

EL DORADO COUNTY AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 101 - GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

(Adopted: February 15, 2000, Amended X, 2017)

101.1 General

- A. **Title:** These Rules and Regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District.
- B. **Applicability:** Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and regulations or where the context otherwise indicates, the provisions of this rule shall apply to all rules and regulations of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District.
- C. **Severability:** If any regulation, rule, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of these rules and regulations is, for any reason, held invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed as a separate, distinct, and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the Rules and Regulations of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District.

101.2 Definitions

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

Affected Pollutants Those pollutants for which an ambient air quality standard has been established by the Environmental Protection Agency or by the ARB and the precursors to such pollutants, and those pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Clean Air Act or by the ARB under the Health and Safety Code including volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, PM-10, carbon monoxide, ethylene, lead, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur, and reduced sulfur compounds, and those pollutants which the Environmental Protection Agency, after due process, or the ARB or the District, after public hearing, determine may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the public health, or the public welfare.

Air Contaminant or Pollutant Any matter which causes or tends to cause the degradation of air quality when discharged, released, or propagated by other means

into the atmosphere. Such matter includes, but is not limited to, smoke, dust, charred paper, soot, grime, carbon compounds, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

Air Pollution Control Officer	The Air Pollution Control Officer of the Air Quality Management District of El Dorado County or his authorized representative.
Allowable Emissions	The emission rate calculated using the maximum design capacity of the source, unless the source is subject to Permit to Operate conditions which limit the operating rate, hours of operation, or both; the most stringent of any applicable emission limitations contained in the Rules and Regulations; or, as specified in a Permit to Operate condition(s).
Alter	Any addition to, enlargement of, replacement of, major modification, or change of the design, capacity, process, or arrangement; or, increase in the connected loading of equipment or control apparatus, which will significantly increase or effect the kind or amount of air contaminants emitted.
Ambient	Local atmospheric conditions such as temperature, barometric pressure, wind speed and direction, pollutant concentrations, etc.
Ambient Air Quality Standards	The standards define maximum concentrations of pollutants, in the air, that the District is striving to achieve. Both the state and federal governments have promulgated standards. Primary standards are designed to protect health with an adequate margin of safety. Secondary standards are designed to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects. The standards are subject to periodic revision as deemed necessary. All references to "ambient air quality standards" in these Rules and Regulations shall be considered to be the National Ambient Air Quality Standards unless denoted otherwise.
ARB	The California State Air Resources Board, or any person authorized to act on its behalf.
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 emissions into the building shall be considered to be an emission into the atmosphere.
Attainment Pollutant	A pollutant for which the Environmental Protection Agency has designated the Air Quality Management District or a sub-District zone, as either an attainment or unclassified area.
Baseline Concentration	The ambient concentration level reflecting actual air quality as monitored or modeled as of (1) January 1, 1981, minus any contribution from major stationary sources and major modifications on which construction commenced on or after

	January 5, 1975, or attainment pollutants; and (2) the date an application for Authority to Construct is deemed complete by the Air Pollution Control Officer for nonattainment pollutants.
Board	The El Dorado County Air Quality Management Board of Directors.
Breakdown Condition	An unforeseeable failure or malfunction of (1) any air pollution control equipment or related operating equipment which causes a violation of any emission limitation or restriction prescribed by the Rules and Regulations or state law; or (2) any in-stack continuous monitoring equipment. The failure or malfunction shall not be the result of neglect or disregard of any air pollution control law, rule, or regulation; intentional or the result of negligence; the result of improper maintenance; a recurrent breakdown of the same equipment; or a nuisance.
Calendar Quarter	Any of the following three month periods: January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, July 1 through September 30, or October 1 through December 31.
Calendar Year	The twelve-month period of January 1 through December 31.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.
Cold Cleaner	Any batch loaded, non-boiling solvent degreaser.
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.
Combustion Contaminant	Any particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any material which contains carbon in either the free or combined state.
Contiguous Property	Two or more parcels of land with a common boundary or separated solely by a public roadway or other public right-of-way.
Control Equipment	A device which reduces or eliminates the release of an air contaminant to the atmosphere.
Criteria Pollutant	An air pollutant regulated by a national ambient air quality standard contained within 40 CFR Part 50.
Day	The 24-hour period starting at twelve midnight and continuing up to the subsequent twelve midnight hour.
District	The Air Quality Management District of El Dorado County.
Dust	Minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, covering, bagging, sweeping, milling, drilling, demolishing, blasting, shoveling, conveying, or other similar processes
Emission	Air contaminants released into the atmosphere.

Emission Data	Measured or calculated concentrations or weights of air contaminants emitted into the atmosphere. Data used to calculate emission data is not emission data.
Emission Point	The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which air contaminants enter the atmosphere.
Emission Unit	Any part of a stationary source which emits or could have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency or any person authorized to act on its behalf.
Exempt Compounds:	Compounds which are not involved in the generation of ozone and, as such, are not considered to be a Volatile Organic Compound. They are as follows:
General compounds	Methane (CH ₄) carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Carbonic acid (CO(OH) ₂) acetone ammonium carbonate ((NH ₄)HCO ₃ (NH ₄)CO ₂ NH ₂) metal carbides (M-C) or carbonates (M-CO ₃) ethane methyl acetate completely methylated siloxanes methyl formate (HCOOCH ₃)
Chlorinated compounds	methylene chloride (dichloromethane) 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (perchloroethylene)
Fluorinated compounds	2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane Trans -1,3,3,3 tetrafluoropropane (HFO-1234ze) Trans -1 -chloro - 3,3,3 trifluoropropane (HFO-1233zd)
Chlorinated and fluorinated compounds	parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF) (1-chloro-4-trifluoromethyl benzene)
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12) 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114) chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31) 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123) 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a) 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124) 1,1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b) 1-chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b) 1-chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a) 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca)

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

Hydrofluorocarbons trifluoromethane (HFC-23)

(HFCs) difluoromethane (HFC-32)

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

pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)

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

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

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

1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a)

ethylfluoride (HFC-161)

1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea)

1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)

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-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) The following four classes of

- a. Completely fluorinated alkanes.
- b. Completely fluorinated ethers, with no multiple bonding of carbons.
- c. Completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no multiple bonding of carbons.
- d. Those containing sulfur which bonds only with carbon and fluorine, but has no multiple bonding of carbons.

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

The following low-reactive organic compounds which have been exempted by the U.S. EPA:

- a. acetone;
- b. ethane;
- c. parachlorobenzotrifluoride;
- d. perchloroethylene, and
- e. methyl acetate.
- f. propylene carbonate (PC)
- g. dimethyl carbonate (DMC)
- h. Tertiary-Butyl Acetate (TBAC)

TBAC is exempt for purposes of emissions limitations or VOC content requirements but not for recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC.

Facility

Any building, structure, facility, or emission unit which emits or may emit any affected pollutant directly or as a fugitive emission.

1. Building, structure, facility, or emission unit includes all pollutant emitting activities which:

- a. belong to the same industrial grouping;
 - b. are located on one property or on two or more contiguous properties; and,
 - c. are under the same or common ownership, operation, or control; or are owned or operated by entities which are under common control.
2. Pollutant emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if:
- a. they have the same two-digit standard industrial classification code under the system described in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual; or
 - b. they are part of a common production process, i.e. an industrial, manufacturing, or any connected process which involves a common material.

Federal Land Manager	Means, with respect to any lands in the United States, the Secretary of the department with authority over such lands.
Flue	Any duct or passage for air, gases or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
Fossil Fuel	Natural gas, petroleum, coal, and any form of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.
Fossil Fuel Fired Steam Generator	A furnace or boiler which burns fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.
Fugitive Dust	Solid particulate matter that becomes airborne, other than that emitted from an exhaust stack, as a result of operation of a facility.
Fugitive Emissions	Emissions which could not reasonably be passed through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening. Fugitive hazardous air pollutant emissions shall be considered when determining whether a source is a major stationary source pursuant to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 and Rule 522, TITLE V - FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM. The fugitive emissions of a source shall not be considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source pursuant to Title V, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources listed in 40 CFR 70.2, "Definitions," "Major Source".
Fumes	Minute solid particles generated by the condensation of vapors from the sublimation of solid matter or evaporation of liquid matter.
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation in the thermal infrared range and is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect. The primary GHG are water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxides (N ₂ O), and ozone

(O₃). Each pollutant's ability to retain infrared radiation represents its "global warming potential" and is expressed in terms of CO₂ equivalents (CO₂e). Emissions of these pollutants are expressed in annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalents (MTCO₂e/yr). The primary man-made sources of GHG are fossil fuel burning, livestock waste, landfill off-gassing, industrial processes, and agricultural sources.

Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)	Any air pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act as amended in 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 7401 et seq.).
Health and Safety Code	Division 26 of the State of California Health and Safety Code, unless specifically listed as otherwise.
Hearing Board	The appellate review board of the District as provided for in the Health and Safety Code.
Incineration	Operation in which waste material is combusted with the principle purpose, or with the principle result, being to reduce its bulk or facilitate its disposal.
Incinerator	Any furnace or other closed fire chamber used to dispose of combustible waste by burning; the products of combustion are directed through a flue or chimney.
Installation	The placement, assemblage, or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, including all preparatory work at such premises.
Lake Tahoe Air Basin	Established pursuant to Section 39606 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California and as described in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 60113(a) or 40 CFR 81.275. This air basin is delineated on an official map on file at the California Air Resources Board Headquarters Office.
Lowest Achievable Emission Rate	For any source, the most stringent of: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The most effective emission limitation which the Environmental Protection Agency has certified as contained in the implementation plan of any state, approved under the Clean Air Act, for such class or category of source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Air Pollution Control Officer that such limitation is not achievable;2. The most effective emissions control technique which has been achieved in practice, for such category or class of source; or3. Any other emission control technique found, after public hearing, by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be

technologically feasible and cost effective for such class or category of sources, or for a specific source.

In no event shall the application of lowest achievable emission rate allow for emissions in excess of those allowable under 40 CFR Part 60.

Major Stationary Source

A stationary source which emits or has the potential to emit: 25 tons per year (tpy) or more of nitrogen oxides, 25 tpy or more of volatile organic compounds, 100 tpy or more of carbon monoxide, 100 tpy or more of PM10, 100 tpy of sulfur oxides, 100 tpy of any regulated pollutant or levels specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Clean Air Act of 1990, Section 112(a)(1). In addition, any physical change occurring at a stationary source not otherwise qualifying as a major stationary source, which would constitute a major stationary source by itself makes the source a major stationary source. For the purposes of *Rule 522, TITLE V - FEDERAL OPERATING PERMIT PROGRAM*, a major stationary source also includes any source which emits or has a potential to emit 10 tpy of one HAP or 25 tpy of two or more Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs), as listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Federal Clean Air Act, or any lesser quantity threshold promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Major Modification

Modification to a major stationary source which results in an increase in the potential to emit greater than: 25 tons per year of nitrogen oxides, 25 tons per year of volatile organic compounds, 100 tons per year of carbon monoxide, 40 tons per year of sulfur oxides, or 15 tons per year of PM10 aggregated with all other increases in potential to emit over the period of five consecutive years before the application for modification, and including the calendar year of the most recent application.

Modification

Any physical change, change in method of operation (including change in fuel characteristics), addition to, or any change in hours of operation, or change in production rate of, which:

1. For an emissions unit:
 - a. Would necessitate a change in permit conditions;
 - b. Is not specifically limited by a permit condition; or
 - c. Results in an increase, a decrease, or no change in emissions which are not subject to emission limitations.
2. For a stationary source: is a modification of any emission units, or addition of any new emission units.
3. The following shall not be considered a modification:

- a. A change in ownership;
- b. Routine maintenance and repair;
- c. A reconstructed stationary source or emission unit which shall be treated as a new stationary source or emission unit; and
- d. The addition of a continuous emission monitoring system.

Mountain Counties Air Basin	Established pursuant to Section 39606 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California and as described in Title 17, California Code of Regulations, Section 60111 (i), the Mountain Counties Air Basin includes all of El Dorado County except that portion included in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin, defined by 17 CCR 60113(b).
Multiple-Chamber Incinerator	Any article, machine, equipment, contrivance, structure, or part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage-ports or ducts employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
Nonattainment Pollutant	Any pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard was exceeded within the District more than three (3) discontinuous times (or, for annual standards, more than one (1) time) within the three (3) years immediately preceding the date when the application for the Authority to Construct was filed, or which has been designated nonattainment pursuant to final rule-making by the Environmental Protection Agency published in the Federal Register, or which has been designated nonattainment by the ARB pursuant to Section 39607 of the Health and Safety Code. Any pollutant which is a precursor to a nonattainment pollutant is, itself, a nonattainment pollutant.
NOx	The sum of all oxides of nitrogen, except for nitrous oxide, collectively expressed as nitrogen dioxide.
Operation	Any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or properties of a material
Orchard or Citrus Heaters	Any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel or material, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.
Organic Solvents	Any organic materials used for cleaning which are liquids at standard conditions.
Owner or Operator	Any person who owns, operates, controls, or supervises an affected facility or a stationary source of which an affected

	facility is a part.								
Particulate Matter	Any material which can exist in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions, except uncombined water.								
Pathological Waste	Includes, but not limited to, human or animal tissue, or natural constituents thereof.								
Person	Any person, company, association, organization, user, partnership, business trust, corporation, firm, contractor, supplier, installer, operator, owner or operator, government agency or public district, or officer or employee thereof.								
PM_{2.5} (PM_{2.5})	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to a nominal 2.5 microns as measured by an applicable reference test method or method found in Article 2, Subchapter 6, Title 17, California Code of Regulations (commencing with Section 94100).								
PM₁₀ (PM₁₀)	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to a nominal 10 microns as measured by an applicable reference test method or method found in Article 2, Subchapter 6, Title 17, California Code of Regulations (commencing with Section 94100).								
Portable Equipment	Equipment which is periodically relocated and is not operated more than a total of 180 days at any one location in the District within any continuous 12 month period.								
PPMV	Parts per million by volume expressed on a dried gas basis.								
Precursor	A pollutant that, when emitted into the atmosphere, may undergo either a chemical or physical change which then produces another pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard has been adopted, or whose presence in the atmosphere will contribute to the violation of one or more ambient air quality standards. The following precursor-secondary air contaminant relationships shall be used:								
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>Precursor</th> <th>Secondary Air Contaminant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i></td> <td>Ozone PM10 (organic fraction)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Oxides of Nitrogen</i></td> <td>Ozone Nitrogen dioxide PM10 (nitrate fraction)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Oxides of Sulfur</i></td> <td>Sulfur dioxide Sulfates PM10 (sulfate fraction)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Precursor	Secondary Air Contaminant	<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>	Ozone PM10 (organic fraction)	<i>Oxides of Nitrogen</i>	Ozone Nitrogen dioxide PM10 (nitrate fraction)	<i>Oxides of Sulfur</i>	Sulfur dioxide Sulfates PM10 (sulfate fraction)
Precursor	Secondary Air Contaminant								
<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>	Ozone PM10 (organic fraction)								
<i>Oxides of Nitrogen</i>	Ozone Nitrogen dioxide PM10 (nitrate fraction)								
<i>Oxides of Sulfur</i>	Sulfur dioxide Sulfates PM10 (sulfate fraction)								
Process Weight Per Hour	The total weight, including contained moisture, of all materials introduced into any specific process, which process may cause an emission. Solid fuels are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not. (The Process Weight Per Hour will be derived by dividing the								

total process weight by 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.)

Public Record	Any record made available to the public containing any information relating to the conduct of the public's business that is prepared, owned, used or retained by the District, except "trade secrets" as defined in Rule 514.
Reactive Organic Compound	Same as Volatile Organic Compounds.
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 punched cards, drums, electronic media, files, and other documents.
Reduced Sulfur Compounds	Hydrogen sulfide, carbon disulfide, and carbonyl sulfide.
Regulated Air Pollutant	<p>A pollutant which is emitted into or otherwise enters the atmosphere and for which the State or the EPA has adopted an emission limit, standard, or other requirement. Regulated air pollutants include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">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 Federal Clean Air Act;3. Any pollutant subject to a new source performance standard promulgated pursuant to Section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act;4. Any ozone depleting substance specified as a Class I (chlorofluorocarbons) or Class II (hydrofluorocarbons) substance pursuant to Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act; and5. Any pollutant subject to a standard or requirement promulgated pursuant to Section 112 of the Federal Clean Air Act, including:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Any pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act (Prevention of Accidental Releases) shall be considered a "regulated air

pollutant" upon promulgation of the list.

- b. Any HAP subject to a standard or other requirement promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 112(d) or adopted by the District pursuant to 112(g) and (j) of the Federal 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 Federal Clean Air Act.

- c. Any HAP subject to a District case-by-case emissions limitation determination for a new or modified source, prior to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 Federal Clean Air Act. In case-by-case emissions limitation determinations, the HAP shall be considered a "regulated air pollutant" only for the individual source for which the emissions limitation determination was made.

Residential Rubbish Refuse originating from residential uses and includes wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings, and dry plants.

Rubbish Combustible and noncombustible solid wastes of commercial and industrial establishments, institutions, etc., exclusive of the highly putrescible wastes (garbage). Rubbish consists of such materials as paper, metal, wood, cans, furniture, yard trimmings, and ceramics.

Responsible Official An individual with the authority to certify that a source complies with all applicable requirements, including the conditions of permits issued such source in accordance with Regulation V PERMITS TO OPERATE. A responsible official is:

- 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 people 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 the principal executive officer or a ranking elected official.
 4. **For an acid rain unit subject to Title IV (Acid Deposition Control) of the Clean Air Act** - the designated representative of that unit for any purposes under Title IV and Rule 522 Title V - FEDERAL OPERATING PERMITS PROGRAM.

School

Any public or private school used for the primary purpose of the education of more than 12 children in kindergarten or grades 1 through 12, but does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes.

Secondary Emissions

Emissions within the District from (1) all cargo carriers, excluding motor vehicles as defined in the Vehicle Code, which load or unload at a facility, and (2) all offsite support facilities which would be constructed as a result of construction or modification of a facility.

Section

All section references are to the Health and Safety Code unless some other code is specifically mentioned.

Sensitive Receptor

Areas, facilities, or groups that may be more heavily impacted by various activities, which create air pollutants, based on the nature of the contaminant. Examples include, but are not limited to, towns and villages, campgrounds, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, airports, public events, shopping centers, and mandatory Class I Federal areas, the elderly, the young, and people with respiratory difficulty.

Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP)

Pollutants that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter time period than longer-lived climate pollutants, such as carbon dioxide. Their relative atmospheric heating potency can be tens, hundreds, or thousands of times greater than carbon dioxide. SLCP include three main components:

1. **Black Carbon** – Fine particulate matter produced from incomplete combustion of fossil fuels and biomass burning, most prevalent from old diesels and forest fires. Warms atmosphere by absorbing solar radiation, influences cloud formation, and darkens surface of snow and ice, accelerating heat absorption and melting. Its atmospheric residency is on the order of days but it continues to have an effect when it settles on snow/ice.
2. **Hydroflouorocarbons (HFCs)** – Man-made gases used in air conditioning, refrigeration, solvents, foam blowing agents, and aerosols used primarily as replacement for ozone depleting substances. Their atmospheric residency is approximately 15 years.
3. **Methane (CH₄)** – A greenhouse gas (GHG) and the principal component in natural gas and a main precursor to tropospheric ozone, which is both a powerful greenhouse gas and air pollutant. Its released from natural gas combustion, livestock waste, waste and wastewater treatment, and other agricultural sources. Its atmospheric residency is approximately 12 years.

Source Operation	The last operation preceding the emission of an air contaminant, which operation (a) results in the separation of the air contaminants from the process materials, or the conversion of process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuel, and (b) is not an air pollution abatement operation.
SO_x	The sum of all oxides of sulfur, collectively expressed as sulfur dioxide.
Standard Conditions	A temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit and an atmospheric pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated and reported at this temperature and pressure.
Standard Cubic Foot of Gas	The amount of gas that would occupy a volume of one (1) cubic foot, if free of water vapor, at standard conditions.
Stationary Source	Same as Facility.
Tahoe Basin	Same as Lake Tahoe Air Basin.
Totally Reduced Sulfur Compounds	Hydrogen sulfide, methyl mercaptan, dimethyl sulfide, and dimethyl disulfide.
Toxic Air Contaminant	An air contaminant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose

a present or potential hazard to human health, including air contaminants listed as such in the California Code of Regulations Title 17 Section 93000, and hazardous air pollutants identified pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, Title I, Section 112(b).

Volatile Organic Compounds

Any compound containing carbon except exempt compounds as defined in this rule.

Wipe Cleaning

Method of cleaning which utilizes a material, such as a rag, wetted with solvent coupled with a physical rubbing process to remove contaminants from surfaces.

101.3 Standards

Disclosure of Data: The Air Pollution Control Officer shall, upon due notice, make the following data and information available to the public and other government agencies for examination and provide copies thereof where appropriate:

- a. Air pollution data, including trade secrets, shall be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of Government Code Section 6254.7.
- b. Data required to be submitted to the District under the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act, and which the operator believes to be a trade secret, shall be protected from disclosure in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 44346.