source Review requirements in the State Implementation Plan approved by the U.S. EPA and the terms and conditions of the preconstruction permit issued pursuant to an approved New Source Review rule;
 - (B) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) requirements and the terms and conditions of the PSD permit (40 CFR Part 52);
 - (C) New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR Part 60);
 - (D) National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increments, and visibility requirements as they apply to portable sources required to obtain a permit pursuant to section 504(e) of the Clean Air Act;
 - (E) National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61);
 - (F) Maximum Achievable Control Technology or Generally Available Control Technology Standards (40 CFR Part 63);
 - (G) Risk Management Plans, preparation and registration requirements (section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act);
 - (H) Solid Waste Incineration requirements (sections 111 or 129 of the Clean Air Act);

- (I) Consumer and Commercial Product requirements (section 183 of the Clean Air Act);
 - (J) Tank Vessel requirements (section 183 of the Clean Air Act);
 - (K) District prohibitory rules that are approved into the state implementation plan;
 - (L) Standards or regulations promulgated pursuant to a Federal Implementation Plan; and
 - (M) Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification requirements (section 114(a) (3) of the Clean Air Act).
- (2) Title III, section 328 (Outer Continental Shelf) requirements of the Clean Air Act (40 CFR Part 55);
 - (3) Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) requirements of the Clean Air Act (40 CFR Parts 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78 and regulations implementing sections 407 and 410 of the Clean Air Act);
 - (4) Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) requirements of the Clean Air Act (40 CFR Part 82); and
 - (5) Monitoring and Analysis requirements (section 504(b) of the Clean Air Act).
- 1.26 Approved Combustibles:** Dry natural vegetation waste originating on the premises and reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture, and which is not otherwise prohibited by Regulation II or state law. For the purposes of Regulation II, approved combustibles can be burned when authorized for burning pursuant to a valid Coordinated Burn Authorization Permit and when the burning of approved combustibles occurs in compliance with District Rules and Regulations. For the purposes of Regulation II approved combustibles include untreated hand-split rails burned as part of a valid agricultural burn.
- 1.27 Approved Ignition Devices:** Instruments or materials that will ignite open outdoor fires without the production of black smoke by the ignition device or materials used. Approved ignition devices and materials include, but are not limited to, liquid petroleum, gas, butane, propane torches, drip torches, and flares.
- 1.28 ARB Test Method 2:** The test method specified in Title 17 California Code of Regulations, Section 94102.
- 1.29 ARB Test Method 428:** The test method specified in Title 17 California Code of Regulations, Section 94139.
- 1.30 ARB Test Method 435:** The test method specified in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 94147.
- 1.31 ARB:** The State of California Air Resources Board.
- 1.32 ARB-Certified Vapor Recovery System:** A gasoline vapor recovery system which has been certified by the state board pursuant to Section 41954 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 1.33 Asbestos - Containing Serpentine Material:** Serpentine material that has an asbestos content greater than 0.25%, as determined by ARB Test Method 435. The 0.25% value is the calculated value for finding a single asbestos fiber, on the 400-grid CARB method 435 analyses, and then necessarily represents the smallest calculated value for a position sample under CARB Method 435.

- 1.34 Asbestos:** Asbestiforms of the following hydrated minerals: chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous riebeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.
- 1.35 Atmosphere:** The air that envelopes or surrounds the Earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered an emission into the atmosphere.
- 1.36 Back Draft Valve Exhaust Stream, Applied to ETO sterilization:** Is the air stream which results from collection of ethylene oxide-contaminated air which may be removed from the sterilizer through a back-draft valve or rear chamber exhaust system during unloading of the sterilized materials.
- 1.37 Baseline Concentration:** That ambient concentration level which exists in all regions of the North Coast Air Basin on January 1, 1988, or in the baseline area at the time of the establishment of the applicable baseline date as determined in accordance with Section 52.21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. (52.21(b) (13))
- 1.38 Baseline/Impact Area:** That area where the concentration of emissions from a proposed new or modified stationary source is predicted to be equal to or greater than 1 ug/m³, using an EPA approved air quality model.
- 1.39 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 of 1977 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, determined is achievable for such stationary source through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques for control of such air contaminants. 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 emission of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed under Rules 104, of Regulation I. If the APCO 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 unfeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirements for the application of BACT. The BACT process shall be applied to any toxic air contaminants which are referenced in Section 39660 of the Health & Safety Code (52.21(b) (12)).
- 1.40 Breakdown or Malfunction:** Any unforeseeable failure or malfunction of any air pollution control equipment or operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission standard or limitation prescribed by the AQMD, State, or federal rules, regulations, or laws where such failure or malfunction:
- 1.40.1 Is not the result of intent, neglect, or disregard of any air pollution control law, rule, or regulation;
 - 1.40.2 Is not the result of improper maintenance;
 - 1.40.3 Does not constitute a nuisance;
 - 1.40.4 Is not an excessively recurrent breakdown of the same equipment.
- 1.41 Brush Treated:** Material to be burned that has been felled, crushed or uprooted with mechanical equipment or has been desiccated with herbicides or is dead.
- 1.42 Burn Barrel:** A metal container approved for the use of holding approved combustible or flammable waste materials (dried vegetation, non-glossy paper, and cardboard) so that they

can be ignited outdoors for the purpose of disposal. All openings to the metal container must be screened with non-flammable material with holes no larger than 1/4 inch.

- 1.43 California Air Resources Board (CARB):** The State of California agency established pursuant to Section 30510 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 1.44 California Ambient Air Quality Standards:** California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide suspended particulate matter-PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California Ambient Air Quality Standards are set out in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 1.45 CARB-Certified Vapor Recovery System:** A vapor recovery system which has been certified by the CARB pursuant to HSC Section 41954.
- 1.46 Cartridge Filter:** A replaceable cartridge filter that contains one of the following as the filter medium: paper, activated carbon, or paper and activated carbon. A cartridge filter contains no diatomaceous earth or activated clay. Cartridge filters include, but are not limited to: standard filters, split filters, "jumbo filters", and all carbon polishing filters.
- 1.47 Category I Medical Waste Incinerator:** Any medical waste incinerator which burns 10 tons or less of medical wastes per year.
- 1.48 Category II Medical Waste Incinerator:** Any medical waste incinerator which burns more than 10 tons of medical wastes per year, but less than 25 tons per year.
- 1.49 Category III Medical Waste Incinerator:** Any medical waste incinerator which burns 25 tons or more of medical wastes per year.
- 1.50 Census ZIP Code:** A ZIP code tabulation area, a statistical geographic entity that approximates the delivery area for a U.S. Postal Service five-digit ZIP code. Census ZIP codes are aggregations of census blocks that have the same predominate ZIP code associated with the mailing addresses in the U.S. Census Bureau's master address file. Census ZIP codes do not precisely depict ZIP code delivery areas, and do not include ZIP codes used for mail delivery. For the purposes of this Regulation, census ZIP codes are referenced to the most recent national decennial census completed by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 1.51 Change of Location:** Any transfer of an existing permitted source from one location to another not on the same property or facility.
- 1.52 Chief Fire Official:** The ranking officer in authority having jurisdiction with the responsibility for fire protection within a defined geographic region of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, or his or her designee. The chief fire official may be a federal, state, county or municipal employee, depending on the extent of the fire jurisdiction within the exemption area. In the state or federal responsibility areas for wild land protection, the state or federal official's determination overrides county and municipal authority with regard to issuance by Coordinated Burn Authorization Permits, conditions and designation of fire hazards.
- 1.53 Chrome Plating:** Either hard or decorative plating.
- 1.54 Chrome:** When used in these Rules and Regulations refers to Metallic chrome.
- 1.55 Chromic Acid Anodizing:** The electrolytic process by which a metal surface is converted to an oxide surface coating in a solution containing chromic acid.
- 1.56 Chromic Acid:** An aqueous solution of chromium trioxide (CrO₃), or a commercial

solution containing chromic acid, dichromic acid (H_2CrO_7), or trichromic acid ($H_2Cr_3O_{10}$).

- 1.57 Chromium Emission Factor:** The mass of chromium emitted during a test conducted in the emissions collection system in accordance with ARB Test Method 425, divided by the ampere-hours consumed by the tanks in the tested emissions collection system, expressed as the mass of chromium emitted per ampere-hour of electrical current consumed.
- 1.58 Chromium Emissions Collection System:** A device or apparatus used to gather chromium emissions from the surface of a chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing tank or tanks.
- 1.59 Chromium:** When used in these Rules and Regulations refers specifically to Hexavalent chromium.
- 1.60 Chronic Violation:** A violation that reflects a pattern of neglect or disregard that results in the same or similar violation at the same source or facility or same piece of equipment.
- 1.61 Class I Area:** Any area having air quality or air quality values requiring special protection, and which has been designated Class I by a federal, State, or local authority empowered to make such a designation. These include all wilderness areas and natural parks.
- 1.62 Class II Area:** Class areas include all other areas of the AQMD not otherwise classified as Class I or Class III.
- 1.63 Class III Area:** Class areas include all other areas of the AQMD not otherwise classified as Class I or Class II.
- 1.64 Clean Air Act (CCA):** "Clean Air Act" refers to the federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. section 7401 et seq.).
- 1.65 Closed – Loop Machine, when applied to dry cleaning operations:** Dry cleaning equipment in which washing, extraction, and drying are all performed in the same single unit (also known as dry-to-dry) and which recirculates perchloroethylene-laden vapor through a primary control system with no exhaust to the atmosphere during the drying cycle. A closed-loop machine may allow for venting to the ambient air through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete and only while the machine door is open.
- 1.66 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):** "Code of Federal Regulations" refers to the United States Code of Federal Regulations.
- 1.67 Co-Located With a Residence:** Sharing a common wall, floor, or ceiling with a residence. For the purposes of this definition, "residence" means any dwelling or housing which is owned, rented, or occupied by the same person for a period of 180 days or more, excluding short-term housing such as a motel or hotel room rented and occupied by the same person for a period of less than 180 days.
- 1.68 Combustible or Flammable Waste:** Any garbage, rubbish, trash, rags, paper, boxes, crates, excelsior, ashes, offal, carcass of a dead animal, petroleum product waste or any other combustible or flammable refuse material.
- 1.69 Combustible:** Any substance capable of burning or any substance that will readily burn.
- 1.70 Combustion Contaminant:** Matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material, excluding carbon dioxide and water.
- 1.71 Commence Operation:** "Commence operation" means to begin operation (q.v.) of an emissions unit, including any start-up or shakedown period authorized by a temporary

permit to operate issued pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 42301.1.

- 1.72 Condensed Fumes:** Minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from the solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or may be generated by sublimation, distillation, calcinations, or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.
- 1.73 Construction-Demolition Debris:** Any material associated with the construction or demolition of any building, dwelling, or other man made structures, including but not limited to lumber, tar paper, roofing material, wiring, flooring material, insulation and plywood.
- 1.74 Control Device:** An article, machine, equipment, or contrivance which reduces the amount of air contaminants between its inlet and outlet and which is sized, installed, operated, and maintained according to good engineering practices, as determined by the APCO.
- 1.75 Control Efficiency:** Is the contaminant mass or concentration reduction efficiency of a control device, and expressed as a percentage calculated across the control device as follows:
- $$\sim \text{Contaminant in} - \sim \text{Contaminant out} \times 100 = \% \text{ Control Efficiency}$$
- 1.76 Control Equipment:** Any device which reduces emissions from the emissions collection system.
- 1.77 Control Officer:** Air Pollution Control Officer, (APCO) of the District.
- 1.78 Control Strategy:** A combination of measures designed to reduce air contaminant emissions in accordance with the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the California North Coast Air Basin or the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.
- 1.79 Controlled Pollutant:** Any air contaminant for which an ambient and/or emission standard exists at the county, state or federal level.
- 1.80 Converted Dry Cleaning Machine:** An existing vented machine that has been modified to be a closed-loop machine by eliminating the aeration step, installing a primary control system, and providing for recirculation of the perchloroethylene-laden vapor with no exhaust to the atmosphere or workroom during the drying cycle. A converted machine may allow for venting to the ambient air through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete and only while the machine door is open.
- 1.81 Cool Down, Applied to Dry Cleaning Operations:** The portion of the drying cycle that begins when the heating mechanism deactivates and the refrigerated condenser continues to reduce the temperature of the air recirculating through the drum to reduce the concentration of perchloroethylene in the drum.
- 1.82 Cooling Tower:** A device which evaporates circulating water to remove heat from a process, a building, or a refrigerator, and puts the heat into the ambient air.
- 1.83 Coordinated Burn Authorization Permit (CBA Permit):** A permit to burn issued pursuant to Regulation II, Rule 201, Section 3, and authorizing specified burning as set forth in the permit, and which includes an updated annual bar-coded validation.
- 1.84 Date of Compliance:** The time from AQMD adoption of regulations enacting a control measure until a facility must be in compliance with specific requirements of a rule or Hearing Board Order.

- 1.85 Decorative Chrome Plating:** The process by which chromium is electrodeposited from a solution containing compounds of chromium onto an object resulting in a chrome layer 1 micron (0.04 mil.) thick or less.
- 1.86 Designated Agency, Applied to Open Burning:** Any agency designated by CARB as having authority to issue agricultural burning permits, including prescribed burning permits as The North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, U.S. Department of Agricultural Forest Service, and California Department of Forestry are so designated within their jurisdiction of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.
- 1.87 Designated Marginal Burn Day:** A day when limited amounts of agricultural burning, including prescribed burning, for individual projects in specific areas for limited times is not prohibited by the state board and burning is authorized by the AQMD.
- 1.88 Designated No-Burn Day:** Any day, or portion thereof on which agricultural burning, including prescribed burning is prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or by the Air Pollution Control Officer of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.
- 1.89 Designated Permissive Burn Day:** Any day, or portion thereof, meeting the requirements of Rule 201 of these Rules and Regulations. For the purposes of determining daily burn status, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall utilize identified designated smoke management areas, shall consider local meteorological and air quality related factors, and shall be guided by CARB's daily determinations.
- 1.90 Designated Smoke Management Areas:** Any of three (3) approved burn day Smoke Management Areas within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, including:
- Zone 1, Coastal Smoke Management Area** including all lands within the boundary specified as the Humboldt Bay Air Basin (Appendix A), and all lands less than 2,000 feet mean sea level within the jurisdiction of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District north of Cape Mendocino and within five (5) statute air miles shoreward from the Pacific Ocean coast and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- Zone 2, Lower Inland Smoke Management Area** including all lands within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District below 2,000 feet mean sea level, excluding those lands within the Coastal Smoke Management Area and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- Zone 3, Upper Inland Smoke Management Area** including all lands within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District above 2,000 feet mean sea level, excluding those lands within the Coastal Smoke Management Area and identified by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- 1.91 De-Adsorption:** Regeneration of an activated carbon bed, or any other type of vapor absorber by removal of the adsorbed solvent using hot air, steam, or other means.
- 1.92 Dioxins:** Dibenzop-dioxins and dibenzofurans chlorinated in the 2, 3, 7 and 8 positions and containing 4, 5, 6 or 7 chlorine atoms. Dioxin is expressed as 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin equivalents using current California Department of Health Services toxic equivalency factors.
- 1.93 Direct Emissions:** "Direct emissions" are emissions that may reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.

- 1.94 District:** "District" refers to the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (AQMD).
- 1.95 Drum, when Applied to Dry Cleaning Operations:** The rotating cylinder or wheel of the dry cleaning machine that holds the materials being cleaned.
- 1.96 Dry Cleaned Materials:** Wearing apparel, draperies, linens, fabrics, textiles, rugs, leather, and other goods that are dry cleaned.
- 1.97 Dry Cleaning Equipment:** Any machine, device, or apparatus used to dry clean materials with perchloroethylene or to remove residual perchloroethylene from previously cleaned materials. Dry cleaning equipment may include, but is not limited to, a transfer machine, a vented machine, a converted machine, a closed-loop machine, a reclaimer, or a drying cabinet.
- 1.98 Dry Cleaning System:** All of the following equipment, devices, or apparatus associated with the perchloroethylene dry cleaning process: dry cleaning equipment; filter or purification systems; waste holding, treatment, or disposal systems; perchloroethylene supply systems; dip tanks; pumps; gaskets; piping, ducting, fittings, valves, or flanges that convey perchloroethylene-contaminated air; and control systems.
- 1.99 Dry Cleaning Transfer Machine:** A combination of perchloroethylene dry cleaning equipment in which washing and extraction are performed in one unit and drying is performed in a separate unit.
- 1.100 Drying Cabinet:** A housing in which materials previously cleaned with perchloroethylene are placed to dry and which is used only to dry materials that would otherwise be damaged by the heat and tumbling action of the drying cycle.
- 1.101 Drying Cycle, when Applied to Dry Cleaning Operations:** The process used to actively remove the perchloroethylene remaining in the materials after washing and extraction. For closed-loop machines, the heated portion of the cycle is followed by cool-down and may be extended beyond cool-down by the activation of a control system. The drying cycle begins when heating coils are activated and ends when the machine ceases rotation of the drum.
- 1.102 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.
- 1.103 Economic Hardship:** Possessing an annual income below the poverty level, as defined by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, or defined in Section 39026.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 1.104 Effective Date of Regulation V:** The "effective date of Regulation V" is the date the U.S. EPA promulgates interim, partial, or final approval of the rule in the Federal Register.
- [Reference: 40 CFR 70.4(g)]
- 1.105 Emergency:** An "emergency" is any situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseeable event beyond the control of a permittee (e.g., an act of God) which causes the excess of a technology-based emission limitation under a permit and requires immediate corrective action to restore compliance. An "emergency" does not include noncompliance as a result of improperly designed or installed equipment, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
- 1.106 Emission Point:** The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which an emission enters the atmosphere.

- 1.107 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.
- 1.108 Emissions Unit:** An "emissions unit" is any identifiable article, machine, contrivance, or operation which emits, may emit, or results in the emissions of, any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant.
- [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Emissions Unit]
- 1.109 Environmental Training Program, when applied to dry cleaning operations:** An initial course or a refresher course of the environmental training program for perchloroethylene dry cleaning operations that has been authorized by the California Air Resources Board according to the requirements of 17 CCR, Section 93110.
- 1.110 EPA:** Means the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States.
- 1.111 Episode Alert:** A condition in the 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 respective ambient air quality standard 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.
- 1.112 Equivalency:** Any equivalent procedure which can be shown to the satisfaction of CARB or the APCO to give equivalent results at or near the level of respective air quality standard applied in the circumstance at hand.
- 1.113 Ethylene Oxide (ETO):** Is a chemical substance identified as a toxic air contaminant by the Air Resources Board in 17 CCR, Section 93000.
- 1.114 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizing Gas:** Ethylene oxide or any combination of ethylene oxide and (an) other gas (es) used in a sterilizer.
- 1.115 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer Cycle:** The process which begins when ethylene oxide is introduced into the sterilizer includes the initial purge or evacuation after sterilization and subsequent air washes, and ends after evacuation of the final air wash.
- 1.116 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer Exhaust Stream:** Is all ethylene oxide-contaminated air which is intentionally removed from the sterilizer during the sterilizer cycle.
- 1.117 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer Exhaust Vacuum Pump:** A device used to evacuate the sterilizing gas during the sterilizer cycle, including any associated heat exchanger. A sterilizer exhaust vacuum pump is not a device used solely to evacuate a sterilizer prior to the introduction of ethylene oxide.
- 1.118 Ethylene Oxide Sterilizer:** Any equipment in which ethylene oxide is used as a biocide to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other unwanted organisms on materials. Equipment in which ethylene oxide is used to fumigate foodstuffs is considered a sterilizer.
- 1.119 Excavation:** Exposure to view by digging.
- 1.120 Exempt Compound:** Compounds exempt from specified respective rules and regulations and identified in the following list. Exempt compounds content of architectural coatings shall be determined by South Coast Air Quality Management District Method 303-91 (Revised August 1996)

Carbon Monoxide
Carbon Dioxide

Carbonic Acid
 Metallic Carbides or Carbonates
 Ammonium Carbonate
 Methane
 Ethane
 Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane)
 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform);
 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (CFC-113);
 Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11);
 Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12);
 Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22);
 Trifluoromethane (HFC-23);
 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114);
 Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115);
 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2,2-Dichloroethane (HCFC-123);
 1,1,1,2-Tetra-Fluoroethane (HFC-134a);
 1,1-Dichloro-1-Fluoroethane (HCFC-141b);
 1-Chloro-1,1-Difluoroethane (HCFC-142b);
 2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124);
 Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125);
 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134);
 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (HFC-143a);
 1,1-Difluoroethane (HFC-152a);
 Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)
 Cyclic, Branched, or Linear, Completely Methylated Siloxanes;
 Acetone
 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-Decafluoropropane (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)
 1.1.1.3.3-Hexafluoropropane (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)
 2-(Difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane((CF3)2CFCF2OCH3))
 1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-Nonafluorobutane (C4F9OC2H5)
 2-(Ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane ((CF3)2CFCF2OC2H5)
 Methyl Acetate
 Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:
 Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
 Cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated ethers without unsaturations
 Cyclic, branched or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines without unsaturations
 Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons without unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine

1.121 Existing Dry Cleaning Facility: Any facility that operated dry cleaning equipment prior to November 21, 1994 in the AQMD. Facility relocations, within the same AQMD, shall be considered existing facilities for the purposes of this control measure.

- 1.122 Existing Retail Service Station:** Any retail service station operating, constructed, or under construction as of January 16, 1989.
- 1.123 Facility – Wide Pounds Of Ethylene Oxide Used Per Year, Applied to ETO Sterilization Operations:** Is the total pounds of ethylene oxide used in all of the sterilizers at the facility during a one-year period.
- 1.124 Facility Wide Emissions from Hard Chrome Plating or Chromic Acid Anodizing:** The total emissions from all hard chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing at the facility over a calendar year. Emissions shall be calculated as the sum of emissions from the emissions collection system at the facility. The emissions from an emissions collection system shall be calculated by multiplying the emission factor for that emission collection system by the sum of ampere-hours consumed during that year for all the tanks served by the emissions collection system.
- 1.125 Facility:** Any establishment or installation and the associated equipment.
- 1.126 Federally-Enforceable Condition:** A "federally-enforceable condition" is any condition set forth in the permit to operate which addresses an applicable federal requirement or a voluntary emissions cap.
- 1.127 Fire Hazard:** Either an imminent fire hazard or a potential fire hazard, as follows:
- 1.127.1** An imminent fire hazard is a hazard which presents imminent dangers to the health and/or safety of a person or persons and which becomes necessary for direct prevention of fire, and because of its immanency, cannot immediately be abated by any other means. {H & S 41801 (a)}.
- 1.127.2** A potential fire hazard is described as one which could in reasonable time present a hazard to the health and/or safety of a person or persons but which does not impose imminent fire danger and which cannot be abated by other means.
- 1.128 Floating Roof, Applied to Petroleum Product Storage Operations:** A pontoon-type or double-deck type roof, resting on the surface of the liquid contents and equipped with a closure seal, or seals, to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The control equipment provided for in Regulation III, Rule 300 of these Rules and Regulations shall not be used if the gasoline or petroleum distillate has a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be vapor-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
- 1.129 Flue:** Any duct or passage of air, gases or the like, such as tack or chimney.
- 1.130 Forest Management Burning:** The use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice to remove forest debris or for forest management practices which include timber operations, agriculture practices or forest protection practices.
- Forest debris shall cease to be classified as agricultural waste once it has been removed from its original forest location, to its initial processing plant; or is removed to a storage area which is not contiguous with the forested area.
- Forest debris created from culling or salvaging operations within the forested area may be classified as agricultural waste if operations result in a net reduction in total forest debris to be burned.
- 1.131 Fossil Fuel-Fired Steam Generator:** A furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer. "Fossil Fuel" means natural gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived

from such materials.

- 1.132 Fugitive Dust:** Solid airborne matter emitted from any non-combustion sources.
- 1.133 Fugitive Emissions:** "Fugitive emissions" are emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally-equivalent opening.
[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Fugitive Emissions]
- 1.134 Full – Time Dry Cleaning Employee:** Any person who is employed at the dry cleaning facility and averages at least 30 hours per week in any 90-day period.
- 1.135 Gallons of Perchloroethylene Used, Applied in Dry Cleaning Operations:** The volume of perchloroethylene, in gallons, introduced into the dry cleaning equipment, and not recovered at the facility for reuse on-site in the dry cleaning equipment, over a specified time period.
- 1.136 Garbage:** Every accumulation of animal, vegetable and other decomposable matter that attends or results from the preparation, consumption, decomposition or storage of meals, fish, fowl, birds, fruits, vegetables or other food products and food containers soiled with food stuff, and shall include dead animals, fowl, birds, fish and offal.
- 1.137 Gasoline Storage Tank:** Any storage container, reservoir, or tank used for the storage of gasoline that is equipped with no vapor control, or utilizes splash loading, submerged fill pipe loading, or Phase I or II vapor recovery loading systems.
- 1.138 Gasoline Tank:** The organic compounds in the displaced vapors including any entrained liquid gasoline.
- 1.139 Gasoline:** Any organic liquid (including petroleum distillates and methanol) having a Reid vapor pressure of four (4) pounds or greater and used as a motor vehicle fuel or any fuel which is commonly or commercially known or sold as gasoline.
- 1.140 Geothermal Operations:** Those activities related to the extraction, transmission, and utilization of geothermal steam which may directly, or indirectly, result in air contaminant emissions.
- 1.141 Halogenated - Hydrocarbon Detector, when Applied to Dry Cleaning Operations:** A portable device capable of detecting vapor concentrations of perchloroethylene of 25 ppmv or less and indicating an increasing concentration by emitting an audible signal or visual indicator that varies as the concentration changes.
- 1.142 Hard Chrome Plating:** The process by which chromium is electroplated from a solution containing compounds of chromium onto an object resulting in a chrome layer thicker than 1 micron (0.04 mil).
- 1.143 Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP):** A "hazardous air pollutant" is any air pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act.
- 1.144 Health and Safety Code (H&SC):** "Health and Safety Code" refers to the California State Health and Safety Code.
- 1.145 Hearing Board:** The quasi-judicial appellate review board of the AQMD, appointed by the Governing Board Pursuant to Section 40800 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- 1.146 Hexavalent Chromium and Chromate:** Substances identified as toxic air contaminants by the California Air Resources Board.

- 1.147 Hold Open Latch, Applied to Gasoline Storage or Dispensing Operations:** A device which is part of an ARB-certified vapor recovery system and which allows for the hands-off refueling of a vehicle
- 1.148 Ignition Devices:** Means those instruments or materials that will ignite open fires without the production of black smoke by the ignition device. Approved ignition devices include but are not necessarily limited to: such items as liquid petroleum gas, butane propane torches, drip torches, flares, or other similar materials as approved by the APCO. Approved ignition devices do not include tires, tar, tar paper, oil and other similar materials.
- 1.149 Incineration:** Means an operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principle result of oxidizing a waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate its disposal.
- 1.150 Incinerator:** Any device constructed of non-flammable materials, including metal containers, commonly known as burn barrels, for the purpose of burning dried vegetation, non-glossy paper, and cardboard on residential properties. This does not include AQMD permitted commercial multi-chambered incinerators containing primary and secondary burners.
- 1.151 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.
- 1.152 Information, when Applied to AQMD Permit Application or Variances:** Data, records, photographs, maintenance records, analyses, plans, or specifications which will disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contaminants which are, or may be, discharged by the source for which a permit was issued or applied or which is subject to state or federal requirements, district rules or regulations, administrative or procedural plan or permit conditions, or requests for information or records by a district.
- 1.153 Initial Permit when Applied to USEPA Title V Permit Requirements:** An "initial permit" is the first operating permit for which a source submits an application that addresses the requirements of the federal operating permits program as implemented by Regulation V.
- 1.154 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.
- 1.155 Interagency Smoke Management Council:** A council composed of specified members to include: one representative from each of the interested local, state and federal fire protection agencies within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (including the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection); one representative each from the Forest Service, the Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management Service; representatives from industry from the North Coast Fuels Management Cooperative; and staff which may be assigned by the Air Pollution Control Officer for the purpose of assisting in the issuance of Coordinated Burn Authorization Permits, assisting in determining Permissive Burn, and Marginal Burn Day(s) in coordination with CARB and assisting in monitoring burn activity within the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.

- 1.156 Kraft Pulp Mill Non-Condensable:** 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 or from the storage, transport or disposal of foul condensates from the above equipment.
- 1.157 Kraft Pulp Mill:** Any industrial operation which uses for cooking liquor an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium sulfide in its pulping process.
- 1.158 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.
- 1.159 Leak Free, when Applied to ETO Sterilization Operations and Gasoline Vapor Recovery Operations:**
- A. For Ethylene Oxide sources, "leak free" refers to that state which exists when the concentration of sterilizing gas measured 1 cm. away from any portion of the exhaust system of a sterilizer or aerator, during conditions of maximum sterilizing gas mass flow, is less than:
1. 30 ppm for sterilizing gas composed of 12% ethylene oxide/88% chlorofluorocarbon-12 by weight; and
 2. 10 ppm for other compositions of sterilizing gas,
- As determined by ARB Test Method 21 (Title 17, CCR, Section 94124) using a portable flame ionization detector or a non-dispersive infrared analyzer, calibrated with methane, or an acceptable alternative method or analytical instrument approved by the APCO. A chlorofluorocarbon-12 specific audible detector using a metal oxide semi-conductor sensor shall be considered an acceptable alternative for exhaust systems carrying a sterilizing gas mixture of ethylene oxide and chlorofluorocarbon-12.
- B. For gasoline vapor recovery requirements, "leak free" refers to a liquid leak of no more than three drops per minute excluding losses which occur upon disconnecting transfer fittings, provided such disconnect losses do not exceed 10 milliliters (0.34 fluid ounces) per disconnect, averaged over three disconnects.
- 1.160 Lime Kiln:** Any production device in which calcium carbonate is thermally converted to calcium oxide.
- 1.161 Liquid Leak, when Applied to Dry Cleaning Operations:** A leak of liquid containing perchloroethylene of more than 1 drop every 3 minutes.
- 1.162 Local Medical Emergency:** An unexpected occurrence in the area served by the acute care facility resulting in a sudden increase in the amount of medical treatments which require a significant increase in the operation of an air pollutant emitting equipment, operation or activity(ies).
- 1.163 Local Responsibility Area (LRA):** That area where the local department is responsible for wild land fire protection. This includes incorporated cities and unincorporated areas that are not State Responsibility areas.
- 1.164 Major Source:** A "major source" is a stationary source which has the potential to emit a regulated air pollutant or a hazardous air pollutant in quantities equal to or exceeding the lesser of any of the following thresholds:

- (1) 100 tons per year (tpy) of any regulated air pollutant;
- (2) 50 tpy of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen for a federal non-attainment area classified as serious, 25 tpy for an area classified as severe, or, 10 tpy for an area classified as extreme;
- (3) 70 tpy of PM₁₀ (particulate matter of 10 microns or less) for a federal PM₁₀ non-attainment area classified as serious;
- (4) 10 tpy of one hazardous air pollutant or 25 tpy of two or more hazardous air pollutants; or
- (5) Any lesser quantity threshold promulgated by the U.S. EPA.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Major Source]

1.165 Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT): An emission limitation which is not less stringent than the emission limitation achieved in practice by the best controlled similar source, and which reflects the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that the APCO, taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any non-air quality health and environmental impacts and energy requirements, determines is achievable by the constructed or reconstructed major source.

1.166 May: Means a provision is “permissive”; as opposed to “shall” which is established as a “mandate”.

1.167 Medical Facilities: Medical, dental and veterinary offices, clinics and hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, research facilities, research laboratories, clinical laboratories, all licensed and unlicensed medical facilities, clinics and hospitals, surgery centers, diagnostic laboratories and other providers of health care.

1.168 Medical Waste Incinerator: Any furnace or other closed fire chamber located at a medical facility and used to dispose of waste generated at medical facilities by burning.

1.169 Minimum Fire Safety Requirements: Fire safety requirements for residential open burning which may minimize escape burn and smoke impacts, including but not limited to: maintenance of a 10-foot clearance area around burn, requirement that all burning to be conducted by persons at least 18 years of age who shall remain within line of eyesight of the burn, prohibition against burning when the wind exceeds 20 mph, presence of adequate extinguishing materials and equipment during burning activities, and maintenance of a controllable size burn to prevent escape.

1.170 Minor Permit Modification: A "minor permit modification" is any modification to a federally-enforceable condition on a permit to operate which is not a significant permit modification, and is not an administrative permit amendment.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2)]

1.171 Minor Violation:

1.0 The failure of any person to comply with administrative or procedural requirements of applicable state requirements, AQMD Rules and Regulations, administrative or procedural plan or permit conditions, or requests for information or records by the APCO which meets the following criteria:

1.1 Does not result in an increase of emissions that exceeds regulatory limits or permit conditions;

1.2 Does not endanger the health, safety, or welfare of any person or persons;

1.3 Does not endanger the environment;

- 1.4 Does not cause or contribute to the violation of any State or National Ambient Air Quality Standard;
 - 1.5 Does not preclude or hinder the APCO's ability to determine compliance with other applicable state or federal requirements, AQMD Rules and Regulations, administrative or procedural plans or permit conditions, or requests for information or records.
 - 2.0 Notwithstanding subparagraph (1.172.1) above, no violation of an applicable state or federal requirement, AQMD Rule or Regulation, administrative or procedural plan or permit condition, or request for information or records shall be considered a minor violation if:
 - 2.1 The violation involves failure to comply with the emission standards in the applicable rule or regulation, including requirements for control equipment, emissions rates, concentration limits, product material limitations, and other rule provisions directly associated with emissions; or
 - 2.2 The violation is knowing, willful, or intentional; or
 - 2.3 The violation enables the violator to benefit economically from noncompliance, either by realizing reduced costs or by gaining a competitive advantage; or
 - 2.4 The violation is chronic; or
 - 2.5 The violation is committed by a recalcitrant violator; or
 - 2.6 The violation results in a public nuisance.
- 1.172 Model:** 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 APCO. (52.21(l))
- 1.173 Modification:** Any physical change in an existing facility or change in the method of operation which results or may result in either an increase or decrease in emission of any air pollutants subject to AQMD control, or the emission of any such air pollutant not previously emitted. The following shall not be regarded as physical changes or changes in the method of operation:
- 1.173.1 Routine maintenance, repair or replacement with identical or equivalent equipment
 - 1.173.2 Increased production rate or increased hours of operation where there is no increase in fixed capital cost, unless such production and hours are limited by permit conditions
- 1.174 Modified Retail Service Station:** Replacement of one or more stationary storage tanks at an existing station or excavation when applied to gasoline dispensing and storing operators of 50 percent or more of an existing retail station's total underground liquid piping from the stationary storage tanks to the gasoline dispensers.
- 1.175 Motor Vehicle:** The same meaning as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code.
- 1.176 Muck Cooker:** When applied to dry cleaning operators, a device for heating perchloroethylene-laden waste material to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene.
- 1.177 Multiple-Chamber Incinerators:** "Multiple-Chamber Incinerator" is any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning. The incinerator must be comprised of three or more refractory-lined combustion chambers in a series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts and employing primary and secondary

burners designed for the combustion of the maximum amount and type of material to be burned. The refractories shall have a pyrometric cone equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the method described in the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.

- 1.178 Multi-Unit Dwelling:** Apartments, condominiums, four-plexes and other types of dwellings for more than two (2) living units.
- 1.179 Must:** Means a provision is “mandatory”, as opposed to “may” which means a provision is “permissive”.
- 1.180 National Primary Standards:** National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
- 1.181 Natural Vegetation:** All plants, including but not limited to grasses, trees, shrubs, bushes, canes, leaves, flowers or vines that grow in the wild or under cultivation. Natural vegetation excludes vegetative materials that have been processed, treated, or preserved with chemicals for subsequent human or animal use, including but not limited to chemically-treated timber, wood products or paper products.
- 1.182 NET Increase Emissions:** The amount by which the sum of any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in method of operation at a stationary source, and any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are creditable in accordance with 40 CFR 52.21(b)(3) and (21), exceeds zero.
- 1.183 New Dry Cleaning Facility:** A facility that did not operate any dry cleaning equipment prior to November 21, 1994 in the AQMD. Facility relocations within the AQMD shall not be considered new facilities for the purposes of this control measure.
- 1.184 New Retail Service Station:** Any retail service station which is not constructed or being modified as of January 16, 1989.
- 1.185 No-Burn Day:** Any day, or portion there-of on which agricultural burning including prescribed burning is prohibited by the California Air Resources Board or the Air Pollution Control Officer of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District.
- 1.186 Non-Agricultural Burning,** As regulated under State law, means all open burning:
- 1.186.1** Set or permitted by any public officer when necessary in his or her opinion for the purposes specified in State law which includes:
 - 1.186.1.1** Prevention of a fire hazard;
 - 1.186.1.2** Public employee instruction in fire fighting methods;
 - 1.186.1.3** Industrial site employee instruction in fire fighting methods;
 - 1.186.1.4** For disease or pest prevention where there is immediate need and no reasonable alternative to burning;
 - 1.186.2** To dispose of wood waste from trees, vines, or bushes on the property where it was grown as described in State law:
 - 1.186.2.1** On property being developed for commercial or residential purposes;
 - 1.186.2.2** Cuttings from brush clearance done in compliance with local fire hazard reduction ordinances;
 - 1.186.3** At a solid waste disposal site pursuant to State law;

- 1.186.4** for residential purposes as described in State law;
 - 1.186.4.1** To dispose of combustible or flammable solid waste of a single or two family dwelling on its premises;
 - 1.186.4.2** Fires used only for cooking food for human beings;
 - 1.186.4.3** Fires for recreational purposes;
 - 1.186.5** By a public entity or utility for purposes described in State law;
 - 1.186.5.1** Right of way clearing;
 - 1.186.5.2** Levee, reservoir, and ditch maintenance;
 - 1.186.6** For disposal of Russian Thistle pursuant to State law;
 - 1.186.7** For disposal of agricultural or wood waste in a mechanized burner as specified in the HSC.
 - 1.186.8** Ceremonial Fires
- 1.187 Non-approved combustibles:** Non-approved combustibles are materials that are illegal to be burned, unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Regulation. Such materials shall include, but are not necessarily limited to: construction and demolition debris, petroleum products, petroleum waste, coated wire, putrescent wastes, tires, tar, tar paper, non-natural wood wastes, processed or treated wood, processed or treated wood products, metals, motor vehicle bodies and parts, rubber, synthetics; plastics, including plastic film, twine and pipe; fiberglass, Styrofoam, garbage, trash, refuse, rubbish, disposable diapers, ashes, glass, industrial wastes, manufactured products, equipment, instruments, utensils, appliances, furniture, cloth, rags, paper or paper products, cardboard, boxes, crates, excelsior, offal, swill, carcass of dead animals, manure, human or animal parts or wastes (including blood and fecal- and food-contaminated material), asbestos shingles, floor tiles and other similar smoke-producing materials. Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the APCO, prohibited materials shall also include poison oak near any residence. For the purposes of this Regulation, dry, natural vegetation from yard maintenance are not prohibited burn materials if reasonably free from dirt, soil and surface moisture.
- 1.188 Nonresidential Waste Burning:** The disposal of natural vegetation from any dwelling unit or residence which is not a single or two family dwelling unit or residence, or burning by a commercial business or entity for the purpose of fire hazard reduction or land clearing development; and which is not agricultural improvement burning, range improvement management burning, wild land vegetation burning, or cooking, recreational or ceremonial fires. Non residential waste burning may include the disposal of prohibited materials only to remove an imminent fire hazard and only with the direction of a fire official and approval of the APCO.
- 1.189 North Coast Air Basin:** That area comprising the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District, the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District and the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District.
- 1.190 North Coast Fuels Management Cooperative:** A Council including private timberland owners, private timberland managers, and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Humboldt-Del Norte Ranger Unit, created by agreement to coordinate weather data gathering and burning activities in order to reduce the potential for adverse affects from smoke within the Humboldt Bay Air Basin and the adjacent areas.
- 1.191 North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (AQMD):** The local air quality management district established pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 40000 through 40150 et seq. referred to in these Rules and regulations as the AQMD, District or designated local air pollution control authority, and the jurisdiction of the

AQMD including the entire geographic jurisdiction of Humboldt County, Del Norte County and Trinity County.

- 1.192 Notice to Comply:** A written method of alleging a minor violation that meets the requirements of California Health and Safety Code section 39151.
- 1.193 Offset Fill Pipe:** When applied to gasoline storage operators, a fill pipe on a stationary storage tank which is loaded from the side and has its discharge opening entirely submerged when the liquid is six inches (6") above the bottom of the tank.
- 1.194 Open Outdoor Fire:** Any combustion of combustible material(s) of any type, outdoors where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- 1.195 Operation:** Any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action including combustion resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material, which results in or may result in the emission of a regulated air pollutant.
- 1.196 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.
- 1.197 Organic Gas:** Any gas containing carbon and hydrogen, or carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element.
- 1.198 Owner or Operator:** Means any person who owns, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility, or a stationary source of which an affected facility is a part.
- 1.199 Particulate Matter:** Any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- 1.200 Pathological Waste:** Any material including but not limited to human or animal tissue, or natural constituents thereof, being combusted for reasons of waste reduction.
- 1.201 Perceptible Perchloroethylene Vapor Leak:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, an emission of perchloroethylene vapor from unintended openings in the dry cleaning system, as indicated by the odor of perchloroethylene or the detection of gas flow by passing the fingers over the surface of the system. This definition applies for an interim period of 18 months only, beginning after November 21, 1984 in the AQMD.
- 1.202 Perchloroethylene (PERC):** The substance with the chemical formula "C₂Cl₄" also known by the name "tetrachloroethylene", which has been identified by the Air Resources Board and listed as a toxic air contaminant in 17 CCR, Section 93000.
- 1.203 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning or Dry Cleaning:** The process used to remove soil, greases, paints, and other unwanted substances from materials with perchloroethylene.
- 1.204 Perchloroethylene Equivalent Closed - Loop Vapor Recovery System:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, a device or combination of devices that achieves, in practice, a perchloroethylene recovery performance equal to or exceeding that of refrigerated condensers.
- 1.205 Perchloroethylene Facility Mileage:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, the efficiency of perchloroethylene use at a facility, expressed as the pounds of materials cleaned per gallon of perchloroethylene used, and calculated for all dry cleaning machines at the facility over a specified time period.

- 1.206 Perchloroethylene Fugitive Control System:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, a device or apparatus that collects fugitive perchloroethylene vapors from the machine door, button and lint traps, still, or other intentional openings of the dry cleaning system and routes those vapors to a device that reduces the mass of perchloroethylene prior to exhaust of the vapor to the atmosphere.
- 1.207 Perchloroethylene Still:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, a device used to volatilize and recover perchloroethylene from contaminated solvent removed from the cleaned materials.
- 1.208 Perchloroethylene Vapor Leak:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, an emission of perchloroethylene vapor from unintended openings in the dry cleaning system, as indicated by a rapid audible signal or visual signal from a halogenated-hydrocarbon detector or a concentration of perchloroethylene exceeding 50 ppmv as methane as indicated by a portable analyzer. This definition applies beginning 18 months after the effective date of this control measure in the district.
- 1.209 Perchloroethylene Water Evaporator:** When applied to dry cleaning operations, a device that vaporizes perchloroethylene-contaminated waste water through the addition of thermal or chemical energy, or through physical action.
- 1.210 Permissive Burn Day:** Any day, or portion thereof, meeting the requirements of Rule 201 of these Rules and regulations. For the purposes of determining daily burn day status, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall utilize Designated Smoke Management Areas, shall consider local meteorological and air quality related factors, and shall be guided by CARB daily determination.
- 1.211 Permit Modification:** A "permit modification" is any addition, deletion, or revision to a permit to operate condition.
[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Permit Modification and Permit Revisions]
- 1.212 Permit Unit:** A permit unit shall include each basic piece of equipment, or each basic independent functioning system capable of independent operation, which has the potential to emit any air pollutant(s), and its respective air pollution control device, air pollution control system, and all equipment and conditions associated with the air pollution control requirements of each respective basic piece of equipment.
- For example, under this definition, an air pollution control device may be included in two or more separate permit units where it serves as a control for two or more basic pieces of air pollution emitting pieces of equipment; such as an afterburner serving two furnaces or incinerators.)
- 1.213 Permit:** Refers to either an Authority to Construct, Temporary Permit to Operate or Permit to Operate, whichever is required or is legally in effect. For purposes of prevention of significant deterioration enforceability, the permit to operate may be considered a modified authority to Construct when designated by the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- 1.214 Person or Persons:** An individual, public or private corporation, political subdivision, agency, board, department or bureau of the state, municipality, partnership, co-partnership, firm, association, trust or estate, or any other legal entity whatsoever which is recognized in law as the subject of rights and duties.
- 1.215 Phase I Vapor Recovery System:** A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the transfer of gasoline from delivery tanks into stationary

storage tanks.

1.216 Phase II Vapor Recovery System: A CARB-certified gasoline vapor recovery system which recovers vapors during the fueling of motor vehicles from stationary storage tanks.

1.217 Plating Tank: Any container used to hold a chromium or chromic acid solution for the purposes of chrome plating or chromic acid anodizing.

1.218 Populated Area: The urban areas of Arcata, Eureka, McKinleyville, Crescent City, Weaverville, Ferndale, Fortuna, or any other urban area designated by the APCO.

1.219 Potential to Emit:

Except where otherwise specifically defined in these Rules and Regulations, 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 APCO in both the Authority to Construct and/or Permit to Operate.

(1) **Emissions Unit:** The "potential to emit" for an emissions unit is the maximum capacity of the unit to emit a regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant considering the unit's physical and operational design. Physical and operational limitations on the emissions unit shall be treated as part of its design, if the limitations are set forth in permit conditions or in rules or regulations that are legally and practicably enforceable by U.S. EPA and citizens or by the District. Physical and operational limitations include, but are not limited to the following: limits placed on emissions; and restrictions on operations such as hours of operation and type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed.

(2) **Stationary Source:** The "potential to emit" for a stationary source is the sum of the potential to emit from all emissions units at the stationary source. If two or more hazardous air pollutants are emitted at a stationary source, the potential to emit for each of those hazardous air pollutants shall be combined to determine applicability. Fugitive emissions shall be considered in determining the potential to emit for sources as specified in 40 CFR Part 70.2 Major Source (2), and sources of hazardous air pollutant emissions. Notwithstanding the above, any hazardous air pollutant emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with its associated equipment) and any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions of similar units for the purpose of determining a major source of hazardous air pollutants, whether or not such units are located in contiguous areas or are under common control.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Potential to Emit and Major Source(2)]

1.220 Pounds of Materials Cleaned Per Load: When applied to dry cleaning operations, the total dry weight, in pounds, of the materials in each load dry cleaned at the facility, as determined by weighing each load on a scale prior to dry cleaning and recording the value.

1.221 PPM: Parts per million by volume expressed on a dry gas basis.

1.222 Preconstruction Permit: A "preconstruction permit" is a permit issued prior to

construction which authorizes construction, including:

- (1) An Authority To Construct issued pursuant to the AQMD's program for the prevention of significant deterioration of air quality required by section 165 of the Clean Air Act or Regulation 1, Rule 102(3) of the AQMD; or
- (2) An Authority To Construct issued pursuant to the AQMD's new source review program required by sections 172 and 173 of the Clean Air Act.
- (3) Regulation V, Procedures for issuing permits for sources subject to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
- (4) An authority to construct issued pursuant to Regulation I, Rules 200 (Permit Requirements and Rule 230 (Action on Application).

1.223 Prescribed Burning: The planned application of fire to vegetation on lands selected in advance of such application, where any of the purposes of the burning are specified in the definition of agricultural burning.

1.224 Pressure Tank: A tank which maintains working pressure sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere.

1.225 Prevailing Visibility: The federal 8-hour ozone and fine particulate matter standards promulgated by the U.S EPA on July 18, 1997.

1.226 Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Increment: The maximum allowable increase of ambient air quality above baseline concentration in the three classified areas. Established by the EPA to ensure that new or expanded sources of air pollution do not cause a significant deterioration in air quality in areas which currently meet ambient air quality standards. EPA has created a list of 28 major source categories by which types of facilities are classified for PSD regulations. The threshold for determining whether a facility is a major source, and therefore subject to PSD regulations, is whether a facility which falls within one of the 28 listed categories and emits greater than 200 tons per year of a criteria pollutant. If a source triggers PSD requirements for one pollutant category, other pollutants emitted in significant amounts may also be subject to PSD, even if they are emitted in quantities below PSD trigger levels. These significant volumes are presented in the PSD regulations also set ambient impact "increments" that limit the allowable increase of ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants over a determined baseline concentration.

TABLE
PSD SIGNIFICANT EMISSION RATES
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = micrograms per cubic meter, ppm = parts per million

Pollutant	PSD Significant Emission Rates (tons/year)	PSD Class I Increments ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	PSD Class II Increments (g/m^3)	PSD Class III Increments (g/m^3)
Total suspended Particulate Matter (TSP)				
Annual Geometric Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	25	N/A	N/A	N/A
24-hour Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	N/A			N/A
Inhale able Particulate Matter (PM10)				
Annual Arithmetic Mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	15	5	19	37
24-hour Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	N/A	10	37	75
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)				
Annual Average (ppm)	40	2	20	40
24-hour Average (ppm)	N/A	5	91	182
3-hour Average (ppm)	N/A	25	512	700
1-hour Average (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carbon Monoxide (CO)				
8-hour Average (ppm)	100	N/A	N/A	N/A
1-hour Average (ppm)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ozone (O₃)				
1-hour Average (ppm) (B)	40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)				
Annual Average (ppm)	40	N/A	N/A	50

The most stringent increments apply to "Class I" PSD areas, which include wilderness areas and national parks. The remaining areas in the AQMD are designed as Class II areas. PSD regulations required those facilities which trigger PSD review to provide a detailed analysis of source emissions impacts on Class I areas. The intent of the PSD increments is to prevent air quality areas with concentrations below ambient air quality standards from reaching the standards, i.e., keep pristine and clean areas clean.

- 1.227 Primary Control System:** When applied to gasoline dispensing and storage operators, a refrigerated condenser or an equivalent closed-loop vapor recovery system approved by the district.
- 1.228 Prioritization Score:** A stationary source numerical score for cancer health effects or non cancer health effects, as determined by the AQMD pursuant to HSC Section 44360.
- 1.229 Procedural Requirements:** A provision of a rule, regulation or permit condition that establishes a manner, method, or course of action, but does not specify, limit, or otherwise address direct air contaminant emissions.
- 1.230 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.

- 1.231 Prohibited Burn Materials:** Non-approved combustibles.
- 1.232 Prohibited Ignition Devices:** Include but are not limited to tires, tar, tar paper, oil and other high smoke-producing material(s) which are not approved ignition devices.
- 1.233 Public Record:** Any record made available to the public by law containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business that is prepared, owned, used or retained by the AQMD, except trade secrets, and investigation files involving active criminal investigations, and confidential personnel records.
- 1.234 Range Improvement Burning:** The use of open fires to remove vegetation for a wildlife, game or livestock habitat or for the initial establishment of an agricultural practice on previously uncultivated land; or reestablishment of an agricultural practice on land inundated by flood deposited debris.
- 1.235 Reasonably Available:** As applied to an initial course for the environmental training program, means that the course is offered within 200 miles of the AQMD boundaries and that all such courses have a capacity, in the aggregate, that is adequate to accommodate at least one person from each facility in the AQMD required to certify a trained operator at that time.
- 1.236 Recalcitrant Violation:** Violations of AQMD Rules and Regulations, State or federal Law by a person or facility where there is evidence indicating that the person or facility has engaged in a pattern of neglect or disregard with respect to the requirements of AQMD Rules and Regulations, permit conditions, or other applicable provisions of state or federal law or regulations.
- 1.237 Receipt:** As applied to asbestos or serpentine containing material, any written acknowledgement that a specified amount of serpentine material was received delivered or purchased. Receipts include, but are not limited to, bills of sale, bills of lading, and notices of transfer.
- 1.238 Reclaimer:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, a machine, device, or apparatus used only to remove residual perchloroethylene from materials that have been previously cleaned in a separate piece of dry cleaning equipment.
- 1.239 Record:** Handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, and every other means of recording upon any form of communication or representation including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or any combination thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographed films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, drums, and other documents.
- 1.240 Refrigerated Condenser:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, a closed-loop vapor recovery system into which perchloroethylene vapors are introduced and trapped by cooling below the dew point of the perchloroethylene.
- 1.241 Regulated Air Pollutant:** A "regulated air pollutant" is any pollutant which is emitted into or otherwise enters the ambient air, and for which the AQMD, CARB or the U.S. EPA has adopted an emission limit, standard, or other requirement. Regulated air pollutants include the following:
- (1) Oxides of nitrogen and volatile organic compounds.
 - (2) Any pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated pursuant to section 109 of the Clean Air Act;

- (3) Any pollutant subject to a New Source Performance Standard promulgated pursuant to section 111 of the Clean Air Act;
- (4) Any ozone-depleting substance specified as a Class I (chlorofluorocarbons) or Class II (hydro fluorocarbons) substance pursuant to Title VI of the Clean Air Act; and
- (5) Any pollutant subject to a standard or requirement promulgated pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act, including:
 - A. Any pollutant listed pursuant to section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act (Prevention of Accidental Releases) shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" upon promulgation of the list.
 - B. Any hazardous air pollutant subject to a standard or other requirement promulgated by the U.S. EPA pursuant to section 112(d) or adopted by the AQMD pursuant to 112(g) and (j) of the Clean Air Act shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" for all sources or categories of sources: 1) upon promulgation of the standard or requirement, or 2) 18 months after the standard or requirement was scheduled to be promulgated pursuant to section 112(e)(3) of the Clean Air Act.
 - C. Any hazardous air pollutant subject to an AQMD case-by-case emissions limitation determination for a new or modified source, prior to the U.S. EPA promulgation or scheduled promulgation of an emissions limitation shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" when the determination is made pursuant to section 112(g)(2) of the Clean Air Act. In case-by-case emissions limitation determinations, the hazardous air pollutant shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" only for the individual source for which the emissions limitation determination was made.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Regulated Air Pollutant]

1.242 Regulation: One of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the AQMD.

1.243 Residence: A single- or two-family dwelling and the land and ancillary structures surrounding it.

1.244 Residential Waste Burning: The disposal of the combustible or flammable waste from a single- or two-family dwelling unit or residence by burning outdoors. Residential waste burning is not prescribed burning or other agricultural burning.

1.245 Responsible Official: A "responsible official" is an individual with the authority to certify that a source complies with all applicable federal requirements and federally-enforceable conditions of permits issued to sources, and possess the authority to bind the source to compliance with permit conditions and contractual obligations.

- (1) For a corporation, a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to

a permit and either:

- A. The facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars); or
 - B. The delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Air Pollution Control Officer;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively;
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official; or
 - (4) For an acid rain unit subject to Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act, the "responsible official" is the designated representative of that unit for any purposes under Title IV and Regulation 5.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Responsible Official]

- 1.246 Retail Service Station:** Any new or existing motor vehicle fueling service station subject to payment of California sales tax on gasoline sales.
- 1.247 Road Surface:** The traveled way of a road and any shoulder which extends up to 10 feet from the edge of the traveled way.
- 1.248 Rule:** A Rule of the Air Quality Management District.
- 1.249 Sand and Gravel Operation:** Any aggregate-producing facility operating in alluvial deposits.
- 1.250 Secondary Control System:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, a device or apparatus that reduces the concentration of perchloroethylene in the re-circulating air at the end of the drying cycle beyond the level achievable with a refrigerated condenser alone. An "integral" secondary control system is designed and offered as an integral part of a production package with a single make and model of dry cleaning machine and primary control system. An "add-on" secondary control system is designed or offered as a separate retrofit system for use on multiple machine makes and models.
- 1.251 Self – Service Dry Cleaning Machine:** A perchloroethylene dry cleaning machine that is loaded, activated, or unloaded by the customer.
- 1.252 Sensitive Receptor:** Any Class I Area and/or any other areas deemed to be sensitive by the APCO including, but not limited to K-12 schools, senior retirement housing and hospitals.
- 1.253 Separator:** Any device used to recover perchloroethylene from a water-perchloroethylene mixture.
- 1.254 Serpentine:** Any form of hydrous magnesium silicate minerals - including, but not limited to, antigorite, lizardite, and chrysotile.
- 1.255 Shall:** A provision is "binding" upon anyone subject to the respective rule.
- 1.256 Shutdown:** The cessation of operation of an affected facility for any purpose.

1.257 Significant Permit Modification: A "significant permit modification" is any modification to either an AQMD or a federally-enforceable condition on a permit to operate which:

- (1) Involves any modification under section 112(g) of Title I of the Clean Air Act or under U.S. EPA regulations promulgated pursuant to Title I of the Clean Air Act, including 40 CFR Parts 51, 52, 60, 61, and 63;
- (2) Significantly changes the operations or monitoring conditions;
- (3) Provides for the relaxation of any reporting or recordkeeping conditions;
- (4) Involves a permit term or condition which allows a source to avoid an applicable federal requirement, including: 1) a federally-enforceable voluntary emissions cap assumed in order to avoid triggering a modification requirement of Title I of the Clean Air Act, or 2) an alternative hazardous air pollutant emission limit pursuant to section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act;
- (5) Involves a case-by-case determination of any emission standard or other requirement; or
- (6) Involves a source-specific determination for ambient impacts, visibility analysis, or increment analysis on portable sources.

[Reference: 40 CFR 70.7(e)(2) and (4)]

1.258 Significant: The potential of a new or modified stationary source to emit air contaminants that would equal or exceed any of the following rates in tons per year.

Air Contaminant		Significant Emission Rate
Air	For BACT determinations:	Tons Per Year
	Carbon monoxide	100
	Nitrogen oxides	40
	Sulfur dioxide	40
	Particulate matter	25
	PM-10	16
	Ozone	40 as VOC
	Lead	0.6
	Beryllium	0.0004

Contaminant	Significant Emission Rate
For BACT determinations:	Tons Per Year
Mercury	0.1
Vinyl chloride	1
Fluorides	3
Sulfuric acid mist	7
Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S)	10
Total reduced sulfur (including H ₂ S)	10
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H ₂ S)	10

For MACT determinations:	
Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAPS)	
listed pursuant to section 112(b)	
of the Clean Air Act 1990:	10 for any one HAP
	25 for two or more HAP

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).

- 1.259 Single and Two-Family Dwelling:** A permanent or temporary building or structure and the area immediately adjacent to the residence, used as a one- or two-family residence, including pre-fabricated structure(s), mobile home(s) and house trailer(s).
- 1.260 Silviculture:** The establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.
- 1.261 Smelt Dissolving Tank:** A vessel used for dissolving the molten salts (smelt) recovered from the Kraft recovery furnace.
- 1.262 Solid Particulate Matter:** Any material except uncombined water, which can exist in a finely divided form as solid at standard conditions.
- 1.263 Solid Waste Dump:** Any accumulation for the purpose of disposal of any solid waste.
- 1.264 Solid Waste Incinerator:** A "solid waste incinerator" is any incinerator which burns solid waste material from commercial, industrial, medical, general public sources (e.g., residences, hotels, or motels), or other categories of solid waste incinerators subject to a performance standard promulgated pursuant to sections 111 or 129 of the Clean Air Act. The following incinerators are excluded from the definition of "solid waste incinerator" for the purpose of Regulation V:
- (1) Any hazardous waste incinerator required to obtain a permit under the authority of section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. section 6925);
 - (2) Any materials recovery facility which primarily recovers metals;
 - (3) Any qualifying small power production facility as defined in 16 U.S.C.A. section 796(17)(C);
 - (4) Any qualifying cogeneration facility which burns homogenous waste for the production of energy as defined in 16 U.S.C.A. section 796(18)(B); or
 - (5) Any air curtain incinerator which burns only wood, yard, or clean lumber waste and complies with the opacity limitations to be established by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA.
- 1.265 Solvents:** Include diluents and thinners and are defined as materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as solvents, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such materials which exhibit a boiling point higher than 220°F at 0.5 millimeter mercury absolute pressure or have an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 220°F.
- 1.266 Source:** Any operation that produces and/or emits air pollution.

- 1.267 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.
- 1.268 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) at 20 degrees Centigrade or 29.92 inches mercury at 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Results of all analysis and tests shall be calculated and reported at this temperature and pressure.
- 1.269 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.
- 1.270 Startup:** The setting in operation of an affected facility for any purpose.
- 1.271 State Responsibility Area (SRA):** That area as defined in Public Resources Code Section 4126 and classified by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection where the State is responsible for wild land fire protection. This excludes incorporated cities and lands owned or controlled by the federal government or other federal agencies.
- 1.272 Stationary Source:** Any building, structure, facility, or installation (or any such grouping) that:
- (1) Emits, or may emit, or has the potential to result, cause, or create the emissions of any regulated air pollutant or hazardous air pollutant;
 - (2) Is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties;
 - (3) Is under the ownership, operation, or control of the same person (or persons under common control) or entity; and
 - (4) Belongs to a single major industrial grouping; for example, each building, structure, facility, or installation in the grouping has the same two-digit code under the system described in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
- [Reference: 40 CFR 70.2 Stationary Source]
- 1.273 Steam Generating Unit:** Any furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fuel for the purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
- 1.274 Submerged Fill Pipe:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, any fill pipe which has its discharge opening entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches (6") above the bottom of the tank.
- 1.275 Sunset:** The event or time of daily disappearance of the sun below the western horizon.
- 1.276 Surfacing:** The act of covering any surface used for purposes of pedestrian, vehicular, or non-vehicular travel including, but not limited to, roads, road shoulders, streets, alleys, lanes, driveways, parking lots, playgrounds, trails, squares, plazas and fairgrounds.
- 1.277 Tank Installation:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, the installation of one or more stationary storage tanks at any facility or excavation of fifty percent (50%) or more of an existing facility's total underground liquid piping from stationary storage tanks to the gasoline dispensers.

- 1.278 Throughput:** The volume of gasoline dispensed at a retail service station in any calendar year.
- 1.279 Timber Operations:** Cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.
- 1.280 Topping Off:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, an attempt to dispense gasoline to a motor vehicle fuel tank after a vapor recovery dispensing nozzle has shut off automatically.
- 1.281 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 mists are not to be included in the determination of TRS.
- 1.282 Toxic Air Contaminants:** A toxic air contaminant is defined as any substance with the potential to contaminate the air with or to create, air contaminants which are referenced in 39660 of the Health & Safety Code or determined by the APCO to be toxic.

The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as "toxic air contaminants" with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

- 1.283 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.
- 1.284 Trained Operator:** The owner, the operator, or an employee of the facility, who holds a record of completion for the initial course of an environmental training program and maintains her/his status by successfully completing the refresher courses as required.
- 1.285 Treated Brush:** Vegetative material to be burned that has been felled, crushed uprooted or crushed by manual or mechanical equipment or has been desiccated with herbicides or is dead.
- 1.286 Uncontrolled Chromium Emissions From the Hard Chrome Plating or Chromic Acid Anodizing Facility:** The chromium emissions from the emissions collection systems at the facility calculated as if no control equipment is in use. For the purpose of determining compliance, the uncontrolled chromium emissions shall be calculated using an emission factor based on tests conducted in accordance with ARB Test Method 425 or 14 mg/ampere-hour, whichever is less.
- 1.287 Uncontrolled Emissions:** The emission rate of the basic equipment to the control equipment, measured from the flue at a location downstream of the last combustion chamber and before the control equipment.
- 1.288 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA):** "United States Environmental Protection Agency" refers to the Administrator or designated representative of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- 1.289 Vapor Adsorber:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, a bed of activated carbon or other adsorbent into which perchloroethylene vapors are introduced and trapped for subsequent

desorbition.

- 1.290 Vapor Leak:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, any source of gasoline vapors which cause a combustible gas detector meter reading of 100 percent of the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). A marginal vapor leak may be verified by conducting a vacuum leak test. A vapor leak does not include any vapor resulting from liquid spillage or liquid leaks.
- 1.291 Vapor Recovery System:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the hydrocarbon vapors and discharged gases and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such hydrocarbon vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere, with all tank gauging and sampling devices vapor-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.
- 1.292 Vapor Tight:** As applied to gasoline storage and dispensing operations, a leak of less than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit on a combustible gas detector measured at a distance of 2.5 cm (1 in.) from the source or no visible evidence of air entrainment in the sight glasses of liquid delivery hoses.
- 1.293 Vented Machine:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, dry cleaning equipment in which washing, extraction, and drying are all performed in the same single unit and in which fresh air is introduced into the drum in the last step of the drying cycle and exhausted to the atmosphere, either directly or through a control device.
- 1.294 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC):** Any compound containing at least one (1) atom of carbon, excluding any Exempt Compound as identified in this Rule 101 Definitions. (For the purposes of implementing the AQMD *New Source Review* the term ROC (Reactive Organic Compound) is assumed to be the same as those compounds defined under the VOC definition.)
- 1.295 Voluntary Emissions Cap:** A "voluntary emissions cap" is an optional, federally-enforceable emissions limit on one or more emissions unit(s) which a source assumes in order to avoid an applicable federal requirement. The source remains subject to all other applicable federal requirements.
- 1.296 Waste:** All discarded putrescent and non-putrescent solid, semisolid and liquid materials, including but not limited to petroleum wastes, construction and demolition debris, coated wire, tires, tar, tarpaper, wood waste, processed or treated wood and wood products, petroleum products, metals, motor vehicle bodies and parts, rubber, synthetics; plastics including plastic film, twine and pipe; fiberglass, Styrofoam, garbage, trash, refuse, rubbish, disposable diapers, ashes, glass, industrial wastes, manufactured products, equipment, instruments, utensils, appliances, furniture, cloth, rags, paper or paper products, cardboard, boxes, crates, excelsior, offal, swill, carcass of dead animals, manure, human or animal parts of wastes (including blood; fecal- and food-contaminated materials), asbestos shingles, floor tiles and other similar smoke-producing materials including felled trees; tree stumps; brush; plant cuttings and pruning; branches; garden waste; weeds; grass clippings, pine needles, leaves and other natural vegetation waste.
- 1.297 Water – Repelling Operations:** As applied to dry cleaning operations, the treatment of materials with a water-repellent solution that contains perchloroethylene.
- 1.298 Wild land Vegetation Management Burning:** The use of prescribed burning conducted by a public agency, or through a cooperative agreement or contract involving a public agency, to burn land predominantly covered with chaparral, trees, grass or standing brush.

- 1.299 Wood Fired Boiler:** Any boiler used for steam generation from which the products of combustion are directed through a flue or chimney and which derives at least 80 percent of its fuel input heat content from wood, or wood associated waste.
- 1.300 Wood Waste for the Purpose of Open Outdoor Burning:** Combustible waste from trees, vines, bushes or other vegetative material.