

CALAVERAS COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

RULE 101 Title.

These rules and regulations shall be known as the Rules and Regulations of Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District.

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JLE 102 Definitions. 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 the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

- A. Air Pollution Control Officer. The Air Pollution Control Officer of the Air Pollution Control District of Calaveras County.
- B. Agricultural Burning. (a) Any open outdoor fire used in agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals, or in forest management or range improvement; or used in the improvement of land for wildlife and game habitat, or disease or pest prevention. (b) Any open outdoor fire used in the operation or maintenance of a system for the delivery of water for the purposes specified in subdivision (a) of this definition. Rule 302 D shall not apply to such burning.
- C. Agricultural Operation. The growing and harvesting of crops, or raising of fowl or animals for the primary purpose of making a profit, or providing a livelihood, or the conduction of agricultural research or instruction by an educational institution.
- D. Agricultural Wastes. Are (a) unwanted or unsellable materials produced wholly from agricultural operations and (b) materials not produced from agricultural operations, but which are intimately related to the growing or harvesting of crops and which are used in the field, such as fertilizer and pesticide sacks or containers where the sacks or containers are emptied in the field. This does not include, however, such items as shop wastes, demolition materials, garbage, oil filters, tires, pallets, and the like.
- E. Air Contaminant or Pollutant. Any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly, or indirectly, caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, dust, charred paper, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.

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- F. Alteration. Any addition to, enlargement of, 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 air contaminants emitted.
- G. Approved Ignition Devices. Means those instruments or materials that will ignite open fires without the production of black smoke by the ignition device. This would include such items as liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G.), butane, propane, or diesel oil burners, flares, or other similar material as approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer. This does not include tires, tar, tar paper, oil and other similar materials.
- H. A.R.B. The California State Air Resources Board, or any person authorized to act on its behalf.
- I. Atmosphere. The air that envelops 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.
- J. Board. The Calaveras County Air Pollution Control Board.
- K. Brush Treated. The material has been felled, crushed or up-rooted with mechanical equipment, or has been desiccated with herbicides.
- L. Combustible or Flammable Waste. Means 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.
- M. Combustion Contaminant. Any particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any material which contains carbon in either the free or the combined state.
- N. Condensed Fumes. Particulate matter generated by the condensation of vapors evolved after volatilization from the molten liquid state, or generated by sublimation, distillation, calcination or chemical reaction, when these processes create airborne particles.
- O. Designated Agency. Any agency designated by the A.R.B. and Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District as having authority to issue Agricultural Burn Permits.
- P. District. Is the Air Pollution Control District of Calaveras County.

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- Q. Dust. Minute solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, or other similar processes.
- R. Emission. The act of releasing or discharging air contaminants into the ambient air from any source.
- S. Emission Data. Are measured or calculated concentrations or weights of air contaminants emitted into the ambient air. Production data used to calculate emission data are not emission data.
- T. Emission Point. The place, located in a horizontal plane and vertical elevation, at which an emission enters the atmosphere.
- U. Flue. Any duct or passage for air, gases or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
- V. Forest Management Burning. Means the use of open fires, as part of a forest management practice, to remove forest debris. Forest Management practices include timber operations, silvicultural practices or forest protection practices.
- W. Fossil Fuel-fired Steam Generator. Means 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.
- X. Hearing Board. The appellate review board of any county or regional air pollution control district as provided for in the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.
- Y. Incineration. An operation in which combustion is carried on for the principal purpose, or with the principal result of oxidizing a waste material to reduce its bulk or facilitate its disposal.
- Z. Incinerator. Means any furnace or other closed fire chamber used to dispose of combustible waste by burning and from which the products of combustion are directed through a flue or chimney.
- AA. 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.
- BB. Institutional Facility. Means any hospital, boarding home, school or like facility.

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- CC. 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, inter-connected by gas passage ports or ducts employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.
- DD. No-Burn Day. Means any day on which agricultural burning is prohibited by the A.R.B.
- EE. Open Out-Door Fire. As used in this regulation means: Combustion of any combustible material of any type, out-doors in the open air, where the product of combustion is not directed through a flue.
- FF. Operation. Any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical properties of a material.
- GG. Orchard or Citrus Heaters. 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.
- HH. 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.
- II. Particulate Matter. Is any material except uncombined water, which can exist in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- JJ. Permissive Burn Day. Means any day on which agricultural burning is not prohibited by the A.R.B.
- KK. Person. Any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, operator, user or owner, any government agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.
- LL. ppm. Parts per million by volume expressed on a dried gas basis.
- MM. 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.)

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- NN. Public Record. Means 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 District, except "trade secrets" as defined in RULE 409 C, Regulation IV.
- OO. Range Improvement Burning. Means 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.
- PP. Record. Means 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, photographic films and prints, magnetic or punched cards, drums, and other documents.
- QQ. Residential Rubbish. Rubbish originating from a single or two family dwelling on its premises, limited to the following material: wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings and dry plants.
- RR. 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 in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuel, and (b) is not an air pollution abatement operation.
- SS. Section. As used in these Rules and Regulations, unless some other code is specifically mentioned, all section references are to the Health and Safety Code as such code reads on January 1, 1976.
- TT. Silvicultural Practices. Means the establishment, development, care and reproduction of stands of timber.
- UU. Solid Waste Dump. Means any accumulation for the purpose of disposal of any solid waste.
- VV. Standard Conditions. As used in these regulations, "Standard Conditions" are a gas temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated and reported at this gas temperature and pressure.
- WW. 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.

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XX. Timber Operations. Means cutting or removal of timber or other forest vegetation.

YY. Total Reduced Sulfur (TRS). 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 are not to be included in the determination of TRS.

RULE 108 Source Monitoring The person responsible for emission of air contaminants, from any emission point, for which emission limits are established in this regulation shall, upon request of the Control Officer, provide in connection with such emission point and related source operations such sampling and testing facilities as may be necessary for proper determination of the nature, extent, quantity and degree of air contaminants which are or may be emitted as a result of such operation. Such facilities may be either permanent or temporary and shall be suitable for determination consistent with the emission limits established in this regulation; and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations concerning safe construction or safe practice in connection with such facilities. Where ambient air or source tests or any other data indicate that emissions of air contaminants from any emission point may be in potential violation of limits established in this regulation, the Control Officer may require the person responsible to monitor continuously that emission point or the ambient air for the specific contaminants or conditions (e.g., opacity) in potential violation. Such monitoring instruments may be either permanent or temporary and shall be suitable for determinations consistent with the emission limits established in this regulation; and shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations concerning safe construction or safe practice in connection with such instruments. The equipment shall be calibrated, maintained, serviced and repaired by the person responsible for the operation so that it will function and adequately sense, indicate and record the phenomena it is designed to sense, indicate and record. The records of the equipment shall be kept for a period of two years, and shall be made available to the Control Officer at his request. The person responsible for the operation shall provide to the Control Officer a summary of the data obtained from the equipment during each calendar month. Such summary shall be in such form as is prescribed by the Control Officer.

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Rule 201 District Wide Coverage.

Prohibitions as set forth in this Regulation, shall apply in all portions of the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District unless otherwise stated.

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Rule 202 Visible Emissions.

A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one (1) hour which is:

- A. As dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringlemann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or
- B. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection (A) of this section.

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RULE 203 Exceptions. The provisions of RULE 202 do not apply to:

- A. Smoke from fires set or permitted by any public fire officer, if such fire is set by or permission given in the performance of the official duty of such officer, and such fire in the opinion of such officer is necessary:
 - 1. for the purpose of the prevention of a fire hazard, (or health hazard as determined by the Health Officer), which cannot be abated by any other means, or
 - 2. the instruction of public employees and/or volunteer firemen in the methods of fighting fires.
- B. Smoke from fires set pursuant to permit on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in methods of fighting fires.
- C. Open outdoor fires used for recreational purposes or for cooking of food for human consumption.

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- D. *The use of an experimental device, system or method to study or research open burning authorized by Chapter 10 of Division 26 of the California Health and Safety Code and these Rules and Regulations.*

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- E. Agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops, or raising of fowl or animals.
- F. Use of any aircraft to distribute seed, fertilizer, insecticides, or other agriculture aids over lands devoted to the growing of crops, or the raising of fowl or animals.

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- G. *The use of other equipment in agriculture operation in the growing of crops, or the raising of fowl or animals.*

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- H. Orchard or citrus grove heaters that are on the approved list published by the State Air Resources Board.
- I. The governing board of the district may by rule provide for the issuance by the Air Pollution Control Officer of permits for open burning. The provisions of RULE 202 do not apply to smoke from fires set pursuant to such permit.

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Rule 204 Wet Plumes.

Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for the failure of an emission to meet the limitation of Rule 202 that Rule shall not apply. The burden of proof which establishes the application of this Rule shall be upon the person seeking to come within its provisions.

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Rule 205 Nuisance.

A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons, or the public, or which cause to have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property.

Exception:

The provisions of Rule 205 do not apply to odors emanating from agriculture operations necessary for the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals.

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Rule 206 Incinerator Burning.

Except for the burning of residential rubbish, as defined in Rule 102, a person shall not burn any combustible or flammable waste in any incinerator within the boundaries of the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District except in a multiple-chamber incinerator as defined in Rule 102 or in equipment found by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control.

Pathological Incineration. A person shall not burn any pathological waste in any incinerator within the boundaries of the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District unless all gases, vapors, and gas-entrained effluents from such an incinerator are:

- A. Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.5 seconds in an incinerator distributing direct flame to pathological waste on a solid grate, or
- B. Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more, effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (A) above.

For the purpose of this Rule, "Pathological Waste" is defined as including, but not limited to, human or animal tissue, or natural constituents thereof, being combusted for reasons of waste reduction, disease control or burial preparation.

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RULE 207 Particulate Matter. A person shall not release or discharge into the atmosphere from any source or single processing unit whatsoever, dust, condensed fumes, or particulate matter emissions in excess of 0.1 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions, except for incinerators and Wood Fired Boilers which shall meet 0.2 grains per cubic foot of gas at standard conditions. Combustion contaminants shall be calculated at 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions. "Wood Fired Boiler" is defined as 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.

Rule 208 Orchard or Citrus Heaters.

- A. No person shall use any orchard or citrus heater unless it has been approved by the A.R.B. or does not produce more than one (1) gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous material.
- B. All orchard heaters shall be maintained in reasonably clean condition, good repair and working order. Whenever orchard heaters are burning they must be adequately attended and supervised to maintain the condition, adjustment, and proper operation of the orchard heaters.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person, for the purpose of frost protection, to burn any rubber, rubber tires, or other substance containing rubber, or to burn oil or other combustible substances in drums, pails, or other containers except orchard heaters.

Rule 209 Fossil Fuel-Steam Generator Facility.

A person shall not build, erect, install or expand any fossil fuel fired steam generating facility unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

- A. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
- B. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
- C. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102, and derived from the fuel.

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RULE 310 Sulfur Emissions. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any single source of emission whatsoever, any one or more of the contaminants, in any sulfur combination thereof, exceeding in concentration at the point of discharge:

- A. Sulfur compounds calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2) 0.2 percent, by volume.
- B. Total reduced sulfur: Pending further investigation into a rule which will be applicable to the Mountain Counties Air Basin.

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RULE 211. Process Weight per Hour. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any source operation dust in excess of that allowed on the table in RULE 212.

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Rule 212 Process Weight Table.

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON PROCESS WEIGHT RATE	
<u>Process Weight Rate</u>	<u>Emission Rate</u>
<u>Lbs/Hr.</u>	<u>Lbs/Hr.</u>
50	.4
100	.6
500	1.5
1,000	2.3
5,000	6.3
10,000.	9.7
20,000.	15.0
60,000.	29.6
80,000.	31.2
120,000	33.3
160,000	34.9
200,000	36.2
400,000	40.4
1,000,000	46.8

Interpolation of the data for the process weight rates up to 60,000 lbs/hr. shall be accomplished by the use of equation:

$$E=3.59 P^{0.62} \text{ P is less than or equal to 30 tons/hr.}$$

and interpolation or extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 lbs/hr. shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$$E=17.31 P^{0.16} \text{ P is greater than 30 tons/hr.}$$

Where:

E=Emission in pounds per hour.

P=Process weight rate in tons per hour.

RULE 213 Storage of Petroleum Products.

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- A. The following section of the State of California Health and Safety Code, and any future amendments thereto, are part of these Rules and Regulations by preference: Section 39068.2 et seq., Article 2, Chapter 3, Part 1, Division 26. (Amended 1971)
- B. A person shall not place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons capacity, any gasoline or any petroleum distillate having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions, unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times to prevent hydrocarbon vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere, or is designed and equipped with equipment described in Section 39068.4 or Section 39068.5 or other equipment of equal efficiency, provided such equipment is approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

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Rule 214 Reduction of Animal Matter.

A person shall not operate or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for the reduction of animal matter unless all gases, vapors and gas-entrained effluents from such an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance are:

- A. Incinerated at temperatures of not less than 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than 0.3 seconds, or
- B. Processed in such a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be equally, or more effective for the purpose of air pollution control than (A) above.

A person incinerating or processing gases, vapors, or gas-entrained effluents pursuant to this Rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order, and in operation, devices as specified in the Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperature, pressure, or other operating conditions.

For the purpose of this Rule "reduction" is defined as any heating process, including rendering, cooking drying, dehydration, digesting, evaporating and protein concentrating.

The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance used exclusively for the processing of food for human consumption

Rule 215 Abrasive Blasting.

By reference Title 17, Subchapter 6, of the California Administrative Code shall apply.

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RULE 217

Existing Sources. In any case where Regulation II imposes standards different than the standards applicable to an existing source of emissions (on day before adoption of new Regulation 1974), and the source of emissions was in compliance, under variance, or authority to construct, with the less restrictive standards applicable on such date, then the source shall remain in compliance with such Rule, until modified as described below or until July 1, 1984, whichever occurs first. In no event is any modification to cause an increase in emissions over that being emitted prior to such modification.

"Modification" means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an affected facility which increases the amount of any air pollutant (to which a rule applies) emitted by such facility of which results in the emission of any air pollutant (to which a rule applies) not previously emitted, except that:

- A. Routine maintenance, repair, and replacement shall not be considered physical changes, and
- B. The following shall not be considered a change in the method of operation:
 - 1. An increase in the production rate, if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the affected facility;
 - 2. An increase in hours of operation.

REGULATION

III

OPEN BURNING

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RULE 301 Open Outdoor Fires. No person shall use open outdoor fires for the purpose of disposal or burning of petroleum waste, demolition debris, tires, tar, trees, wood waste, or other combustible or flammable solid or liquid waste, or for metal salvage or burning of motor vehicle bodies.

RULE 302 Exceptions to RULE 301.

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- A. Except as otherwise provided in RULE 321, nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as limiting the authority granted under other provisions of law:

1. To any public fire officer to set or permit a fire when such fire is, in his opinion, necessary for any of the following purposes:
 - a. For the purpose of the prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means, or
 - b. The instruction of public employees and/or volunteer firemen in the methods of fighting fire, or
 - c. Set, pursuant to permit, on property used for industrial purposes for the purpose of instruction of employees in the methods of fighting fires.
2. To set or cause to be set backfires necessary to save life or valuable property pursuant to Section 4426 of the Public Resources Code.

- B. Except as otherwise provided in RULES 316, 317 and 318, nothing in these Rules and Regulations shall be construed as limiting the use of open fires for agricultural burning, as defined in RULE 102 B.
- C. Open fires for the disposal of unsellable wood waste from property being developed for commercial or residential purposes. (See RULE 319.)
- D. Open fires for right-of-way clearing by the public entity or utility or for levee, ditch and reservoir maintenance. (See RULE 320.)
- E. Open fires for the burning of Residential Rubbish as defined in RULE 102 QQ.
- F. Open fires for recreational purposes, such as the cooking of food for human consumption.
- G. Open fires as authorized by the A.R.B. for the operation of a solid waste dump under an extension. (See Section 41808.)

RULE 303 Burning Permits

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- A. No person shall knowingly set or permit open outdoor fires for:
 - 1. Agricultural burning or hazard reduction burning unless that person has been issued a valid permit from a designated agency.
 - 2. Levee, ditch, right-of-way or reservoir maintenance burning or the burning of wood waste on property where grown unless the person has been issued a valid permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer.
- B. A permit shall not be issued to an applicant unless information is provided as required by the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Name and address of the permittee.
 - 2. Location of the proposed burn.
 - 3. Acreage or estimated tonnage of material to be burned.
 - 4. The type of material to be burned.
 - 5. Under what category burning will take place, i.e., agricultural, forest management, range improvement, wood waste on property where grown, or hazard reduction.
 - 6. Distance to nearest residential area (in miles).
 - 7. Reason for burning.
 - 8. The permittee shall read the permit and sign same.
- C. Each permit issued shall bear a statement of warning containing the following words or words of like or similar import: "THIS PERMIT IS VALID ONLY FOR THOSE DAYS ON WHICH THE STATE AIR RESOURCES BOARD DOES NOT PROHIBIT AGRICULTURAL BURNING PURSUANT TO SECTION 41855 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE".
- D. A permit shall not be issued to an applicant unless information is provided as required by the designated fire protection agency for fire protection purposes.

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RULE 304 Exception to Rule 303.

- A. Agricultural burning in areas above 6,000 feet (msl) may be exempted.

RULE 305 Permit Validity. No permit shall be construed to authorize open outdoor fires for any day during which:

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- A. Agricultural burning is prohibited by the A.R.B.
- B. Open burning is prohibited by public fire control agencies for fire control or prevention.

RULE 306 No-Burn Days. No person shall knowingly permit agricultural burning, or burning of wood waste on property where grown or hazard reduction burning, or right-of-way clearing and levee, ditch and reservoir maintenance burning, on days when such burning is prohibited by the A.R.B.

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RULE 307 Exceptions to Rule 306.

7.22.75 A. The Air Pollution Control Officer may, by special permit, authorize:

1. Agricultural burning on days designated by the A.R.B. as "no-burn days" if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss. The granting of an exception does not exempt the applicant from any other district or fire control regulation. The applicant shall submit in writing his reasons for the exception. The Calaveras County Air Pollution Control Officer may seek the advice of the County Agricultural Commissioner, the County Farm Advisory, or other informed sources.
2. The burning of empty sacks or containers which contained pesticides or other toxic materials on the premises where used.

B. Range improvement burning during the period between January 1 and May 31, providing that more than 50 percent of the land has been brush-treated

Agricultural burning in areas above 6,000 feet (msl) may be exempted.

Upon special request from a permittee through a designated agency seven (7) days in advance of a specific range improvement burn below 6,000 feet (msl) or of a specific forest management burn at elevations between 3,000 to 6,000 feet (msl), the A.R.B. will issue an advisory outlook 72 hours in advance of the proposed burn, and a burn or no-burn notice up to 48 hours prior to the date of the proposed burn. The A.R.B. may cancel any notice issued more than twenty-four (24) hours in advance if necessary to maintain suitable air quality.

RULE 308 Burning Reports.

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- A. The name, location, type and amount of waste material burned daily must be reported to the designated agency within 30 days following completion of the burn.
- B. The designated agency shall forward above information to the Calaveras County Air Pollution Control Officer monthly.

7.22.15 RULE 309 Amount Burned Daily. Agricultural waste and other material shall be arranged so that it will burn with a minimum amount of smoke, and except for large trees, only that amount that can reasonably be expected to completely burn within the following twenty-four (24) hours shall be ignited in any one day.

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RULE 310 Approved Ignition Devices. All open fires as authorized by this regulation shall be ignited only with approved ignition devices as defined in Rule 102 G and the material to be burned should be ignited as rapidly as practicable within applicable fire control restrictions.

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RULE 311 Restricted Burning Days. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the designated agencies that a condition of restricted burning exists, if in his opinion the amounts being burned each day are creating significant degradation of the air quality. On days of restricted burning, the designated agencies shall restrict the acreage or tonnage of material to be burned under permit to the acreage or tonnage allocated to the designated agencies by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall prorate the amounts to be burned to each agency based on the estimated number of acres or tonnage in the geographic area covered by the agency.

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RULE 312 Wind Direction. Burning shall be curtailed when smoke is drifting into a nearby populated area or creating a public nuisance.

RULE 313 Minimum Drying Times. To lower the moisture content of the material being burned, the elapsed time between cutting and burning shall be:

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- A. A minimum of three (3) days for straw and stubble.
- B. Sufficient time for other agricultural waste such as orchard prunings, small branches, vegetable tops and seed screenings to assure rapid and complete combustion with a minimum of smoke.
- C. A minimum of six (6) weeks for trees, stumps, and large branches greater than six (6) inches in diameter.

1.22.75 RULE 314 Exceptions to Rule 313. The Air Pollution Control Officer may, by permit, authorize agricultural burning in shorter times if the denial of such permit would threaten imminent and substantial economic loss.

RULE 315 Preparation of Material to be Burned.

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- A. No material shall be burned unless it is free of tires, rubbish, tar paper, construction debris, also reasonably free of dirt, soil and visible surface moisture.
 - B. Material stacked for burning shall not be burned unless it is loosely stacked in such a manner as to promote drying and incures combustion with a minimum amount of smoke.

1.22-75 RULE 316 Burning of Agricultural Waste. Rule 301 through Rule 315, inclusive, shall apply to the open burning of all agriculture waste.

RULE 317 Range Improvement Burning.

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- A. Rule 301 through 315, inclusive, and the following sections of this rule shall apply to Range Improvement Burning.
 - B. Brush shall be treated (see Rule 102 F) at least six (6) months prior to the burn if economically and technically feasible.
 - C. Unwanted trees over six (6) inches in diameter shall be felled and dried prior to the burn.
 - D. Material should be windrowed or piled if economically and technically feasible.
 - E. If the burn is to be accomplished primarily for improvement of land for wild life and game habitat, the permit applicant shall obtain a written statement from the State Department of Fish and Game, certifying that the burn is desirable and proper.

RULE 319 Forest Management Burning.

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7-22-75

- A. Rule 301 through 315, and the following sections of this rule, with the exception of Rule 318, shall apply to Forest Management Burning.
- B. Waste material should be winnowed or piled where possible, unless good silvicultural practice (see Rule 102 TT) dictates otherwise.
- C. Drying time shall be specified by the designated agency.

10/13/77

RULE 319 Open Burning of Wood Waste on Property Where Grown. Pursuant to Section 41005, this Rule authorizes the use of open outdoor fires for the disposal of unsellable wood waste from property being developed for commercial or residential purposes under the following conditions:

- A. RULE 301 through RULE 315, except RULE 308, and the following sections of this Rule shall apply to open burning of wood waste on property where grown.
- B. Unwanted trees over six (6) inches in diameter are to be felled and dried prior to the burn.
- C. Wood waste should be windrowed if economically and technically feasible.
- D. Wood waste which is burned under this Rule shall be limited to that grown on the property and free of other material.
- E. This burning shall be conducted only on permissive burn days.
- F. The Air Pollution Control Officer or staff shall review and sign all permits prior to the burning.
- G. The Air Pollution Control Board of the district finds it more desirable to burn than dispose of by other available means.

19/3/77

RULE 320 Right-of-Way Clearing and Levee, Ditch and Reservoir Maintenance
Burning.

- A. RULE 301 through RULE 315, except RULE 308, shall apply to the use of fires for right-of-way clearing by a public entity or utility or for levee, ditch or reservoir maintenance.
- B. This burning shall be conducted only on permissive burn days.

RULE 321 Hazard Reduction Burning.

10-13-77

- A. For purposes of this rule, "Hazard Reduction Burning" is burning authorized pursuant to RULES 302 A. 1 (a) and 203 A. 1.
- B. Except as provided in Paragraph C, the following conditions shall apply to all open outdoor burning for purposes of hazard reduction:
 - 1. RULE 301 through RULE 315, except RULE 308, shall apply to Hazard Reduction Burning.
 - 2. Unwanted trees over six (6) inches in diameter shall be felled and dried prior to the burn.
- C. If the fire officer with jurisdiction determines that a condition exists in which a fire hazard or health hazard will have an imminent effect on life and property, he may waive the requirements of Paragraph B of this Rule, provided that a written report of such burning shall be forwarded to the Air Pollution Control Officer stating why life and property was being threatened requiring such burning and such other information as the Air Pollution Control Officer may reasonably require.

10-13-77
RULE 322 Mechanized Burners. Notwithstanding any other provision of Regulation III, the Air Pollution Control Officer may authorize, by permit, open outdoor fires for the purpose of disposing of agricultural wastes, or wood waste from trees, vines, bushes, or other wood debris free of nonwood materials, in a mechanized burner such that no air contaminant is discharged into the atmosphere for a period or periods aggregating more than 30 minutes in any eight (8) hour period which is:

- A. As dark or darker in shade as that designated No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines, or
- B. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal or greater than does smoke described in subsection (A) of this Rule.

In authorizing the operation of a mechanized burner, the Air Pollution Control Officer may make the permit subject to whatever conditions he determines are reasonably necessary to assure conformance with the standards prescribed in this Rule.

10/13/77

OPEN BURNING ENFORCEMENT

RULE 323 Enforcement Responsibility. The Air Pollution Control Officer or his staff will be in the field to ensure that these Rules and Regulations are complied with and shall enforce all State and Calaveras County Air Pollution Control District regulations regarding air pollution control. See Enforcement Flow Chart on Page

REGULATION

IV

PERMIT SYSTEMS CONDITIONS

7.22.75

RULE 401 Responsibility. The fact that an authorization to construct or modify, or a permit to operate an article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described therein shall have been issued by the Air Pollution Control Officer shall not be an endorsement of such article, machine, or other contrivance neither shall it be deemed or construed to be a warranty, guarantee or representation on the part of the Air Pollution Control Officer that emission standards would not be exceeded by such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance. In every instance the person, firm or corporation to whom such authorization or permit is issued shall be and remain responsible under these regulations for each and every instance wherein emission standards are exceeded by the article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in the permit, and the fact of issuance or authorization shall not be a defense to or mitigation of any charge of violation.

7.22.75

RULE 403 Responsibility of Permittee. Issuance of a permit pursuant to these Rules and Regulations does not release permittee of the responsibility of any and all other applicable permits and authorizations issued by other governmental agencies.

7/22/75

RULE 405 Separation of Emissions. If air contaminants from a single source operation are emitted through two or more emission points, the total emitted quantity of air contaminants cannot exceed the quantity which would be allowable through a single emission point.

The total emitted quantity of any such air contaminant shall be taken as the product of the highest concentration measured in any of the emission points and the combined exhaust gas volume through all emission points, unless the person responsible for the Source Operation establishes, to the Air Pollution Control Officers satisfaction, the correct total emitted quantity.

RULE 406 Combination of Emissions.

- 12275
- A. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and there are adequate and reliable means reasonably susceptible for confirmation and use by the Air Pollution Control District in establishing a separation of the components of the combined emission to indicate the nature, extent, quantity and degree of emission arising from each such source operation, the Rules and Regulations shall apply to each such source operation separately.
 - B. If air contaminants from two or more source operations are combined prior to emission and the combined emissions cannot be separated according to the requirements of Rule 406 A. the Rules and Regulations shall be applied to the combined emissions as if it originated in a single source operation subject to the most stringent limitations and requirements placed by the Rules and Regulations on any of the source operations whose air contaminants are so combined.
 - C. Except as otherwise provided in D., trade secrets are not public records under this Regulation. Trade secrets, as used in this Regulation may include, but are not limited to any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compounds, 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 a service having commercial value and which gives it's user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. The owner or operator shall state in writing his justification for claiming material is a trade secret. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall rule on the validity of trade secrecy claims.
 - D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets as defined in C., are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for purposes of this subdivision and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.

RULE 407 Circumvention. A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in an actual reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, superficially reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of Division 20, Chapter 2, of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or of these Rules and Regulations. This Rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 24243 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, or of the Rule 205 of these Rules and Regulations.

10/13/77

RULE 407 Specific Contaminants

6/30/72

- b. Combustion Contaminants 0.1 grain per cubic feet of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2) at standard conditions. In measuring the combustion contaminants from incinerators used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, the carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 percent of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

10/13/77

RULE 407 Circumvention. A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in an actual reduction in the total release of air contaminants to the atmosphere, superficially reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of Division 20, Chapter 2, of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or of these Rules and Regulations. This Rule shall not apply to cases in which the only violation involved is of Section 24243 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, or of the Rule 205 of these Rules and Regulations.

Ce/30/72

RULE 408 Fuel Burning Equipment A person shall not build, erect, in-

stall or expand any nonmobile fuel burning equipment unit unless the discharge into the atmosphere of contaminants will not and does not exceed any one or more of the following rates:

- a. 200 pounds per hour of sulfur compounds, calculated as sulfur dioxide (SO_2);
- b. 140 pounds per hour of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide (NO_2);
- c. 10 pounds per hour of combustion contaminants as defined in Rule 102 (h) and derived from the fuel.

For the purpose of this Rule, "Fuel Burning Equipment" means any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer. A fuel burning unit shall be comprised of the minimum number of fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operations of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.

Fuel burning equipment serving primarily as air pollution control equipment by using a combustion process to destroy air contaminants shall be exempt from the provisions of this Rule.

Nothing in this Rule shall be constructed as preventing the maintenance or preventing the alteration or modification of an existing fuel burning equipment unit which will reduce its mass rate of air contaminant emissions.

7.22.75
✓ RULE 409 Organic Solvents

- a. A person shall not discharge more than 15 pounds of organic materials into the atmosphere in any one day from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance in which any organic solvent comes into contact with flame or is baked, heat-cured or heat-polymerized, in the presence of oxygen, unless all organic materials discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent overall or to not more than 15 pounds in any one day.
 - b. A person shall not discharge more than 40 pounds of organic material into the atmosphere in any one day from any article,
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machine, equipment, or other contrivance used under conditions other than described in section (a), for employing, applying, evaporating or drying any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such solvent, unless all organic materials discharged from such article, machine, equipment or other contrivance have been reduced either by at least 85 percent overall or to not more than 40 pounds in any one day.

- c. Any series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances designed for processing a continuously moving sheet, web, strip or wire which is subjected to any combination of operations described in sections (a) and (b) involving any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), or material containing such solvent, shall be subject to compliance with section (b). Where only nonphotochemically reactive solvents are employed or applied, and where any portion or portions of said series of articles, machines, equipment or other contrivances involves operations described in section (a), said portions shall be collectively subject to compliance with section (a).*
- d. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere from the cleanup with photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in section (k), of any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), or (c), shall be included with the other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this Rule.*

- ~~SECRET~~
- e. Emissions of organic materials to the atmosphere as a result of spontaneously continuing drying of products for the first 12 hours after their removal from any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance described in sections (a), (b), or (c), shall be included with other emissions of organic materials from that article, machine, equipment or other contrivance for determining compliance with this Rule.
 - f. Emissions of organic materials into the atmosphere required to be controlled by sections (a), (b), or (c), shall be reduced by:
 - 1. Incineration, provided that 90 percent or more of the carbon in the organic material being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide, or
 - 2. Absorption, or
 - 3. Processing in a manner determined by the Air Pollution Control Officer to be not less effective than (1) or (2) above.
 - g. A person incinerating, absorbing, or otherwise processing organic materials pursuant to this Rule shall provide, properly install and maintain in calibration, in good working order and in operation, devices as specified in the authority to construct or the permit to operate, or as specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer, for indicating temperatures, pressures, rates of flow or other operating conditions necessary to determine the degree and effectiveness of air pollution control.

- ~~16~~
- h. Any person using organic solvents or any materials containing organic solvents shall supply the Air Pollution Control Officer, upon request and in the manner and form prescribed by him, written evidence of the chemical composition, physical properties and amount consumed for each organic solvent used.*
 - i. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to:*

 - 1. The manufacture of organic solvents, or the transport or storage of organic solvents or materials containing organic solvents.*
 - 2. The use of equipment for which other requirements are specified by Rules 410, 411, 412 and 413, or which are exempt from air pollution control requirements by said Rules.*
 - 3. The spraying or other employment of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides.*
 - 4. The employment, application, evaporation or drying of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons or perchloroethylene.*
 - j. For the purposes of this Rule, organic solvents include diluents and thinners and are defined as organic materials which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as solvers, viscosity reducers or cleaning agents.*
 - k. For the purposes of this Rule, a photochemically reactive solvent is 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 indivi-*

7-22-75

RULE 409 Public Records.

- A. All information, analysis, plans or specifications that disclose the nature, extent, quantity, or degree of air contamination or other pollution which any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance will produce which the Dist-

trict requires any applicant to provide before such applicant builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, sells, rents, or uses such article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, are public records.

- B. All air or other pollution monitoring data, including data compiled from stationary sources, are public records.
- C. Except as otherwise provided in D., trade secrets are not public records under this Regulation. Trade secrets, as used in this Regulation may include, but are not limited to any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compounds, 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 a service having commercial value and which gives it's user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. The owner or operator shall state in writing his justification for claiming material is a trade secret. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall rule on the validity of trade secrecy claims.
- D. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law, all air pollution emission data, including those emission data which constitute trade secrets as defined in C., are public records. Data used to calculate emission data are not emission data for purposes of this subdivision and data which constitute trade secrets and which are used to calculate emission data are not public records.

RULE 409.1 - Architectural Coatings:

4/30/72

- a. *A person shall not sell or offer for sale for use in containers of one quart capacity or larger, any architectural coating containing photochemically reactive solvent as defined in Rule 409 (k).*
- b. *A person shall not employ, apply evaporate or dry in Calaveras County, any architectural coating, purchased in containers of one quart capacity or larger, containing photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 409 (k).*
- c. *A person shall not thin or dilute any architectural coating with a photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 409 (k).*
- d. *For the purposes of this Rule, an architectural coating is defined as a coating used for residential or commercial buildings and their appurtenances, or industrial buildings.*

ual percentage composition limitation, referred to the total volume of solvent:

1. A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones having an olefinic or cycloolefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent;
2. A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent;
3. 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.

For the purpose of this Rule, organic materials are defined as chemical compounds of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

6-30-72

✓ RULE 409.2 - Disposal and Evaporation of Solvents A person shall not, during any one day, dispose of a total of more than 1-1/2 gallons of any photochemically reactive solvent, as defined in Rule 409 (k), or any material containing more than 1-1/2 gallons of any such photochemically reactive solvent by any means which will permit the evaporation of such solvent into the atmosphere.

6.30-72

RULE 411 Gasoline Loading Into Tanks The following sections of the State of California Health & Safety Code, and any future amendments thereto, are part of these Rules and Regulations by reference; Section 39068.2 seq., Article 2, Chapter 3, Part I, Division 26.

\ RULE 412 Organic Liquid Loading A person shall not load organic liquids having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual loading conditions into any tank truck, trailer, or railroad tank car from any loading facility unless the loading facility is equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or its equivalent approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

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Loading shall be accomplished in such a manner that all displaced vapor and air will be vented only to the vapor collection system. Measures shall be taken to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before the loading device is disconnected.

The vapor disposal portion of the vapor collection and disposal system shall consist of one of the following:

- a. An absorber system or condensation system which processes all vapors and recovers at least 90 percent by weight of the organic vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled.
- b. A vapor handling system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system.
- c. Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than (a) or (b) if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

This Rule shall apply only to the loading of organic liquids having a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual loading conditions at a facility from which at least 20,000 gallons of such organic liquids are loaded in any one day.

"Loading Facility", for the purpose of this Rule, shall mean any aggregation or combination of organic liquid loading equipment which is both (1) possessed by one person, and (2) located so that all the organic liquid loading outlets for such aggregation or combination of loading equipment can be encompassed within any circle of 300 feet in diameter.

6.30.72

RULE 413 Effluent Oil Water Separators A person shall not use any compartment of any vessel or device operated for the recovery of oil from effluent water which recovers 200 gallons a day or more of any petroleum products from any equipment which processes, refines, stores, or handles hydrocarbons with a Reid vapor pressure of 0.5 pounds or greater, unless such compartment is equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices, except when gauging or sampling is taking place:

- a. A solid cover with all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquid contents of that compartment.
- b. A floating pontoon or double-deck type cover, equipped with closure seals, to enclose any space between the cover's edge and compartment wall.
- c. A vapor recovery system which reduces the emission of all hydrocarbon vapors and gases into the atmosphere by at least 90 percent by weight.
- d. Other equipment of an efficiency equal to or greater than (a), (b), or (c), if approved by the Air Pollution Control Officer.

This Rule shall not apply to any oil-effluent water separator used exclusively in conjunction with the production of crude oil, if the water fraction of the oil-water effluent entering the separator contains less than 5 parts per million hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides, or a combination thereof.

6.30.72

RULE 416.1 Agricultural Burning. Conducting agricultural operations in the growing of crops, or raising of fowl, animals, or bees on a farm for the primary purpose of making a profit or for a livelihood; forest management; or range improvement; subject to the following:

II Prohibitions

A. No person knowingly shall set or permit agricultural burning unless he has a valid permit from the fire control agency designated by the local Air Pollution Control Board to issue such permits in the area where the agricultural burn will take place.

1. Each fire control agency so designated by the Board shall issue agricultural burning permits subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Board and of the County Air Pollution Control District.

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D. Prior to the burn, notice of intent shall be given by the permittee to the fire control agency having jurisdiction over the site of the proposed burn.

K. Materials to be burned shall be ignited only during daylight hours, and all burning shall be terminated by sunset of each day. No material shall be added to an existing fire after 3:00 p.m., Pacific Standard Time.

L. No burning of agricultural waste materials shall be permitted which will create a nuisance as defined in Section 24243 of the California State Health and Safety Code.

III. Exceptions

A. Exception to Rule II-E-H-J and K, the Air Pollution Control Officer may grant an exception to allow burning on a No-Burn Day so designated by the Board, and in certain situation to allow burning to continue past sunset of each day.

The granting of an exception does not exempt the applicant from any other district or fire control regulation. The applicant shall submit in writing, on the form provided, his reasons for the exception. The Air Pollution Control Officer may seek the advice of the County Agricultural Commissioner, the County Farm Advisor, or other informed sources.

6.30.72

RULE 419 Exception The provisions of Rule 418 do not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations in the growing of crops or raising of fowl or animals.

10-13-77

RULE 507 Provision of Sampling and Testing Facilities. The Air Pollution Control Officer may, upon reasonable written notice, require the owner or operator of any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants, or the use of which may eliminate, reduce, or control the issuance of air contaminants, to:

- A. Provide to the Air Pollution Control Officer data on process and production rates and techniques, flow diagrams, descriptions of basic equipment and control equipment, rates of emissions and other information which the Air Pollution Control Officer may require.
- B. Provide and maintain such facilities as are necessary for sampling and testing purposes in order to secure information that will disclose the nature, extent, quantity or degree of air contaminants discharged into the atmosphere from the equipment in question. In the event of such a requirement, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the required size, number and location of sampling holes, the size and location of the sampling platform, and the utilities shall be constructed in accordance with the general industry safety orders of the State of California.
- C.
 1. Provide and maintain sampling and monitoring apparatus to measure emissions of air contaminants when the Air Pollution Control Officer has determined that such apparatus is available and should be installed.
 2. A person installing, operating or using any of the following equipment shall provide, properly install, maintain in good working order, and in operation, continuous stack monitoring systems as described below:
 - a. Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) or oxygen (O_2) from steam generators with a heat input of 63 million kilogram calories (250 million British Thermal Units) or more per hour and with a use factor of at least 30 percent.
 - b. NO_x from all new nitric acid plants.
 - c. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) from sulfuric acid plants, sulfur recovery plants, carbon monoxide (CO) boilers of regenerators of fluid catalytic cracking units, new fluid cokers and existing fluid cokers with a feed rate greater than 1,590,000 liters (10,000 barrels) per day.

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3. A person operating or using a stack-monitoring system shall, upon written notice from the Air Pollution Control Officer, provide a summary of the data obtained from such systems. This summary of the data shall be in the form and the manner prescribed by the Air Pollution Control Officer. The summary of data shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Air Pollution Control District.

Records from the monitoring equipment shall be kept by the owner for a period of two years, during which time they shall be available to the Air Pollution Control Officer in such form as he directs.

4. A violation of emission standards of these Rules, as shown by the stack-monitoring system, shall be reported by such person to the Air Pollution Control Officer within 96 hours.
5. In the event of a breakdown of monitoring equipment, the owner shall notify the Air Pollution Control Officer within 48 hours and shall initiate repairs. The owner shall inform the Air Pollution Control Officer of the intent to shut down any monitoring equipment at least 24 hours prior to the event.
6. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall inspect, as he determines to be necessary, the monitoring devices required by this Rule to ensure that such devices are functioning properly.

- D. The Air Pollution Control District may require that disclosures required by this Rule be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State. Studies necessary to provide such information shall be at the expense of the person causing the emissions.