

Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes:

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Rule 58. Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes.

a. A person shall not burn any combustible refuse in any incinerator except in a multiple-chamber incinerator as described in Rule ~~102~~¹⁰³, or in equipment found by the Air Pollution Control Officer in advance of such use to be equally effective for the purpose of air pollution control as an approved multiple-chamber incinerator. Rule 58 (a) shall be effective in the Los Angeles Basin on the date of its adoption, and in the Upper Santa Clara River Valley Basin on January 1, 1972. In all other areas of Los Angeles County, this Rule shall be effective on January 1, 1973.

b. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates greater than 100 pounds per hour, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

c. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any equipment whatsoever, used to process combustible refuse, except as provided in subsection (d) of this rule, particulate matter in excess of 0.1 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

d. A person shall not discharge into the atmosphere from any incinerator or other equipment used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, having design burning rates of 100 pounds per hour or less, or for which an application for permit is filed before January 1, 1972, particulate matter in excess of 0.3 grain per cubic foot of gas calculated to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂) at standard conditions and shall not discharge particles which are individually large enough to be visible while suspended in the atmosphere. Any carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by combustion of any liquid or gaseous fuels shall be excluded from the calculation to 12 per cent of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

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LOS ANGELES CO.

REGULATION VI - ORCHARD OR CITRUS HEATERS

Rule 100. Definition.

"Orchard or citrus grove heater" means any article, machine, equipment or other contrivance, burning any type of fuel, capable of emitting air contaminants, used or capable of being used for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

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Rule 101. Exceptions.

Rule 40. **does** not apply to orchard or citrus grove heaters.

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Rule 102. Permits Required.

Any person erecting, altering, replacing, operating or using any orchard or citrus grove heater shall first obtain a permit from the Air Pollution Control Officer to do so.

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Rule 103. Transfer.

A permit to operate shall not be transferable, whether by operation of law or otherwise, either from one location to another, from one piece of equipment to another, or from one person to another.

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Rule 105. Application For Permits.

Every application for a permit required under Rule 102 shall be filed in the manner and form required by the Air Pollution Control Officer. Incomplete applications will not be accepted.

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Rule 106. Action On Applications.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall act on all applications within a reasonable time and shall notify the applicant in writing of the approval, conditional approval or denial of the application.

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Rule 107. Standards For Granting Permits.

The Air Pollution Control Officer shall deny a permit if the applicant does not show that equipment described in Rules 100 and 102 is so designed or controlled that it will not produce unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at the rate in excess of one (1) gram per minute except as prescribed under Rule 108:

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Rule 108. Conditional Approval.

a. The Air Pollution Control Officer may issue a permit subject to conditions which will bring the orchard or citrus grove heater within the standards of Rule 107 in which case the conditions shall be specified in writing.

b. Erecting, altering, operating or using under conditional permit shall be deemed acceptance of all conditions so specified.

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Rule 109. Denial Of Applications.

In the event of denial of a permit, the Air Pollution Control Officer shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons therefor. Service of this notification may be made in person or by mail, and such service may be proved by the written acknowledgment of the person served or affidavit of the person making the service. The Air Pollution Control Officer shall not accept a further application unless the applicant has complied with the objections specified by the Air Pollution Control Officer as his reasons for denial.

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Rule 110. Appeals.

Within 10 days after notice of denial or conditional approval of a permit by the Air Pollution Control Officer, the applicant may petition the Hearing Board, in writing, for a public hearing. The Hearing Board, after notice and a public hearing held within 30 days after filing the petition, may sustain or reverse the action of the Air Pollution Control Officer; such order may be made subject to specified conditions.

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Rule 130. Prohibitions.

- a. These rules prohibit the erecting, altering, replacing, operating or using any orchard or citrus grove heater which produces unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter at the rate of more than one (1) gram per minute, except under the conditions as set forth in Rule 100.
- b. Open fires for orchard or citrus grove heating are prohibited.
- c. The use of rubber tires or any rubber products in any combustion process in connection with any orchard or citrus grove heating is hereby prohibited.
- d. All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly known or designated as follows:

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| 1. <i>Garbage pail</i> | 5. <i>Dunn</i> |
| 2. <i>Smith Evans</i> | 6. <i>Hamilton Bread Pan</i> |
| 3. <i>Citrus with Olsen Stack</i> | 7. <i>Wheeling</i> |
| 4. <i>Canco 5 gallon</i> | 8. <i>Canco 3 gallon</i> |

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| 9. Chinn | 15. Exchange Model 6-inch diameter stack |
| 10. Baby Cone | 16. Hy-Lo Drum |
| 11. Citrus Regular | 17. Hy-Lo Hot Blast |
| 12. Stub Stack | 18. Pheysey Beacon |
| 13. Citrus 15-inch stack | |
| 14. Exchange Model 5½-inch diameter stack | |

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage.

e. All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly known or designated as follows:

Name	Maximum Primary Air Orifice in Square Inches
1. Hy-Lo 1929	0.605 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
2. Hy-Lo 148	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
3. Hy-Lo Double Stack	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
4. Jumbo Cone	0.196 (equivalent to one hole of 1/2 in. diameter)
5. Lemora	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
6. National Double Stack	0.802 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter and one hole of 1/2 in. diameter)
7. Surplus Chemical Warfare Service Smoke Generator	0.802 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter and one hole of 1/2 in. diameter)

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage unless the primary air orifice(s) contain(s) not more than the maximum area designated above.

f. All types of orchard or citrus grove heating equipment commonly

known or designated as follows:

Name	Maximum Primary Air Orifice in Square Inches
1. Exchange Model 7 in. dia. stack	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
2. Hy-Lo 148 Special	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
3. Hy-Lo 230	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
4. Lazy Flame 24 in. stack	0.606 (equivalent to one hole of 7/8 in. diameter)
5. Lazy Flame 18 in. stack	1.212 (equivalent to two holes of 7/8 in. diameter)
6. National Junior	1.212 (equivalent to two holes of 7/8 in. diameter)

may not be used or operated for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage unless the primary air orifice(s) is (are) so adjusted or regulated to a maximum opening of not greater than the area designated above.

g. Any new complete orchard or citrus grove heating equipment of the distilling type not listed in subsection "e" and "f" of this rule must contain a primary air orifice of such design that not more than one (1) gram per minute of unconsumed solid carbonaceous matter is emitted.

h. No heater may be placed, be permitted to be placed or be permitted to remain in any orchard or citrus grove or in any other place where heaters may be fired to furnish protection from frost damage unless a permit or conditional permit has been issued.

i. The use or operation of any partial assembly of any type heater for the purpose of giving protection from frost damage is hereby prohibited. A permit or conditional permit issued for the use or operation of any type orchard or citrus grove heater is for the use or operation of a complete heater assembly.