

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 102 – DEFINITION OF TERMS

(Adopted February 4, 1977)(Amended April 1, 1977; September 2, 1977; November 4, 1988; July 9, 1993; November 17, 1995; June 13, 1997; March 13, 1998; June 12, 1998; April 9, 1999; October 19, 2001; December 3, 2004)

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

AGRICULTURAL BURNING means 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 and pest prevention. Agricultural burning also includes open outdoor fires used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified above.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS means any operation occurring on a ranch or farm directly related to the growing of crops, or raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood.

AGRICULTURAL PERMIT UNIT means any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance or combination thereof operated at an agricultural source, which is an agricultural operation and may cause or control the emissions of air contaminants that is not exempt from permit. In addition, each of the following at an agricultural source shall be considered a single agricultural permit unit:

- (A) All confined animal facilities, except that portion that is conveyORIZED feed storage and distribution.
- (B) All conveyORIZED feed storage and distribution at confined animal facilities.
- (C) All orchard wind machines powered by an internal combustion engine with a manufacturer's rating greater than 50 brake horsepower, and operated more than 30 hours in a calendar year.

AGRICULTURAL SOURCE means a source of air pollution or a group of sources used in the production of crops, or the raising of fowl or animals located on contiguous property under common ownership or control that meets any of the following criteria:

- (A) Is a confined animal facility.
- (B) Is a stationary or portable internal combustion engine used in the production of crops or the raising of fowl or animals except an engine that is used to propel implements of husbandry, as that term is defined in Section 36000 of the Vehicle Code, as that section existed on January 1, 2003.
- (C) Is a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7661 to 7661f, incl.) and the federal regulation adopted pursuant to Title V, or is a source that is otherwise subject to regulation by a district pursuant to this division or the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.)

AGRICULTURAL WASTES means unwanted or unsalable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations, other than forest or range management operations, directly related to the growing of crops or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood. The term does not include wastes created by land use conversion to non-agricultural purposes unless the destruction of such waste by open outdoor fire is ordered by the County or State Agricultural Commissioner upon his determination that the waste is infested with infections transmittable or contagious plant disease which is an immediate hazard to agricultural operations conducted on adjoining or nearby property.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER means the Executive Officer, or designee of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

AIR CONTAMINANT or air pollutant means 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 matters, acids or any combination thereof.

ATMOSPHERE (This definition was adopted on November 16, 1954 for the Metropolitan Zone and on November 23, 1973 for the Southern Zone. It is currently applicable only to the Metropolitan and Southern Zones.) "Atmosphere" means 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.

BASIC EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, equipment or contrivance which causes the issuance of air contaminants.

BREAKDOWN means a condition caused by an accidental fire or non-preventable mechanical or electrical failure.

CLEAN AIR SOLVENT is a VOC-containing material used to perform solvent cleaning, solvent finishing, or surface preparation operations or activities which:

- (A) Contains no more than twenty-five (25) grams of VOC per liter of material, as applied;
- (B) Has a VOC composite partial vapor pressure less than 5 mm Hg at 20°C (68°F);
- (C) Reacts to form ozone at a rate not exceeding that of toluene;
- (D) Contains no compounds classified as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) by the Federal Clean Air Act, or Ozone Depleting Compounds (ODCs) and Global Warming Compounds (GWCs) as defined by the District; and
- (E) Has been certified by the District to meet the criteria stated in (A) through (D) according to test methods and procedures approved by the District.

CLEAN AIR SOLVENT CERTIFICATE is a certificate issued by the District to a manufacturer, distributor, or facility for a specified product or class of products that meets the criteria for a Clean Air Solvent.

A Clean Air Solvent Certificate shall be valid for five years from the date of issuance, unless some lesser time is designated and written notification is given by the Executive Officer, and shall be renewed upon the Executive Officer's determination that the product(s) continues to meet the criteria for a Clean Air Solvent. However, the Executive Officer may revoke such Certificate if it is determined that the specific product or class of products does not meet the requirements of Clean Air Solvents as defined at the time of issuance.

COMBUSTIBLE REFUSE means any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

COMBUSTION CONTAMINANTS are particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE means the date or dates by which a source or category of sources is required to comply with specific emission limitations contained in any air pollution rule, regulation, or statute and with any increment of progress toward such compliance.

CONFINED ANIMAL FACILITY (CAF) means a source or group of sources of air pollution at an agricultural source for the raising of 3,360 or more fowl or 50 or more animals, including but not limited to, any structure, building, installation, farm, corral, coop, feed storage area, milking parlor, or system for the collection, storage, or distribution of solid and liquid manure; if domesticated animals, including but not limited to, cattle, calves, horses, sheep, goats, swine, rabbits, chickens, turkeys, or ducks corralled, penned, or otherwise caused to remain in restricted areas for commercial agricultural purposes and feeding is by means other than grazing.

CONTROL EQUIPMENT means air pollution control equipment which eliminates, reduces or controls the issuance of air contaminants.

DISTRICT means the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

DUSTS are minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes including, but not limited to, crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, and sweeping.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER means the Executive Officer or designee of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

EQUIPMENT means any article, machine, or other contrivance.

EXEMPT Compounds are any of the following compounds

(A) Group I

1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC-43-10mee)

1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC 225cb)

3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC 225ca)

acetone

ethane

(A) Group I (cont.)

chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)

trifluoromethane (HFC-23)

2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123)

2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124)

pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134)

1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)

1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b)

1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)

1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)

1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations

cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations

sulfur-containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

difluoromethane (HFC-32)

1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$)

2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
[[$(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$]

1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$)

2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane
[[$(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$]

parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF)

methyl acetate

(B) Group II

methylene chloride (dichloromethane)

1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)

trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

(B) Group II (cont.)

dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
cyclic, branched, or linear, completely methylated siloxanes
(VMS)
tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene)*
ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)

*The listing of tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene) as a Group II Exempt Compound shall become effective December 2, 1997.

The use of Group II compounds and/or carbon tetrachloride may be restricted in the future because they are either toxic, potentially toxic, upper-atmosphere ozone depleters, or cause other environmental impacts. By January 1, 1996, chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), and carbon tetrachloride were phased out in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulation Title 40, Part 82 (December 10, 1993).

Whenever there is a conflict between the definition of exempt compounds of VOCs in this rule and the definition of exempt compounds of VOCs in another District rule, the definition in Rule 102 shall apply.

FLEET VEHICLES means gasoline-powered motor vehicles as defined by Section 415 of the Vehicle Code and which are operated from one business address.

FUGITIVE DUST means any solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, directly or indirectly as a result of the activities of man.

GASOLINE means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 200 mm Hg (3.9 pounds per square inch), or greater.

HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANT means any air pollutant listed as such by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with Section 112(b)(1) of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(b)(1)).

HEARING BOARD means the Hearing Board of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means steps to be taken by an owner or operator to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance. (See definition of "Schedule of Increments of Progress.")

LOADING FACILITY means any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is both possessed by one person, and located so that all the organic liquid loading outlets, for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 90 meters (295 feet) in diameter.

MOTOR VEHICLE is a vehicle which is self-propelled.

MULTIPLE-CHAMBER INCINERATOR means any equipment, structure or part of a structure, used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion chambers, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts.

OIL-EFFLUENT WATER SEPARATOR means any tank, box, sump or other container in which any petroleum or product thereof, floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container, is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

ORCHARD HEATER or citrus grove heater means any equipment burning any type of fuel or material capable of being used, for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage that is approved by the California Air Resources Board to produce no more

than one gram of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material. Equipment commonly known as Wind Machines are not included.

ORCHARD WIND MACHINE means an internal combustion engine powered fan used in orchards or in citrus groves exclusively for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

ORGANIC MATERIAL means a chemical compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

ORGANIC SOLVENTS include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as solvents, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents, except that such material exhibiting a boiling point higher than 104°C (219°F) at 0.5 mm Hg absolute pressure or having an equivalent vapor pressure shall not be considered to be solvents unless exposed to temperatures exceeding 104°C (219°F).

OZONE-DEPLETING COMPOUNDS (ODCs) are Class I substances identified in 40 CFR, Part 82, Appendix A, Subpart A, including, but not limited to the following compounds:

- 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform)
- trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
- dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
- 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2,-trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
- 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
- chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)

PARTICULATE MATTER means any material, except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.

PPM means parts per million by volume.

PERSON means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any other officer or employee

thereof. PERSON also means the United States or its agencies to the extent authorized by Federal law.

PHOTOCHEMICALLY REACTIVE SOLVENT means any solvent with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations, referred to the total volume of solvent:

- (A) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, esters or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation except perchloroethylene: 5 percent;
- (B) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene, methyl benzoate and phenyl acetate: 8 percent;
- (C) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures, trichloroethylene or toluene: 20 percent.

Whenever any organic solvent or any constituent of an organic solvent may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic compounds, it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive chemical group, that is, that group having the least allowable percent of the total volume of solvents.

PM-10 means the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to 10 microns as measured by applicable State and Federal reference test methods.

PROCESS WEIGHT means the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may discharge contaminants into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid gaseous fuels and air will not.

PROCESS WEIGHT PER HOUR means the total process weight divided 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.

RECEPTOR AREA means that specified geographic area in which the air contaminants emitted from a source area are present or to which they may be transported.

REDUCTION OF ANIMAL MATTER means any heated process, used for rendering, cooking, drying, dehydrating, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating of animal matter.

REGULATION means one of the major subdivisions of the Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

RULE means a rule of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

SCHEDULE OF INCREMENTS OF PROGRESS means a statement of dates when various steps are to be taken to bring a source of air contaminants into compliance with emission standards and shall include, to the extent feasible, the following:

- (A) The dates of submittal of the final plan for the control of emissions of air contaminants from that source to the District.
- (B) The date by which contracts for emission control systems or process modifications will be awarded, or the date by which orders will be issued for the purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control or process modification.
- (C) The date of initiation of on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process change.
- (D) The date by which on-site construction or installation of emission control equipment or process modification is to be completed.
- (E) The date by which final compliance is to be achieved.
- (F) Such other dates by which other appropriate and necessary steps shall be taken to permit close and effective supervision of progress toward timely compliance.

SMALL BUSINESS means a business which is independently owned and operated and meets the following criteria, or if affiliated with another concern, the combined activities of both concerns shall meet these criteria:

- (A) the number of employees is 10 or less; and
- (B) the total gross annual receipts are \$500,000 or less; or
- (C) not-for-profit training center.

For the purpose of qualifying for assistance offered by the District's Small Business Assistance Office only, a small business means a business with total gross annual receipts of \$5,000,000 or less, or a business with a total number of employees of 100 or less.

SOLID PARTICULATE MATTER means particulate matter which exists as a solid at standard conditions.

SOURCE AREA means that specified geographic area in which air contaminants are emitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS are a gas temperature of 60°F and a gas pressure of 760 mm Hg (14.7 pounds per square inch) absolute.

SUBMERGED FILL PIPE means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is completely submerged when the liquid level is 15 centimeters (6 inches) above the bottom of the container; or when applied to a container which is loaded from the side, it means any fill pipe the opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 45 centimeters (18 inches) above the bottom of the container.

VEHICLE is a device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn upon a highway, excepting a device moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) is any volatile compound of carbon, excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and exempt compounds.